Registered No. M. 4359

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 17] MONDAY 12—1—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

SERVICE TO MANKIND

METROPOLITAN'S APPEAL

Calcutta, Jan. 1

"Standing on the threshold of a new year, faced by a world situation unparalleled in history, we may well pause to consider whether there is any part we can play, however small, in the effort to bring in that world order of which the present strife is surely the birth-pangs," observed the Most Rev. Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India in the course of a New Year broadcast from Calcutta.

The present strife and discord, according to the Lord Bishop, was due to the fact that the nations regarded themselves as separate bands, each playing its own tune in its own little corner, from its own score and in its own score and in its own time." "Harmony will never come, harmony can never come until all the nations and peoples recognise that there is a divine Being behind the universe, that He has a plan for the whole world and that each nation has its part to play in the execution of that plan."

Their task, the Metropolitan urged, was to recognise the fact that God had also a plan for India, and to find out day by day more and more about that plan, and then to direct all their energy to see that it was carried out in every detail. "Our differences and our diversity, have in the past too often made for weakness and discord. But rightly used they can make for a rock-like unity so they have all to be consecrated to the one great end—the good of all mankind!"

A GOOD DEFICIT

An annual deficit of nearly 90 lakhs of rupees, equal to over four times the annual income, is revealed by the figures of income and expenditure of Baluchistan for the year 1940-41. The total income was Rs. 20,97,126 and expenditure Rs. 1,09,24,388, leaving a deficit of Rs. 88,27,262, states a Quetta correspondent!

* * *

Lucky people, the Beluchis! Ed.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN BRITAIN

That Social Insurance continues to make steady progress in Britain even in wartime is shown by the fact that nearly 17,000,000 insured persons in England, Scotland and Wales—10,500,000 men and 6,500,000 women—are, when sick, entitled to higher rates of benefit since the National Health Insurance Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on January 5. Three main changes in the health insurance and contributory pensions, effected by the new Act, are firstly, rates of sickness and disablement benefit will be increased in respect of both men and women by 3 per week. Secondly, non-manual workers will be compulsorily insured for health benefits and pensions unless their rate of remuneration exceeds £240 per year instead of the present £250. About 5,000,000 persons will be affected by this change. Thirdly, rates of weekly health insurance contributions will be increased by 2 pence of which one penny is made by the worker.

STUDENTS AND WAR SERVICE

MADRAS.

The Government of Madras have decided that the students of Government Colleges who proceed on war service should be granted educational concessions to enable them to complete their studies on return.

For this purpose, they have defined war service to mean: (a) service of any kind out of India with a mobilised unit; (b) service in India under Military, Munitions or Stores authorities, and service in a factory declared by the Government to be engaged on work of national importance with liability to serve out of India when required; (c) training with military units with liability to serve out of India when required; (d) valuable service rendered to the fighting forces in other ways, e.g., by way of recruiting; and (d) service rendered in connection with A. R. P. measures. The service, the Government state, should be in connection with the war which commenced in 1939. It need not necessarily be wholetime service.

The concessions will be as follows: (1) All students who render one service or the other of the class specified above, will be granted for the period of such service a lien in the classes in the colleges in which they studied; (2) On return from service, if they rejoin the College, they should be granted full fee concession when the service rendered by them was of the kind referred to in clause (a), and half fee concessions in other cases; (3) In the case of students in receipt of scholarships or fee concession in excess of those admissible under clause (2) before they proceeded on war service, such scholarships or fee concession should be continued to them in lieu of the concessions referred to in clause (2).

The Director of Public Instruction has been asked by the Government to circularise the management of non-Government colleges so that the concessions referred to above may be granted by those colleges also. He has been authorised to pay compensation to colleges for the loss on account of the grant of fee concessions to students who have rendered service, along with teaching grants due to colleges.

* * * *

We think that similar concessions should be announced by the Mysore Government also forthwith. The days are past when Governments could be content with maintaining the military for show and parade purposes only. Popular military training has now become a fundamental duty of Governments, and the sooner we recognise it the better. Ed.

A PRINCESS'S EDUCATION

In order to equip Princess Elizabeth for her future career, the King decided to model her upbringing on his own and his wife's childhood days; he wanted his eldest daughter to be neither spoiled nor brought up too strictly.

As Prince Albert, second son of a second son, the King escaped most of the pitfalls of a royal youth and grew up normally. The Queen, as Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, had the sane, normal training of most young women of her class. She was not spoiled.

Though she attends no school, Princess Elizabeth takes exams, every three months, the papers being set and marked by University professors. Regular reports on her progress are sent to the Prime Minister.

Special subjects which she studies include the working of the American as well as the British Constitution. Her favourite subject is English; history comes second, maths lower down the list.

HER TIME-TABLE

To encourage her to manage her own affairs, the Princess has to keep accounts of her weekly five shillings pocket-money. With it she buys books, presents for birthdays, and contributes regularly one shilling to the Royal Household Savings Association.

(It must be a magic 5 shillings! Ed.)

Winter and summer alike, the heiress to the throne is called at 7-30, has breakfast at 8, is in her upstairs schoolroom before 9 o'clock. She works, sometimes with Princess Margaret and sometimes alone, until 11.

A short break for morning milk and biscuits is followed by school till lunch-time, with two hours more in the afternoon.

In the evenings she is free, except for an hour or two's reading and preparation for the next day's lessons. Each week-end she has off, with only an essay to write for Monday.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S ADDRESSES

TO THE INDIAN STATISTICAL CONFERENCE AND SCIENCE CONGRESS

BARODA.

H H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda inaugurating the Fifth Session of the Indian Statistical Conference held at Baroda last week observed

"The subject of statistics is sometimes defined as the "arithmetic of human welfare," and as such, collection of figures for administrative purposes was carried on even in ancient times. In modern times statistics has come more to the front owing, among other reasons, to the enlargement of the functions of Government The individual is now more organically connected with the State so that his well-being is considerably influenced by the Governmental policies Due to the re-orientation of economic forces and international complications bearing on raw materials, production and trade, it has become clear that the progress of a State depends largely on the co ordination of national effort in all spheres of life This increased control —direct and indirect—demands more knowledge on the part of the State of economic and other facts It is, I believe in this context that we have to understand the frequent and extensive statistical enquiries that are undertaken in advanced countries

POST-WAR PLANNING

"In India we suffer from a lack of statistics There are many topics of importance on which we have no dependable information We require more accurate and complete information regarding production by large, small and cottage industries, internal and external trade, and the yield and movement of capital, with a view to planning a policy of industrialisation To re plan agriculture, we should have more complete statistics of crops and subsidiary industries The results of 1941 Census, recently published, show for India a population of 389 millions, an increase of 15 per cent over the figures of 1931 It is a problem to be solved both by the statistician and the economist whether the development of our means of subsistence is keeping pace with the increase in numbers On the one hand agriculture has to be made more productive by the use of scientific methods and on the other, industrial development must be so advanced as to absorb the surplus population and thus partly relieve the pressure on the land The planning of post-war reconstruction of our economic life will require the collection of data of a varied type, and in that task the services of a body like yours will be of great help. Most of the problems mentioned above are common to this State. Statistics are being collected and published here by the Department of Statistics and other Departments on various topics I feel confident that your Conference will be of assistance to our Statistical Department in improving its methods of collecting, arranging and publishing its material"

And declaring open the session of the Indian Science Congress, His Highness observed

The great mechanical inventions of the last hundred years have revolutionised the world. They have annihilated space and time and shrunk the size of the world They have considerably increased the material prosperity of the world by increasing the volume of production and relieved human labour of drudgery Recent biological researches have also had a great influence on the destinies of the human race Pasteur's pioneer work with reference to the study of microbes and subsequent researches have brought about a great progress in medical science The net result of all these researches is that the average duration of man's life is considerably higher than some decades ago Applied biology has considerably improved our agriculture just as applied chemistry helps industries Though we have in the past neglected Science we take pride in the fact that in recent years we have produced great scientists like Sir C V Raman, Prof Meghnad Saha late Sir Jagadish Bose and late Mr Ramanujam

NEED FOR CO ORDINATION

"One of the most vital questions affecting this country is the application of work done by scientists in laboratories to the daily practical problems which confront us For this, the Governments concerned and organised industries should evolve suitable machinery We have here representatives of all branches of Science These branches are all interdependent, and the discoveries of one react upon the others A Congress of this type can bring about greater co ordination of the work carried on in different branches "Society, science and the individual are one indivisible whole." All your efforts are directed towards one end, and it is, as Bacon says, "the relief of man's estate." It is our earnest hope that Science will be an instrument in our hands for bettering the lot of humanity!"

The Rationalist.

Monday 12-1-1942.

THE INDIAN TANGLE

The Indian political situation is rapidly becoming a muddle and a fiasco. One statement of Gokhale which has outlived him till to-day is "we must spiritualise politics." If any one had done it in any political arena, and been successful in doing it in India, it was Mr. Gandhi.

Within 30 years of its founding the Indian National Congress was as broken up with internecine warfare as the Moghal Court under Shah Jehan's sons. In 1906 the breach between Tilak and Gokhale well-nigh made the great body totter, and during the next few years the nation's nerves were unstrung, and unrest reigned all over!

In 1914 Mr. Gandhi came into the horizon, more as a visitor than with intent to boss over Indian politics, more to seek aid for his compatriots in South Africa than to join the fray on behalf of the mother country. But from then on for over 2½ decades his words held sway, and his personality cast spell over the National Congress, and what Gokhale dreamed about spiritualising politics Mahatma Gandhi in practice achieved! Great personages and powerful and dominant men like Lajpat Rai, Motilal Nehru, and C. R. Das tacitly yielded to his leadership, and he bent the vast political body, heterogenous as it was, to his views and to his will, as Rama bent his bow. All former front rank leaders became his seconds in rank, and gave him respect, deference, and obedience, willingly and unquestioningly. Magnetic women like Mrs. Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu stepped aside and stepped behind in order to allow him to lead the way!

An American writer has said that the greatness of a millionaire consists in helping a number of others to become millionaires. So Mahatma Gandhi by his saintliness evoked saintliness in others, and became the creator of men like the present day Rajagopalachariar and Rajendra Prasad, Kher and Panth and Patel, and Azad, Gafoor Khan and Desai, men who forsook the orthodox methods of political revolutionism, and sought to achieve the ends by simplicity, sincerity, and self-surrender. During the last ten years at least that feature has illumined the sombre field of Indian politics, and one thought that though it had perhaps retarded the pace of the country's political progress, it was cementing the country into a well-knit whole, a thing as essential to the nation as political independence.

But the tide seems to be unfortunately turning. Love of power, and taste of office seem to have got the better of the Congress personnel, and Mr. Gandhi has naturally stood aside and left them to take the lead, like the engine which has got itself uncoupled and left the train to roll its way!

The next moment there is a split, and before long there will be other splits, based on provincial, lingual and personal rivalries and jealousies, and on rival methods of procedure. It will only be a question of time as to when the revival of the old days will occur!

It is not by resolutions that countries achieve political progress, resolutions communicated through the press to the proper parties like that of the Congress, or sent by cable or telegram like those of the Liberals!

By the way, what is "Liberals"? Liberal with what or in what? Is it not a stupid and meaningless expression? What do these masters of thought and masters of expression, —some of them are masters, anyway,—mean by keeping that label, and not changing it for something sensible? Or is it that there is as little meaning in the party as in the name?

We were speaking of the effectiveness of resolutions. We have seen the fate of the resolution of voluntary co-operation by the Hindu Mahasabha and the thundering snub meted out to the Sabha itself! We would be fools to expect that the conditional offer of co-operation of the Congress, or the empty handed solicitation of the Liberals will be treated any better!

When without making any promises however airy, a hundred crores of the country's meagre savings and all the military help wanted from it could be got, who will move a finger to take the Congress offer of conditional co-operation, and who cares to bother about the officious advice of the Liberals? And we ourselves think that the Liberals' resolutions amount to no more than asking for the creation of a few more jobs, and not to forget them in filling them. For the rest they are as meaningless and impracticable as the terms offered by the Secretary of State. When they are taking over control of Iraq and other independent States under the stress of war, why will they hand over the Indian Government to the local men, elected or selected? When Governors are meddling with even normal things in so-called responsibly governed Provinces, why will the Central Government risk handing over the whole of it to new and raw men? Is it to be achieved by the mere asking? If not what are the sanctions with which the Congress or the Liberals can enforce their claims? So far as we can see, none! And yet so called leaders of eminence deceive themselves and mislead the world by their vain hopes and illogical claims!

Nor can we appreciate the reasoning of British official spokesmen who demurely ask Indian public men to present an agreed claim. Did Canada ever present an agreed claim? Are the French Canadians and British Canadians all one? Did South Africa present an agreed claim? Are Smutts and Hertzog agreed? Did Australia present an agreed claim? Is it an agreed nation? And is it a very strong nation able to defend its 32 lakhs of square miles? Is Poland a single, composite nation, or Czecho-Slovakia, or Yugoslavia? Are not they assured independence by the Atlantic Charter? Under what principle? And what are the safe-guards in England itself for the interests of minorities? Have the British Muslims, British Jews, and British Roman Catholics, and the British Communists been guaranteed seets in the Cabinet? Are Scotland and Wales given special reservations? No. And yet India should make a mixture of all its minority claims, and present it respectfully on a platter for the British politician to sniff at or consider! Is it supposed to be an honest political principle, or is it mere prevarication and procrastinating tactics?

The other *sine qua non* of Self-Government, that the country should be able to defend itself is also equally untenable. By that standard no nation on earth is fit for self-Government, because no nation is able to defend itself without outside help. But that stage of world politics is past. Aggression as well as defence to-day require a combination of nations. India would be in no worse position that way than any other nation however big!

Properly handled, honestly handled, India should be able to render greater help to Great Britain than any other Dominion, or many other Dominions. When a world-conflagration is raging, and one does not know in what form the nations will emerge out of the crucible, it is time to drop humbug, and base human relations on integrity, cordiality, and mutual goodwill. If with 300 years of Empire building experience Great Britain cannot manifest those feelings towards India to-day, well, the less said about it the better!

Editor.

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OPEN FORUM

OUR NEXT VICE-CHANCELLOR

Sir,

In the Rationalist last issue, you have written an editorial under the caption, "The Vice-Chancellorship," ably pleading for Mr. McAlpine. When there is everywhere a cry for Indianisation of all the services, why there should be this ultra sympathy for these foreigners one fails to see. Are not people's representatives protesting in almost every session of the Assembly and the Council against this kind of Europeanisation? Already many departments are manned by these people,—many of them being superannuated.

You say that Mr. McAlpine is considered to be a "King Rod" of the Education department and service to the employees under him has become a "hell on earth" because in contrast to his predecessor who was lax and easy-going, this 'hard-headed' and "strong-minded" successor looked as a harsh and a cruel disciplinarian. Indeed this is a strange explanation. The last two sessions of the Representative Assembly should serve as an eye-opener to anyone who wants to justify the "grit and grip of such a strong master" as Mr. McAlpine. People are tired of him and they will be very glad if the department is relieved of him. Let our grievance be anything. He would immediately lay his hand on some rule or other and try to justify his course of action. This 'iron discipline' without any regard to the environment and other circumstances of life is necessary only for people in the military cadre.

While making such an important selection as this, I should think that two considerations should weigh uppermost, more than anything else. Firstly, there is a growing tendency everywhere to appoint non-officials as honorary Vice-Chancellors. No full time official is necessary for that post. Further, there will be savings of money also. Mysore University is only a teaching University. Of the 18 Universities in India, some are teaching Universities such as Mysore, Allahabad and Osmaniah, some are teaching and affialiating Universities such as Calcutta, Madras, Bombay etc., others are of the Unitary type such as Aligarh and Annamalai, and still others are of the Unitary and Teaching Type such as Lucknow. At the helm of many of these Universities are non-official Vice-Chancellors. Are not things going on smoothly and efficiently in such places, I ask. We must also remember that the transfer of Indian Education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislature, of which he himself is an elected member, has brought the subject directly under popular control in the eleven provinces, let alone the temporary assumption of these powers by the provincial governors. Even in Mysore education is under the control of a non-official Minister. The authority of the Government in controlling the system of public instructions is in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary education. The whole idea is that there should be as much of democratisation as possible. When such is the tendency everywhere, is it not our duty to plead for a non-official Vice-Chancellor?

Secondly, when there is everywhere a cry for Indianisation, is it fair that we should entertain or encourage foreigners and place them at the helm of affairs, when they are utterly ignorant of our ways and means, of our civilization and culture, and of our language and custom? In the last meeting of the University Senate, when some of us spoke in Kannada, one European official, who was all the while protesting that he could not understand, wanted to assert his right to speak in Latin. He began in Latin! Alas, what a ridiculous thing it is to place Latin on a par with Kannada in a Kannada speaking country! Should not these misfits be removed? Should we not prefer children of our soil to these strangers? Do they think of appointing Indians to similar posts in Universities like Oxford and Cambridge? It is no compliment to say that there are not equally efficient people among us. We have people who would prove in no way inferior to them. We may with pride entrust any of these responsible positions to our own people. May I, therefore, trust and pray that the next Vice-Chancellor may be selected from among the non-officials, preferably on an honorary basis!

7-1-1942 T. S. Rajagopal, M.A., LL.B.

* * *

We thought that we considered the problem, like a spider, in all its bearings, with regard to the necessities, probabilities, and possibilities, and made no special pleading for any one! If Mr. T. S. R's "non-official" does not cover a retired official, and if such a non-official can instil fear, enforce discipline, and extract work from the University personnel, let us have him by all means! Ed.

PRESS NOTE

The Publicity Officer has issued the following:—

The "Tainadu" of the 26th December 1941 has published a report that some congress workers were assaulted by rowdies at K.G.F. and that although Police Constable No. 128 was present at the scene no protection was given to the victims of the assault. Enquiries made in this connection show that no complaints have been preferred to the local police by any one on that day and the allegation that Police Constable No. 128 was present at the scene of the occurrence is entirely baseless. Police Constable No. 128 is reported to have been on traffic duty at the time of the alleged assault at a place about three furlongs from the scene of the assault.

INDIA GOVT'S POLICY CRITICISED

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

SIR M. VISVERVARAYA'S ADDRESS

BANGALORE.

"Somehow there seems to be a strong continued opposition to the expansion of heavy industries. As many of you are aware, a dogged opposition is being maintained for several years to the establishment of an automobile industry. It is only so far as India's participation in war work is concerned, that the Government are showing interest in the case of a few industries, mostly chemical, mostly petty. To my knowledge, no important heavy war industry is entrusted to Indian control."

Thus Sir M. Visvesvaraya criticised the policy of the Government of India in regard to Indian industries addressing a public meeting in Bangalore. Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore, presided.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya paid a tribute to the industrial progress of Mysore and observed that Mysore had struck out a new line of advance for herself. With the powerful support of His Highness the late Maharaja of revered memory, Sir Mirza M. Ismail vigorously pushed through industrial enterprises. The present Dewan, Mr. N. Madhava Rao, was an experienced industrialist himself, and with the liberal support of His Highness the Maharaja, the public had every hope that the present administration "will show further rapid progress in industries, and Mysore will keep its lead in this respect both among British Provinces and Indian States."

Speaking about Mysore's industrial progress, Sir M. Visvesvaraya observed that as far as he was aware, no other State or Province had shown such commendable enterprise. But, these were not days when nations or individuals could rest on their laurels. Even to maintain the present rate of progress uninterrupted, further intensive activity and vigilance would be needed.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested the enactment of an Industrial Aids Act, which would offer facilities to State subjects who were prepared to invest money in industrial enterprises. Particular attention should be given to heavy industries. If large-scale industries received support, the smaller and subsidiary industries would automatically follow. Next, the Commerce Faculty in the Mysore University should be quickly restored. Its abolition in this commercial age was a grievous disservice to the student population.

Proceeding, the speaker said that if industries were to thrive, both the Government and the people should make common cause and take risks by investing capital. Some few industries would fail, but under reasonably good management, the majority were likely to succeed and the standard of living of the State population would benefit thereby. Risk-taking was incidental to industrial life. Rupees three to five crores could be safely invested on new heavy industries as soon as the war was over.

The Chairman, Mr. N. Madhava Rao, said that Sir M. Visvesvaraya was known throughout the world as a keen industrialist. In Mysore, during his Dewanship he had sown the seeds of a good industrial policy, the fruits of which they were now reaping.

* * *

Just 25 years ago when Sir Visvesvaraya was Dewan Mr. N. Madhava Rao was closely associated with him as his Efficiency Officer. To-day he, as Dewan, presides over a meeting with Sir M. Visvesvaraya as lecturer. It must have been a happy occasion for both, and a pleasant one for the public to contemplate!

Ed.

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Printed at the Coronation Press, Viceroy Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 16] MONDAY 5—1—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

GURU GOBIND'S LEGACY

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S MESSAGE TO SIKHS

PATIALA.

A stirring message has been sent by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala to the Sikhs, on the occasion of the Birthday Anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh, exhorting his co-religionists to join the army in ever-increasing numbers and rally round the banner of the British Empire and stand shoulder to shoulder with those who are already bearing the brunt of this grim struggle.

His Highness says that three centuries ago, on this auspicious day, Guru Gobind Singh was born, and then sprang into existence this great brotherhood of disciples—this famed community of valiant heart. "This day every twelve months, Sikhs offer individually and collectively their homage to the memory of the Tenth Guru, to whom the community owes its distinctive martial character, and whose inspiring philosophy found its true expression in his own memorable and eventful life. So long as Sikhism endures, his teachings will remain our beaconlight, and we shall acknowledge with reverence and gratitude the sublime ideals that he has bequeathed to us."

Referring to the fateful period through which the world is passing and reminding the Sikhs of the gravity of the situation, especially when war has approached the very gates of the Motherland, His Highness says in his message, "The issues that are involved are of vital interest to us. The defence of our Motherland, maintenance of our martial traditions, preservation of our moral and spiritual heritage and the future of the human race, such are the cardinal issues for which the brave Khalsa is fighting to-day. Incidentally it provides a fresh opportunity to add to the golden chapters of our military histories!"

MYSORE AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

MYSORE.

The Twelfth All-Karnataka and the First All-Mysore Ayurvedic Conferences were held in Mysore on the 28th last.

After invocation, Mr. Amble Subramanya Aiyar, retired Excise Commissioner and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates.

Mr. H. P. Gundappa Gowda, Minister for Public Health, declaring open the Conference, referred to the past glory of the Ayurvedic system of medicine and its present languishing condition. If to-day Ayurveda system had not totally disappeared from the country, it was due chiefly to its own intrinsic merit. Ayurveda was a system most suited to the conditions obtaining in this country, to the religious customs and habits of the people here. The Government were spending to-day lakhs of rupees on allopathic medicines, and yet, the benefits had reached only a few. The situation caused by the present world war afforded the best opportunity for Ayurvedic Pandits to come forward to serve the suffering humanity and thereby demonstrate the efficacy of the indigenous system.

Concluding the Minister observed that, though the Mysore Government Ayurvedic College had been opened as long ago as 1908, there was a universal complaint that graduates of this college were not being encouraged as much as they deserved. In addition to what the Local Bodies were doing in this respect, the Government were eager to help and give as much encouragement to the cause of Ayurveda, as they could. He wished the Conference every success.

In the course of his presidential address, Guru Baskaracharya Ramachandraswami said that the present medical science was but a branch of the Ayurveda, though there were variations in the methods of treatment. Dealing with the causes for the declining condition of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, he pointed out that the allopathic system was being patronised by the Government as well as supported by the public at large, while the indigenous school of medicine was given step-motherly treatment and its votaries were groaning under poverty on the one hand and non-recognition on the other. It was the duty of conferences like these to find ways and means of resuscitating the indigenous system of medicine and restoring it to its proper place in the life of the nation!

LIGHT ON NAZI EDUCATION

In his book, *Education For Death*, Gregor Ziemer, for eleven years Headmaster of the American Colony School in Berlin, gives the most vivid actual, first-hand account of Nazi education yet published outside Germany.

In a Nazi school near Pastor Neimoller's Church, Ziemer heard the following geography lesson for nine-year-olds:

Teacher: "The U. S. has a low type of Government, a democracy. What is a Democracy?"

Pupils: "A Government by rich Jews.....A Government that will be defeated by the Fuehrer."

BRIBED WITH COFFEE

In Hamburg, a teacher displayed to his class a pamphlet, *The Jews in the U. S. A.*, with pictures of New York City's Mayor LaGuardia beside a gorilla. At lesson's end the teacher asked: "And what do you think of a country like that?" The class roared the Nazi Party battle cry: *Judah verreck!* ("Death to the Jews!")

Schoolmaster Ziemer managed his investigation of Nazi education by such devices as bribing Nazi officials with coffee and persuading Education Minister Bernhard Rust of his professional interest in Nazi educational "efficiency." Ziemer quit Germany for the U. S. at war's outbreak, smuggling out his notes and private Nazi pamphlets by hiding them under copies of *Mein Kampf*.

HITLER KAMMER

Prime aim of Nazi education, Ziemer found, is to fire Germans with zeal to give up their lives for Adolf Hitler. A German boy takes his first solemn oath to die for the Fuehrer at six, repeats it at ten and 14. But the Nazis' interest in a German child begins even before it is conceived.

First stop in Investigator Ziemer's educational tour was a woman's hospital in Berlin. There he saw six doctors hard at work in an operating room—sterilizing women. Swiftly and methodically hospital beds rolled in and out of the operating room. Their occupants were weak women, women who had borne weak children, women considered "enemies of the State." Ziemer also visited a home for feeble-minded boys near Leipzig, and was led to a small, clean, white, painted hut known by gossip as a *Hitler Kammer*. There boys who were still hopelessly clumsy at age ten were put to death.

STATE CHILDREN

In Nazi homes for prospective mothers, Ziemer found girls who were about to bear State (illegitimate) children showered with admiration, learned that German women, married or unmarried, who had fewer than four children were considered slackers. Once he saw a group of twelve-year-old *Jungmadel* (members of the Nazi organization for girls under 14) chase and beat one of their number. Her crime: she had "insulted" a *Jungmadel's* sister by saying she should not have had a baby without being married!

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

PATNA.

The All-India Students' Conference adopted a number of resolutions on the political situation war and national unity.

The first of these resolutions on the national struggle stated: "While maintaining their separate identity, the students should identify themselves with the national struggle collectively as far as possible, resisting all attacks on their civic and academic right, liberties and also co-operating within their own spheres with other organisations in the achievement of freedom."

The resolution further viewed "with alaram the intense repression that has been launched against the students and which has manifested itself in the shape of arrests, detention and searches under the cover of the Defence of India Rules." The resolution asserted that the student movement was an integral part of the national movement and as such they had to play an important role in the struggle for national liberation.

NATIONAL UNITY

Another resolution on national unity said that India was one and indivisible and that the political and administrative unity achieved in this ancient land was based upon a real cultural, social and economic unity produced by centuries of natural historical development. The resolution while admitting that cultural freedom was necessary for the growth of this future common culture warned the students of India against the misguided attempts to divide India into cultural zones with the rights to separate on the ground that India was not one nation. The resolution deplored the communal differences and occasional communal outbursts in the country which, it held, were the product of imperialists' handling of an easily soluble social problem and domination of life in this country by vested interests.

A third resolution on unity among students' movements reiterated its desire for a united student movement and noted with concern that the earnest efforts in this direction had not borne any fruit.

The resolution on war maintained that its character had not changed and called upon the students to work for a new social order based on peacefulness and democracy wherein the recurrence of such war would be impossible in future and the exploitation of man by man and nation by nation would cease.

STUDENTS' DEMANDS

A lengthly resolution on students' demands opined that it was only on the basis of students' demands that a real student movement could be built up and therefore directed the Provincial Students' Federation to intensify their struggle for the fulfilment of their demands. The resolution demanded reduction in tuition, hostel and examination fees, complete freedom of thought, speech and association in and outside educational institutions, that the administration of educational institutions, particularly Universities, should be democratised and that an exhaustive scheme should be drafted by the Government for the relief of unemployment among the educated classes and that it should be immediately put into practice.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally the President, in his concluding remarks, said, "We are on the parting of ways. The international situation is fast developing day by day. No one can say what will happen tomorrow. It is at this time the Congress should keep clear from all Parliamentary activities and should greatly stiffen the struggle. A compromise is to obstruct the progress of the country."

PAPER IN MYSORE

In view of the acute situation prevailing in Mysore with regard to paper, the following correspondence has been released by the President of the Mysore City Printers' Association:

Letter to the Dewan:

To

Rajamantrapraveena,

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B. A., B.L.,

Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the printing press owners of the Capital, I have the honour to submit the following representation for favour of your kind consideration. The condition of the Press-owners has become very grave owing to unchecked profiteering in the paper market. They are not only losing their own livelihood, but have also to face the problem of saving their employees from starvation. Besides, much of the cultural, social, and even war-time life of the country depends upon printing. It is therefore within the legitimate province of the Administration to see that the Presses are maintained at least on a minimum basis. This fact has been recognised by Government in the provision they have made for the printers of Bangalore.

But in Mysore conditions are very much worse than they ever were in Bangalore. The supply of even Mysore paper to Mysore is meagre, and the dealers who received them either export them to outside markets, or require 250 to 300% profits. Thus, for paper supplied to them by the Paper Company at 0—5—9 per pound, they require nearly 1 Re. the very next moment. 8 lbs. foolscap is 8 Rs. a ream, 10 lbs. is 9 Rs. and 14 lbs. is 12 Rs.!

Such profiteering is permitted by no other manufacturer, and in the case of no other commodity. The prices of food-grains have not increased by more than 25 to 50%, piece-goods by 25 to 75%, and they are controlled. Profit on even foreign medicines is limited to 10%. But paper, which is of as wide and as essential a use as any of these in modern society, is left unchecked!

The gravity of the situation was considered at a meeting of the printers of the City on the 15th inst., and the Mysore City Printers' Association was formed, and I was desired to place the facts before you, and request the favour of your kindly help in the matter. As in the case of Bangalore, the Paper Company may kindly be instructed to give the Mysore printers at least the minimum requirements on indents furnished through the President, to whom the consignents may be sent on a cash basis.

As the situation is becoming more acute every day, I request the favour of early orders with respect to the above, as well as with regard to limiting the margin of profits as in the case of other commodities.

I beg leave to remain,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

G. R. JOSYER,

President,

Mysore City Printers' Association

II. Telegram.

"The Dewan, 30—12—41.

Bangalore.

Paper supply and prices deplorable. Printers' staffs and public distressed. Government action most urgent.

President,

M. C. P. A."

AN IMPERIAL SNUB

PEACE-TIME COURTSIES UNDONE

The name of the Emperor of Japan will be struck off the roll of the Knights of the Garter at a private ceremony which will shortly be held at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Emperor was given the K. G. by King George the Fifth in 1929 when the Duke of Gloucester went on a special mission to Tokyo to bestow the honour. Expulsion from this highest rank of British chivalry is automatic for King's enemies, and the King of Italy was expelled last year.

Renouncing the Japanese degree of Doctor of Literature, conferred on him in 1922, Dr. J. H. Cousins states: "The painful necessity is forced on me, both as a duty of citizenship of a country on which Japan has wantonly made war and also as a duty to my own sense of morality, of renouncing the Doctorate which Japan has conferred on me!"

* * *

Did Dr. Cousins think the Chinese war moral? The Doctorate which Dr. Cousins has renounced is no substitute for the Garter which has been withdrawn. But while the withdrawal of the Garter amounts to a snub to the Jap-Emperor, Dr. Cousins' action amounts to a snub to the people! Ed.

The Rationalist.

Monday 5-1-1942.

THE VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP

The public mind seems to be exercised as to who is to become the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, when the present incumbent retires shortly by efflux of time.

That last phrase brings to our mind the question why a Vice-Chancellor should retire at 55 or 57 when a Judge of the High Court can stay on till his 60th year. The High Court Judge has to do some substantial desk-work in public, and do also a good amount of thinking in order to render justice to the public according to his lights. But a Vice-Chancellor, as experience shows, need neither think, nor do anything. It is a cushy job, and he has only to exist in order to draw a good four figure salary, and hold a high place in the official olygarchy!

There are plenty of cushy jobs going about now a days as the public are aware. One wonders which one of them is more cushy than the other; Municipal Vice-Presidentship, District Board Presidentship and Vice-Presidentship, Chairmanship of the Paper or Sugar or some other Public Company, Vice-Chancellorship, and possibly the non-official Ministership. But we have a fancy that the Vice-Chancellorship is the cushiest of them all!

So people are asking who is to become the next Vice-Chancellor when the present one retires; whether it will be a Mysorean or not, Kannadiga or not, Mr. MacAlpine or Mr. Rollo or some other official, or some one of those from outside, who go about hunting for one Vice-Chancellorship after another, in order to occupy a restless and covetous old age!

The Vice-Chancellorship in the past has been held by a variety of persons. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., true-blue Mysorean, retired First Member,—we do not know why he did not become Dewan,—cultured, dignified, scholarly, industrious, eminently respectable. Sir Brajendranath Seal, non-Mysorean, pedantic and insufferable, but educationist, scholar, and grandiose intellectual. Then Dr. Metcalfe, an unenterprising and unambitions red-tapist, infusing little enthusiasm, exercising little control, during whose time the University began to fade from neglect, like a garden whose care-taker has left it to its own fate. And now a native Mysorean, Cauvery-born, and Can-bred, a prosperous official, to whom the Vice-Chancellorship has been an easy-chair affair!

So there is to-day a lack of brains behind the University, lack of drive, lack of discipline, and lack of conscientious endeavour. Instead of being the training centre for the Youth of the State in order to fit them mentally and physically for their place in Society, work is reduced to the bare minimum, there are as many holidays and as few periods as possible, with the professorial staff mostly as disinclined to do legitimate professorial work as possible, and anxious to get away as often as they can, in search of money or pleasure elsewhere!

Thus while poor school-masters getting Rs. 15 or 20 a month are mercilessly sacked if they try to add to their meagre income by taking up tuition or job-work when off duty, the three and four figure staff of the University seem to be free to take up as many odd and extraneous jobs as possible, without any one to enquire, permit, or restrain. And when owing to the consequent lack of necessary guidance and tuition students fail, and there is an outcry, official or non-official Ministers roll out their tongues with the glib reply that the fault is that of the parents! They do not perceive how untrue, ill-conceived, and ridiculous such replies are, or that parents can only view such replies with contemptuous disdain!

This is but one of the several objectionable things which mar the University, and necessitate the appointment of a man of drive and discipline to rectify its affairs and bring order out of chaos. A policy of hush-hush on the part of the Government can only make

matters worse, and entirely destroy public confidence. It cannot make the University pure, worthly, and reliable. Therefore it is essential for the Government to raise the University's morale, instead of letting it go its way, and shielding its errors, evasions, and back-slidings.

It is obvious then that they should appoint as Vice-Chancellor, not an ornamental figure-head, or a nerveless arm-chair educationist, but a disciplinarian and man of driving power.

The next person in the official cadre who should succeed to the Vice-Chancellorship is Mr. McAlpine. No doubt there is the complaint that he has not attuned himself to the State, has not naturalised himself with the State and its people like "Charlie" Andrews or "Jayaram" Cousins in India. He is considered to be a "King Rod" of the Education Department, and service to the thousands of the Department's employees has become a "hell on earth." But it often happens that when a predecessor has been lax and easy-going and given loose reins to idleness and indiscipline, a hard-headed and strong-minded successor will no doubt strike the world as a harsh, ruthless, and cruel disciplinarian.

However, Mr. McAlpine has already been some years in the Department, and a change may be welcomed by it as a relief, while the University sadly needs the grit and grip of a strong master.

Mr. McAlpine therefore might justly succeed to the Vice-Chancellorship from many considerations, and the University, we take it, will be the better and not the worse for it!

With regard to the Education Department itself, it is, we note, the largest spending Department of the State, involving a large volume of administrative details, a general conception of the cultural back-ground of the State, and the capacity to adapt the juv nile education of the State so as to conform to that cultural back-ground. These considerations lead us to the conclusion that Mr. McAlpine's successor in the Department might well be Mr. Venkatesiengar. We need not go into dithyrambics over Mr. Venkatesiengar's qualifications, but we consider that it would be a statesmanlike choice, and that no other choice could improve upon it. Rather, on the other hand, any other choice might fall short of it!

Government are often in the habit of making, in the name of public interest, appointments detrimental to public interest, from considerations alien to public interests. Our State has in the past been a bad sinner in that respect. We hope that the Government of to-day will take a graver view of things, and make the appointments, not for the purpose of satisfying the personal cravings of individuals, but thoughtfully, conscientiously, and using the very best of their judgment!

Editor.

AN AT HOME

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M A., LL.B., Advocate and Member of the Representative Assembly and the Senate, gave a pleasant At Home on the 1st evening in honour of Mr. T. Mariappa, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., retiring Vice-President of the Mysore City Municipal Council. It was attended by the Members of the Municipal Council, and a representative gathering of Congressmen, Members of the Bar, the Press, and the public.

After refreshments, Mr. Rajagopaliengar spoke in praise of the discipline, unity and steadfastness of purpose of the Congress Municipal Party, and of Mr, Mariappa's good work as Vice-President during the year. In responding, the chief guest observed that what credit he may have earned was entirely due to the Party's advice and support, and that the party itself, though numerically strong, had to work under the limitations of the Municipal Constitution and often an unsympathetic and antagonistic executive. Anything that the party had sought to achieve in the interests of the public was frustrated or shelved by a prejudiced executive; but nevertheless, in the administration of water supply, public carriages and the market which had been entrusted to him, and in which he had found clumsy accounting, arbitary assessment, and harassment to the public, he had sought to minimise the evils and hardships in the interests of public justice and convenience.

Mr, P. Sitaramiah, B.A., B.L., the incoming Vice-President, also spoke on the handicaps under which the Congress party worked in the Municipality, and urged the public to strengthen the demand for a non-official President to the Municipal Council.

In conclusion Messrs. M. N. Jois, B.A., M.R.A., and Mr. H. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, thanked Mr. Rajagopaliengar for getting up the very pleasant function, which terminated with cheers!

SIXTH SENSE OF THE BLIND

The blind have long been credited with a "sixth sense," which enables them to detect and avoid obstacles, even in unfamiliar surroundings. The exact nature of this uncanny ability has been a mystery. When not attributed to occult powers, it has been explained under such pseudo-scientific terms as "facial vision," "paroptic vision" and "telesthesia."

In the psychology laboratories at Cornell University, the phenomenon has now been subjected to thorough experimental study by two graduate students, Milton Cotzin and Michael Supa. Their explanation, documented by 1,500 controlled laboratory tests, is that the blind avoid obstacles through a usually unrealized capacity of the sense of hearing which is not restricted to the blind.

Chief subject of the investigations was one of its authors, Michael Supa, who has been blind since infancy. First tests gave solid scientific evidence for the operation of some special method of perception. The subjects, some blind and some sighted but blindfolded, approached a movable wall, placed an unknown distance from their starting point. When they first detected the wall, they were instructed to stop, and then approach it as close as possible without actually running into it. The ratio of these two distances gave a quantitative measure of subjects' ability to detect the wall without seeing it. In all tests, the blind subjects made best scores. Supa being able to detect the wall at an average distance of 15 ft. and approach it to within 3 in.

To rule out the possibility of "facial vision" and perception by air pressures on the skin, subjects put on gloves, overcoat and a heavy veil of felt. Their scores were unaffected. When hearing was blotted out, however, both blind and blindfolded subjects failed to perceive the wall at a distance and without exception walked directly into it.

A further series of tests indicated that the obstacle is located by echoes. With hearing restored but with footfalls deadened by walking barefoot on a heavy carpet, the scores of all subjects fell proportionately. This method of perception serves the blind not through physical but through psychological improvement in their hearing. During the experiment sighted subjects demonstrated, through improvement of their scores, that the technique can be learned.

POPE INSULTED BY FASCISTS

IN STREETS OF ROME

The *Tablet*, an authoritative Roman Catholic weekly reveals, according to the London *Sunday Express*, that the Pope refused to allow the clergy to ring the church bells on the day Italy declared war on France. Consequently, he was insulted in public by Fascist hooligans.

The day Italy declared war on France, it says, Mussolini sent orders to all the clergy in Rome to ring their church bells to celebrate the occasion.

When the Pope heard of this, he immediately countermanded the order, and informed Mussolini of what he had done, explaining at the same time that such orders, according to the Lateran Pact, should come from the head of the church, and not from the head of the State.

Mussolini yielded.

A few days later, the Pope had to leave the Vatican to celebrate Mass in one of the Roman Basilicas.

Suddenly his car was stopped in the mid-traffic at a crossing, when there rushed from all sides crowds of young Fascists, who made for the Pope with cries of "Down with the Pope! Death to the Pope!"

On the day Italy declared war the Pope sent to Mussolini a note inquiring the reasons for the declaration.

Mussolini wrote back: "The reasons for the declaration of war against France will dawn on your Holiness brighter than the sun on the day of victory."

* * *

Has Italy got its victory? And have the reasons dawned on the Pope brighter than the Sun? We think not! Ed.

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HIS HOLINESS THE POPE ON A "NEW ORDER"

OPPRESSION SHOULD BE ELIMINATED

ROME.

His Holiness the Pope has broadcast to the world a Christmas message of peace. He says Christ would eventually triumph. "We are torn with anguish for your sufferings. The whole earth is awaiting the triumph of Christ."

The Pope speaks of the "admirable spectacle of valour in defence of the Latin soil. The idea of force, however, suffocates life."

The Pope then speaks of the mission of the church against barbarism, "Mankind is rebelling against the message of Christianity. Let us look, for we cannot close our eyes, at the progressive de-Christianization of life and the abuse of science and power by mankind. Mankind has turned to the material world instead of the spiritual one. In some countries the atheist anti-Christian idea of the State is spreading its tentacles. War, far from mitigating these evils, aggravates them. Instruments of destruction are being made which are undoing the good work of the Church. We need men of courage, vision and conscience to reconstruct the world. The ruins of this war are only too evident.

"It is essential that there should be a place for liberty in the New Order. Great States must organise the world in the interests of all. There should be no place for oppression. There must be respect for the rights of minorities and a just control of raw materials, so that no nation shall suffer unfairly. There is no place for centres of military forces to threaten the rest of humanity. There must be progressive limitation of armaments. True respect for treaties must be observed.

"We cannot disguise the difficulties which confront us in this respect. There is no place for persecution of the Church. The solution we have proposed for these evils can only be effected if statesmen and workers are inspired by the principles of the faith. There is no place for propaganda and tearing children from the Church and family. We love all people without exception. So far, we have imposed upon ourselves the greatest reserve."

After praising the contribution of the civilisation of ancient Rome, the Pope concludes, "We hope the day is not far off when the whole world will be free again to worship God."

The Pope then gives his benediction to the world, followed by Apostolic benediction.

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A Dutchman thought the island might have possibilities. If he owned it, he could make the trappers pay rent to him, so he went to see the Iroquois chief, and after a few hours' haggling, bought it for twenty four dollars, or at the rate of a penny for twelve acres!

He christened it New Amsterdam, and a few of his more adventurous countrymen settled there. It was only a half-hearted attempt at colonisation, however, for thirty years afterwards, the population was still less than a thousand whites.

So it didn't upset the Dutch very much when they lost it to England in 1664. An Englishman Colonel Nichols, called it New York.

* * * *

So New York, after all, belongs to the Dutch!

Ed.

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VOL. 2 No. 17] MONDAY 12—1—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

SERVICE TO MANKIND

METROPOLITAN'S APPEAL

Calcutta, Jan. 1

"Standing on the threshold of a new year, aced by a world situation unparalleled in istory, we may well pause to consider hether there is any part we can play, how-ver small, in the effort to bring in that world rder of which the present strife is surely the irth-pangs," observed the Most Rev. Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India the course of a New Year broadcast from Calcutta.

The present strife and discord, according o the Lord Bishop, was due to the fact that he nations regarded themselves as separate ands, each playing its own tune in its own ttle corner, from its own score and in its wn score and in its own time." "Harmony ill never come, harmony can never come ntil all the nations and peoples recognise hat there is a divine Being behind the uni-erse, that He has a plan for the whole world nd that each nation has its part to play in he execution of that plan."

Their task, the Metropolitan urged, was to ecognise the fact that God had also a plan or India, and to find out day by day more nd more about that plan, and then to direct ll their energy to see that it was carried out n every detail. "Our differences and our iversity, have in the past too often made for eakness and discord. But rightly used they an make for a rock-like unity so they have ll to be consecrated to the one great end—he good of all mankind!"

A GOOD DEFICIT

An annual deficit of nearly 90 lakhs of rupees, equal to over four times the annual income, is revealed by the figures of income and expenditure of Baluchistan for the year 1940-41. The total income was Rs. 20,97,126 and expenditure Rs. 1,09,24,388, leaving a deficit of Rs. 88,27,262, states a Quetta correspondent!

* * *

Lucky people, the Beluchis! Ed.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN BRITAIN

That Social Insurance continues to make steady progress in Britain even in wartime is shown by the fact that nearly 17,000,000 insured persons in England, Scotland and Wales—10,500,000 men and 6,500,000 women—are, when sick, entitled to higher rates of benefit since the National Health Insurance Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on January 5. Three main changes in the health insurance and contributory pensions, effected by the new Act, are firstly, rates of sickness and disablement benefit will be increased in respect of both men and women by 3 per week. Secondly, non-manual workers will be compulsorily insured for health benefits and pensions unless their rate of remuneration exceeds £240 per year instead of the present £250. About 5,000,000 persons will be affected by this change. Thirdly, rates of weekly health insurance contributions will be increased by 2 pence of which one penny is made by the worker.

STUDENTS AND WAR SERVICE

MADRAS.

The Government of Madras have decided that the students of Government Colleges who proceed on war service should be granted educational concessions to enable them to complete their studies on return.

For this purpose, they have defined war service to mean: (a) service of any kind out of India with a mobilised unit; (b) service in India under Military, Munitions or Stores authorities, and service in a factory declared by the Government to be engaged on work of national importance with liability to serve out of India when required; (c) training with military units with liability to serve out of India when required; (d) valuable service rendered to the fighting forces in other ways, e.g., by way of recruiting; and (d) service rendered in connection with A. R. P. measures. The service, the Government state, should be in connection with the war which commenced in 1939. It need not necessarily be wholetime service.

The concessions will be as follows: (1) All students who render one service or the other of the class specified above, will be granted for the period of such service a lien in the classes in the colleges in which they studied; (2) On return from service, if they rejoin the College, they should be granted full fee concession when the service rendered by them was of the kind referred to in clause (a), and half fee concessions in other cases; (3) In the case of students in receipt of scholarships or fee concession in excess of those admissible under clause (2) before they proceeded on war service, such scholarships or fee concession should be continued to them in lieu of the concessions referred to in clause (2).

The Director of Public Instruction has been asked by the Government to circularise the management of non-Government colleges so that the concessions referred to above may be granted by those colleges also. He has been authorised to pay compensation to colleges for the loss on account of the grant of fee concessions to students who have rendered service, along with teaching grants due to colleges.

* * * *

We think that similar concessions should be announced by the Mysore Government also forthwith. The days are past when Governments could be content with maintaining the military for show and parade purposes only. Popular military training has now become a fundamental duty of Governments, and the sooner we recognise it the better. Ed.

A PRINCESS'S EDUCATION

In order to equip Princess Elizabeth for her future career, the King decided to model her upbringing on his own and his wife's childhood days; he wanted his eldest daughter to be neither spoiled nor brought up too strictly.

As Prince Albert, second son of a second son, the King escaped most of the pitfalls of a royal youth and grew up normally. The Queen, as Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, had the sane, normal training of most young women of her class. She was not spoiled.

Though she attends no school, Princess Elizabeth takes exams, every three months, the papers being set and marked by University professors. Regular reports on her progress are sent to the Prime Minister.

Special subjects which she studies include the working of the American as well as the British Constitution. Her favourite subject is English; history comes second, maths lower down the list.

HER TIME-TABLE

To encourage her to manage her own affairs, the Princess has to keep accounts of her weekly five shillings pocket-money. With it she buys books, presents for birthdays, and contributes regularly one shilling to the Royal Household Savings Association.

(It must be a magic 5 shillings! Ed.)

Winter and summer alike, the heiress to the throne is called at 7-30, has breakfast at 8, is in her upstairs schoolroom before 9 o'clock. She works, sometimes with Princess Margaret and sometimes alone, until 11.

A short break for morning milk and biscuits is followed by school till lunch-time, with two hours more in the afternoon.

In the evenings she is free, except for an hour or two's reading and preparation for the next day's lessons. Each week-end she has off, with only an essay to write for Monday.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S ADDRESSES

TO THE INDIAN STATISTICAL CONFERENCE AND SCIENCE CONGRESS

BARODA.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda inaugurating the Fifth Session of the Indian Statistical Conference held at Baroda last week observed:

"The subject of statistics is sometimes defined as the "arithmetic of human welfare," and as such, collection of figures for administrative purposes was carried on even in ancient times. In modern times statistics has come more to the front owing, among other reasons, to the enlargement of the functions of Government. The individual is now more organically connected with the State so that his well-being is considerably influenced by the Governmental policies. Due to the re-orientation of economic forces and international complications bearing on raw materials, production and trade, it has become clear that the progress of a State depends largely on the co-ordination of national effort in all spheres of life. This increased control —direct and indirect—demands more knowledge on the part of the State of economic and other facts. It is, I believe, in this context that we have to understand the frequent and extensive statistical enquiries that are undertaken in advanced countries

POST-WAR PLANNING

"In India we suffer from a lack of statistics. There are many topics of importance on which we have no dependable information. We require more accurate and complete information regarding production by large, small and cottage industries, internal and external trade, and the yield and movement of capital, with a view to planning a policy of industrialisation. To re-plan agriculture, we should have more complete statistics of crops and subsidiary industries. The results of 1941 Census, recently published, show for India a population of 389 millions, an increase of 15 per cent over the figures of 1931. It is a problem to be solved both by the statistician and the economist whether the development of our means of subsistence is keeping pace with the increase in numbers. On the one hand agriculture has to be made more productive by the use of scientific methods, and on the other, industrial development must be so advanced as to absorb the surplus population and thus partly relieve the pressure on the land. The planning of post-war reconstruction of our economic life will require the collection of data of a varied type, and in that task the services of a body like yours will be of great help. Most of the problems mentioned above are common to this State. Statistics are being collected and published here by the Department of Statistics and other Departments on various topics. I feel confident that your Conference will be of assistance to our Statistical Department in improving its methods of collecting, arranging and publishing its material."

And declaring open the session of the Indian Science Congress, His Highness observed:

The great mechanical inventions of the last hundred years have revolutionised the world. They have annihilated space and time and shrunk the size of the world. They have considerably increased the material prosperity of the world by increasing the volume of production and relieved human labour of drudgery. Recent biological researches have also had a great influence on the destinies of the human race. Pasteur's pioneer work with reference to the study of microbes and subsequent researches have brought about a great progress in medical science. The net result of all these researches is that the average duration of man's life is considerably higher than some decades ago. Applied biology has considerably improved our agriculture just as applied chemistry helps industries. Though we have in the past neglected Science we take pride in the fact that in recent years we have produced great scientists like Sir C. V. Raman, Prof. Meghnad Saha, late Sir Jagadish Bose and late Mr. Ramanujam.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION

"One of the most vital questions affecting this country is the application of work done by scientists in laboratories to the daily practical problems which confront us. For this, the Governments concerned and organised industries should evolve suitable machinery. We have here representatives of all branches of Science. These branches are all interdependent, and the discoveries of one react upon the others. A Congress of this type can bring about greater co ordination of the work carried on in different branches. "Society, science and the individual are one indivisible whole." All your efforts are directed towards one end, and it is, as Bacon says, "the relief of man's estate." It is our earnest hope that Science will be an instrument in our hands for bettering the lot of humanity!"

The Rationalist.
Monday 12-1-1942.

THE INDIAN TANGLE

The Indian political situation is rapidly becoming a muddle and a fiasco. One statement of Gokhale which has outlived him till to-day is "we must spiritualise politics." If any one had done it in any political arena, and been successful in doing it in India, it was Mr. Gandhi.

Within 30 years of its founding the Indian National Congress was as broken up with internecine warfare as the Moghal Court under Shah Jehan's sons. In 1906 the breach between Tilak and Gokhale well-nigh made the great body totter, and during the next few years the nation's nerves were unstrung, and unrest reigned all over!

In 1914 Mr. Gandhi came into the horizon, more as a visitor than with intent to boss over Indian politics, more to seek aid for his compatriots in South Africa than to join the fray on behalf of the mother country. But from then on for over 2½ decades his words held sway, and his personality cast spell over the National Congress, and what Gokhale dreamed about spiritualising politics Mahatma Gandhi in practice achieved! Great personages and powerful and dominant men like Lajpat Rai, Motilal Nehru, and C. R. Das tacitly yielded to his leadership, and he bent the vast political body, heterogenous as it was, to his views and to his will, as Rama bent his bow. All former front rank leaders became his seconds in rank, and gave him respect, deference, and obedience, willingly and unquestioningly. Magnetic women like Mrs. Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu stepped aside and stepped behind in order to allow him to lead the way!

An American writer has said that the greatness of a millionaire consists in helping a number of others to become millionaires. So Mahatma Gandhi by his saintliness evoked saintliness in others, and became the creator of men like the present day Rajagopalachariar and Rajendra Prasad, Kher and Panth and Patel, and Azad, Gafoor Khan and Desai, men who forsook the orthodox methods of political revolutionism, and sought to achieve the ends by simplicity, sincerity, and self-surrender. During the last ten years at least that feature has illumined the sombre field of Indian politics, and one thought that though it had perhaps retarded the pace of the country's political progress, it was cementing the country into a well-knit whole, a thing as essential to the nation as political independence.

But the tide seems to be unfortunately turning. Love of power, and taste of office seem to have got the better of the Congress personnel, and Mr. Gandhi has naturally stood aside and left them to take the lead, like the engine which has got itself uncoupled and left the train to roll its way!

The next moment there is a split, and before long there will be other splits, based on provincial, lingual and personal rivalries and jealousies, and on rival methods of procedure. It will only be a question of time as to when the revival of the old days will occur!

It is not by resolutions that countries achieve political progress, resolutions communicated through the press to the proper parties like that of the Congress, or sent by cable or telegram like those of the Liberals!

By the way, what is "Liberals"? Liberal with what or in what? Is it not a stupid and meaningless expression? What do these masters of thought and masters of expression, —some of them are masters, anyway,—mean by keeping that label, and not changing it for something sensible? Or is it that there is as little meaning in the party as in the name?

We were speaking of the effectiveness of resolutions. We have seen the fate of the resolution of voluntary co-operation by the Hindu Mahasabha and the thundering snub meted out to the Sabha itself! We would be fools to expect that the conditional offer of co-operation of the Congress, or the empty handed solicitation of the Liberals will be treated any better!

When without making any promises however airy, a hundred crores of the country's meagre savings and all the military help wanted from it could be got, who will move a finger to take the Congress offer of conditional co-operation, and who cares to bother about the officious advice of the Liberals? And we ourselves think that the Liberals' resolutions amount to no more than asking for the creation of a few more jobs, and not to forget them in filling them. For the rest they are as meaningless and impracticable as the terms offered by the Secretary of State. When they are taking over control of Iraq and other independent States under the stress of war, why will they hand over the Indian Government to the local men, elected or selected? When Governors are meddling with even normal things in so-called responsibly governed Provinces, why will the Central Government risk handing over the whole of it to new and raw men? Is it to be achieved by the mere asking? If not what are the sanctions with which the Congress or the Liberals can enforce their claims? So far as we can see, none! And yet so called leaders of eminence deceive themselves and mislead the world by their vain hopes and illogical claims!

Nor can we appreciate the reasoning of British official spokesmen who demurely ask Indian public men to present an agreed claim. Did Canada ever present an agreed claim? Are the French Canadians and British Canadians all one? Did South Africa present an agreed claim? Are Smutts and Hertzog agreed? Did Australia present an agreed claim? Is it an agreed nation? And is it a very strong nation able to defend its 32 lakhs of square miles? Is Poland a single, composite nation, or Czecho-Slovakia, or Yugoslavia? Are not they assured independence by the Atlantic Charter? Under what principle? And what are the safe-guards in England itself for the interests of minorities? Have the British Muslims, British Jews, and British Roman Catholics, and the British Communists been guaranteed seets in the Cabinet? Are Scotland and Wales given special reservations? No. And yet India should make a mixture of all its minority claims, and present it respectfully on a platter for the British politician to sniff at or consider! Is it supposed to be an honest political principle, or is it mere prevarication and procrastinating tactics?

The other *sine qua non* of Self-Government, that the country should be able to defend itself is also equally untenable. By that standard no nation on earth is fit for self-Government, because no nation is able to defend itself without outside help. But that stage of world politics is past. Aggression as well as defence to-day require a combination of nations. India would be in no worse position that way than any other nation however big!

Properly handled, honestly handled, India should be able to render greater help to Great Britain than any other Dominion, or many other Dominions. When a world-conflagration is raging, and one does not know in what form the nations will emerge out of the crucible, it is time to drop humbug, and base human relations on integrity, cordiality, and mutual goodwill. If with 300 years of Empire building experience Great Britain cannot manifest those feelings towards India to-day, well, the less said about it the better!

Editor.

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OPEN FORUM

OUR NEXT VICE-CHANCELLOR

Sir,

In the Rationalist last issue, you have written an editorial under the caption, "The Vice-Chancellorship," ably pleading for Mr. McAlpine. When there is everywhere a cry for Indianisation of all the services, why there should be this ultra sympathy for these foreigners one fails to see. Are not people's representatives protesting in almost every session of the Assembly and the Council against this kind of Europeanisation? Already many departments are manned by these people,—many of them being superannuated.

You say that Mr. McAlpine is considered to be a "King Rod" of the Education department and service to the employees under him has become a "hell on earth" because in contrast to his predecessor who was lax and easy-going, this 'hard-headed' and "strong minded" successor looked as a harsh and a cruel disciplinarian. Indeed this is a strange explanation. The last two sessions of the Representative Assembly should serve as an eye-opener to anyone who wants to justify the "grit and grip of such a strong master" as Mr. McAlpine. People are tired of him and they will be very glad if the department is relieved of him. Let our grievance be anything. He would immediately lay his hand on some rule or other and try to justify his course of action. This 'iron discipline' without any regard to the environment and other circumstances of life is necessary only for people in the military cadre.

While making such an important selection as this, I should think that two considerations should weigh uppermost, more than anything else. Firstly, there is a growing tendency everywhere to appoint non-officials as honorary Vice-Chancellors. No full time official is necessary for that post. Further, there will be savings of money also. Mysore University is only a teaching University. Of the 18 Universities in India, some are teaching Universities such as Mysore, Allahabad and Osmaniah, some are teaching and affiliating Universities such as Calcutta, Madras, Bombay etc., others are of the Unitary type such as Aligarh and Annamalai, and still others are of the Unitary and Teaching Type such as Lucknow. At the helm of many of these Universities are non-official Vice-Chancellors. Are not things going on smoothly and efficiently in such places, I ask. We must also remember that the transfer of Indian Education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislature, of which he himself is an elected member, has brought the subject directly under popular control in the eleven provinces, let alone the temporary assumption of these powers by the provincial governors. Even in Mysore education is under the control of a non-official Minister. The authority of the Government in controlling the system of public instructions is in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary education. The whole idea is that there should be as much of democratisation as possible. When such is the tendency everywhere, is it not our duty to plead for a non-official Vice-Chancellor?

Secondly, when there is everywhere a cry for Indianisation, is it fair that we should entertain or encourage foreigners and place them at the helm of affairs, when they are utterly ignorant of our ways and means, of our civilization and culture, and of our language and custom? In the last meeting of the University Senate, when some of us spoke in Kannada, one European official, who was all the while protesting that he could not understand, wanted to assert his right to speak in Latin. He began in Latin! Alas, what a ridiculous thing it is to place Latin on a par with Kannada in a Kannada speaking country! Should not these misfits be removed? Should we not prefer children of our soil to these strangers? Do they think of appointing Indians to similar posts in Universities like Oxford and Cambridge? It is no compliment to say that there are not equally efficient people among us. We have people who would prove in no way inferior to them. We may with pride entrust any of these responsible positions to our own people. May I, therefore, trust and pray that the next Vice-Chancellor may be selected from among the non-officials, preferably on an honorary basis!

7-1-1942 T. S. Rajagopal, M.A., LL.B.

* * *

We thought that we considered the problem, like a spider, in all its bearings, with regard to the necessities, probabilities, and possibilities, and made no special pleading for any one! If Mr. T. S. R's "non-official" does not cover a retired official, and if such a non-official can instil fear, enforce discipline, and extract work from the University personnel, let us have him by all means! Ed.

PRESS NOTE

The Publicity Officer has issued the following:—

The "Tamadu" of the 26th December 1941 has published a report that some congress workers were assaulted by rowdies at K.G.F. and that although Police Constable No. 128 was present at the scene no protection was given to the victims of the assault. Enquiries made in this connection show that no complaints have been preferred to the local police by any one on that day and the allegation that Police Constable No. 128 was present at the scene of the occurrence is entirely baseless. Police Constable No. 128 is reported to have been on traffic duty at the time of the alleged assault at a place about three furlongs from the scene of the assault.

INDIA GOVT'S POLICY CRITICISED

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

SIR M. VISVERVARAYA'S ADDRESS

BANGALORE.

"Somehow there seems to be a strong continued opposition to the expansion of heavy industries. As many of you are aware, a dogged opposition is being maintained for several years to the establishment of an automobile industry. It is only so far as India's participation in war work is concerned, that the Government are showing interest in the case of a few industries, mostly chemical, mostly petty. To my knowledge, no important heavy war industry is entrusted to Indian control."

Thus Sir M. Visvesvaraya criticised the policy of the Government of India in regard to Indian industries addressing a public meeting in Bangalore. Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore, presided.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya paid a tribute to the industrial progress of Mysore and observed that Mysore had struck out a new line of advance for herself. With the powerful support of His Highness the late Maharaja of revered memory, Sir Mirza M. Ismail vigorously pushed through industrial enterprises. The present Dewan, Mr. N. Madhava Rao, was an experienced industrialist himself, and with the liberal support of His Highness the Maharaja, the public had every hope that the present administration "will show further rapid progress in industries, and Mysore will keep its lead in this respect both among British Provinces and Indian States."

Speaking about Mysore's industrial progress, Sir M. Visvesvaraya observed that as far as he was aware, no other State or Province had shown such commendable enterprise. But, these were not days when nations or individuals could rest on their laurels. Even to maintain the present rate of progress uninterrupted, further intensive activity and vigilance would be needed.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested the enactment of an Industrial Aids Act, which would offer facilities to State subjects who were prepared to invest money in industrial enterprises. Particular attention should be given to heavy industries. If large-scale industries received support, the smaller and subsidiary industries would automatically follow. Next, the Commerce Faculty in the Mysore University should be quickly restored. Its abolition in this commercial age was a grievous disservice to the student population.

Proceeding, the speaker said that if industries were to thrive, both the Government and the people should make common cause and take risks by investing capital. Some few industries would fail, but under reasonably good management, the majority were likely to succeed and the standard of living of the State population would benefit thereby. Risk-taking was incidental to industrial life. Rupees three to five crores could be safely invested on new heavy industries as soon as the war was over.

The Chairman, Mr. N. Madhava Rao, said that Sir M. Visvesvaraya was known throughout the world as a keen industrialist. In Mysore, during his Dewanship he had sown the seeds of a good industrial policy, the fruits of which they were now reaping.

* * *

Just 25 years ago when Sir Visvesvaraya was Dewan Mr. N. Madhava Rao was closely associated with him as his Efficiency Officer. To-day he, as Dewan, presides over a meeting with Sir M. Visvesvaraya as lecturer. It must have been a happy occasion for both, and a pleasant one for the public to contemplate!

Ed.

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VOL. 2 No. 18] MONDAY 19—1—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

HYDERABAD'S WAR EFFORT

NAWAB OF CHHATARI'S ADDRESS

Hyderabad (Dn.)

"In pursuance of the decision of H. E. H. the Nizam to use all the resources of the State in men, money and materials for the prosecution of this war against the Totalitarian Powers in Europe and Asia, we have availed of the opportunities afforded, of being on the one hand of help to the British Government, and also at the same time helping our own people by encouraging industrial production in the State, subsidising certain local industrial enterprises and promoting on advantageous terms certain vital industries, for which there is likely to be scope even after the war. We are also training men in different technical works requiring skill, and while that training is resulting in trained Mulki hands being increasingly taken for skilled work both in Hyderabad and outside, plans for the post-war period of reconstruction, of projects and industrialisation are under review, which will ensure their employment even after the war, with obvious economic benefit to them and to the country of their birth," said the Nawab of Chhatari, in the course of his presidential speech at the Annual Dinner of the Hyderabad Branch of the Institute of Engineers, last week.

The Nawab of Chhatari referred to the central co-ordination and control between all institutions engaged in technical training and said: "In view of the needs of industrialisation, coupled as they happen to be with the needs of war and our own war effort, we are giving effect to our scheme of technical and vocational education in such a way as to give preference, wherever we can, to technical training and technical education, while at the same time not neglecting wherever instruction in other vocations is possible, especially agricultural training, through farms attached to selected schools and agricultural schools themselves." Men thus trained, would find useful employment in the countryside after the war, as well as in cities already becoming the centres of certain industries.

AIR RAIDS DEFENCE

MR. HERBERT MORRISON'S ADVICE

LONDON.

"Danger is good for the morale in bombing raids," declared the Minister for Home Security, Mr. Herbert Morrison, "Everything may have crashed about the people, but their spirits remain high for many hours. But they must be looked after and provided for within that time."

Emphasising that each country must decide its own methods. Mr. Morrison gave the following points of experiences: The Anderson Shelter has proved very good and the Morrison Table Shelter protects occupants from everything but direct hits. Steel-framed reinforced buildings are the safest buildings. While New York's idea that the first two floors and top floors should be avoided seems pretty sensible, experience has been that it does not matter much whether you are in the basement of these buildings or on the second or third floor if the building is a high one. New York should not have to worry. Reinforced concrete will prove a very good friend to America. No steel-framed building has been toppled over. Surface shelters have stood up very well and the basements of substantial buildings have done good work. Earth trenches are reasonably good but remember as much damage has been done by earth tremors as by direct hits. Deep shelters have become less attractive. We have had the "tube" fractured at 60 feet depth. New York's subways might be very dangerous spots. A blast goes a long way in the "tubes." The best glass protection is muslin, firmly pasted and backed by wire netting. Communal kitchens are a cure for broken gas mains.

"A great thing is to look ahead and be ready," Mr. Morrison concluded.

INDIAN YARN

GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL OF EXPORT

Bombay

The Fact Finding Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Thomas, to report on the condition of handloom industry, has submitted its report to the Government of India. It will be recalled that the handloom weavers were in great distress owing to high prices of yarn. It appears that the middlemen in trade were to a great extent responsible for the sad position of the handloom industry. Though no official notification has been issued, the Government of India started this week regulating the export of yarn to all oversea markets excepting the United Kingdom.

Ever since Japan was involved in hostilities, the scope for Indian yarn abroad has expanded. Merchants found it more paying to export yarn to new oversea markets in South Africa, Java, Dutch Indies and Australia which were once the monopoly of Japan. The increase in exports starved Indian handloom weavers who found the prices too high to compete with the mill goods.

The Government of India is now reported to have reached the conclusion that the regulation of export of yarn on the basis of the average for three years preceding the declaration of war, is necessary. This was responsible for the steep fall in the prices of yarn this week. Yarn exporting merchants have telegraphed to the Government that the latter's action is unduly interfering with the export trade which they were building. Bales which were awaiting shipment this week have been permitted, as a special case, to be shipped, but in future the export of yarn will be strictly regulated. It is mentioned that the restriction on the export of yarn will be further tightened, if the Fact Finding Committee's report shows that India's total production of yarn will be absorbed by the handloom industry whose interests will be safeguarded first. If the production is found to be short, Indian mills would be compelled to produce more yarn to meet the requirements of handloom industry. Whatever excess is produced will be allowed to be exported

* * *

Contrast this with the report of our own State Committee on this matter, composed mostly of yarn dealers! One wonders whether manufacturers are really such ghowls that they would prefer to add to their hordes by export, and leave thousands of handloom weavers and their families to starve for lack of yarn supply. Their protest against the action of the Government of India is sheer cheek, and ought to be dismissed with contempt. We wonder what our Government is contemplating. The policy of dawdling over things is not one that Governments should pursue, especially in such grave times as we are passing through. Ed.

A PRACTICAL MAN

"A practical man is one hard to define! The fellow who knows that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush is called practical! The man who wastes no time on day-dreams is practical! The man who never lets love, friendship, patriotism, or devotion to any cause stand between him and money is essentially practical!" MAX BRAND.

THE STRUGGLE OF FRANCE

London

A French secret society calling itself the "Club of the Damned," whose members are sworn to vengence on all quislings and Germans in France is believed to be directing a campaign of terror in Paris and other parts of France, reports *The Daily Mail*. The B B C, referred to this organisation in their European news. General Stuelpnagel, Commander of the forces in occupied France, is seriously concerned at the growing power of the Club, said the B. B C. spokesman. He has offered big rewards for the capture of its members

They are believed to be patriots who have decided that they have nothing to lose whatever happens. Many of them are young officers. All have sworn to "eliminate" the enemies of France.

The B. B C. mentioned, as an example of the Club's activities, the finding in the Seine of the body of a prominent French quisling The "V" sign had been branded on the dead man's forehead,

The Club sent M. Laval on his 58th birthday last June a letter signed with a skull and cross-bones. "You all know what happened to M. Laval soon afterwards," said the British broadcaster. (M. Laval was wounded by revolver shots at Versailles on August 27) "The Germans are right to be concerned. There is no doubt that, when the time comes, the Club will be one of the means of bringing down this Nazi menace,' he said in conclusion.

MARRIAGE

Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, son of Mr. H. V. Chandrasekharaya, B.A., LL.B., Munsiff, with Sow. Chaya Devi daughter of Mr. M. Visweswaraya, Tumkur, on 18—1—1942 at Tumkur. Our best wishes for the couple!

PETROL IN MADRAS

MADRAS.

The Government's attention has been drawn to a statement, which appeared in the Press a few days ago, to the effect that the further cut recently imposed on the supply of petrol is to be 50 per cent. This is a misapprehension, cast no doubt by the halving of the coupon unit as from 1st January. That measure was imposed in order to effect immediate economy in the use of petrol, but it is not at present necessary that the ration previously allotted to the owners of private cars and motor cycles should be reduced by one half. Stricter economy than before is essential, but applications for rations will be dealt with as liberally as possible within the allotment made to the Province. Owners are requested to place their requirements before the Area Rationing Officers and each case will be considered on its merits, says a Madras report.

* * *

Is there one law in this for Madras and another for Mysore? May we ask whether the discretion granted to Madras has been denied to Mysore? Or is it that while Madras is enforcing the restriction with wisdom, we are choosing to enforce it blindly? If so we are not surprised that the admirable Mr. Eden observed in the recent Parliamentary debate, that the Native States in India were Indian managed and Indian ruled, but that they were such that nobody from British India cared to migrate into them! It is not a reflection on the submissive people of the States, but on the capacity of the administrators to rule efficiently and justly. We think that for their own self-respect officers charged with administration of important public matters in the States should act ably and wisely, so as to cause least inconvenience to the public, instead of indifferently and inefficiently, and utter disregard of public welfare. We think, all things considered, that the Indian States ought to be much better administered than the Presidencies. If they are not, then there is reason for much searching of heart among all concerned!

Ed.

COMMUNAL UNITY

JAMAIT LEADER'S CALL

Multan

"Islam preaches peace, and a Muslim is he who protects his neighbour and the poor. The result of the war is in the hands of God. But if a riot breaks out and one man kills another belonging to a different community it is cowardice," declared Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madai, President of the Jamait-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, presiding over the Multan Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference.

The Maulana stated, that Hindus and Muslims had been living in this country for generations and they had borne their trials and tribulations together. Religion never taught one man to kill another but preached toleration towards all. Since the war was at the very door of India, communal unity was most essential at this juncture. It was the duty of every man and woman to see that no communal riot occurred in any place.

The Conference adopted a resolution that, "all Indians without distinction of caste, creed and colour should unite for securing their political rights and they should collectively create such an atmosphere that no gulf should be created in securing communal unity and harmony."

By another resolution, the Conference urged the Government to eliminate those books from the courses of study which created mistrust and disunity among the communities, and substitute such books in their places as would create unity and harmony among the communities!

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The Rationalist.

Monday 19-1-1942.

TWO CHAIRMEN

Recently two Chairmen of Government aided public Companies of the State have advertised their Annual Meeting speeches widely at cosiderable cost to the Companies concerned. They are intended for the consumption of the public at large, and since the details of the respective balance-sheets do not accompany them, the public are expected to be impressed by the self-laudatory and high-sounding phrases of the Chairmen!

We could understand that, if the Companies were making huge profits, a portion could be used for showing the public what brilliant Chairmen they possessed, and advertise their names and achievements at the share-holders' cost. But when, even long years after their start, they are far from making their two ends meet, when their original promises to the Government as well as to the public have been belied by what has been achieved or not achieved so far, and when the results do not justify the self-satisfaction that the Chairmen's speeches breathe we are astonished that considerable amounts should be used for self-advertisement instead of in covering loses, discharging interest, or wiping off depreciation!

If a person wants to pat himself on the back, deservedly or undeservedly, no-body can prevent him. But it should be done quietly, and by oneself, not loudly and at public cost!

We refer first to the speech delivered by the Chairman, Mysore Paper Mills, at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, and advertised in extenso in innumerable papers.

Let us have a look at the Company itself, whose work the Chairman purports to survey. The Government Communique issued in 1936 stated that the manufacture of 4500 tons of paper was expected, whose cost would be about Rs. 250 a ton, the sale price of Rs. 350 per ton yielding a net profit of Rs. 100 a ton after meeting depreciation. The same rosy picture was held forth in the prospectus issued by the Directors of the Company in 1936!

The position of the Company, however, after 5 years of working, is a share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs completely spent, loans raised evidently by the mortgage of the Company's property to Imperial Bank nearly Rs. 14 lakhs, amounts due to others about Rs. 4 lakhs, and depreciation of property yet to be written off amounting to about Rs. 4 lakhs: *i.e.*, for a share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs, it has got debts amounting to about Rs. 22 lakhs! The original promise was an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs and net profit of Rs. 4 lakhs, with a selling price of Rs. 350 a ton! The present selling price is not Rs. 350 but Rs. 750 a ton, with Rs. 18 lakhs of debts to be paid, and Rs. 4 lakhs of depreciation to be covered! Not a very proud achievement for the Directorate!

This is the financial side. The other aspects are not particularly bright either. The advertisements of the Company make out to the public that the Mills produce all the usual varieties of paper, and that they are available with a long list of dealers.

But in actual practice both printers and public find that getting paper from the Company or its dealers is as difficult as getting oil from stone. In the first place to get replies from the Company for enquiries is difficult, and when they come they are surprisingly evasive and unhelpful, coming as they do from a business concern. The manufacturing side seems to care little for the market requirements, and the distribution side is content with only the bare minimum of business principles!

And yet the Chairman proclaims before his voiceless share-holders and the public at large, "It has been the continued policy of the Paper Mills to be of greatest service to their regular customers, especially the printers and publishers." With such smug self-satisfaction on the part of the Chairman it would seem that the prospect of the Company realising its own and the State's original ex-

pectations is rather remote. The Directors themselves are the usual moneyed people of the professional Company-promoter sort, ready to adorn any board, be it paper or yarn, tobacco, sugar, insurance, or even clay ! Each Chairman might call them experts in his Company, but only the long-suffering public would know how little of expert guidance is exhibited in the working of the Companies !

The other Company, the speech of whose Chairman is also before us, is the Mysore Silk Filatures. This is a four years old Company. Its prospectus stated in January 1938,

" There is in India a large and ever-growing demand for high-grade silk . . . There is a ready market for our whole productions . . . World events particularly in the Far-East indicate this as the opportune moment. The net profits would work out to about 15% on the paid up capital. The Chairman is not liable to retire for 5 years, and he is also to be Industrial Adviser for 5 years ! "

After 4 years of wise direction, what do we find ? The Chairman tells us that the net profit is not Rs. 60,000 yielding 15% as expected, but only Rs. 5,700, yielding no dividend ! And this achievement is bolstered up with such claims as the following :

" The year under review was one of vicissitudes as to external circumstances, but this only served to show in better relief our innate strength and vitality, and the soundness of every part of our organisation . . . Our financial position is impregnably strong. Our prestige in our field of work stands high . . . Our place in the world of silk is secure, and since silk is of essential value in modern warfare, we have a definite role, and an important responsibility in vital imperial economics . . . And, there is no doubt that our concern is assured of a splendid future, and it is not an improbable dream that your Company may in the years to come grow from strength to strength ! "

Already impregnable, and yet growing from strength to strength, and yet after 4 years of working, far, far from the original modest expectations !

We are aghast at the bravado of speeches like these. But evidently the Chairmen think them fun, and by advertising them they wish the public also to enjoy them, never mind the cost to the poor share-holders ! *Editor.*

INDIA AND WAR NEEDS

NEW PRODUCTS

New Delhi

A shortwave wireless transmitter and auxiliary apparatus designed and constructed in the Posts and Telegraphs workshops is an example of the new lines of production on which Indian manufacture is embarking to meet war needs.

The planned outtern of army clothing for the current financial year is something like 69 million garments requiring 324 million yards of cloth valued at over Rs. 32 crores. The total *Darzi* (tailor) population employed by the contractors now number nearly 45,000.

Over three million pairs of army boots per year are being made, besides large quantities of rubber-soled canvas shoes and other footwear. The value of production by the leather manufacturers' directorate during the current year amounts to nearly Rs. 19 crores, compared to rupees four and a half crores in 1940-41. Five million brushes and cutlery of various kinds, over sixty million buckles, and 1,000 million buttons are to be manufactured in the current year.

India's contribution in railway material for overseas will amount to over rupees eight crores by the time the orders now on hand are completed. Recently during a single week orders for railway stores valued at over rupees one and a half crores were placed with the railway workshops for supply to the Near and Middle East.

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THE MUDDLE IN MALAYA

RAJAH OF SARAWAK'S AND CURTIN'S CRITICISMS

Sydney

The Rajah of Sarawak's attack on British military and political leadership in Singapore should be cabled to the London *Economist*, the Prime Minister Curtin said on December 22. Recent articles in the *Economist* have criticised Canberra, and alleged that Australia was to blame for her own unpreparedness.

"The *Economist* is notoriously an advocate of the chattel relationship of Labour to money, and its view towards the Labour Party is that its only true function is to be a stay and a prop to the traditional Tory parties," Mr. Curtin said.

"Everything the *Economist* has said about Australian participation in the war has been to oppose taxation and to appose increases in soldiers' pay.

"It is the London mouthpiece of the reactionary politicians of the British Empire, including Australians, who are responsible for a great deal that all of us are now sorry for and unfortunately suffering by."

"ALARM UNDERSTANDALE"

Declaring that the recrimination of the Australian Press and people seemed a little misplaced, the *Economist* said it had been impossible until Japan declared war to awaken the Australians to any sense of urgency or make them insist on a national government, which would have prepared them.

"Australian alarm is very understandable," it said, "and there is good reason to sympathise with the people's feelings about being lulled into a false sense of security by the authorities."

Mr. Curtin's suggestions about the Rajah's remarks being sent to the *Economist* were made in answer to a question subsequent to his statement.

The Rajah said the present position in Malaya was due to "gross incompetence and criminal negligence."

"Singapore brass-hats, old school tie la-di-da incompetents, and any others responsible for the fantastic position in Malaya should be sacked immediately," he declared.

The Rajah alleged there was friction between the Commander-in-Chief in Singapore (Air-Chief-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham) and the Governor (Sir Shenton Thomas), and that the R. A. F. and Navy did not co-operate.

"The 18 Sarawak State officials now in Sydney have no connection with the Sarawak Administrative Council," said Mr. Pitt Hardacre, Sarawak Government's Agent in Sydney.

"They are members of the Sarawak Services Government. All will be compelled to remain in Australia until arrangements for their return are completed."

The Rajah left by plane to assist in the defence of his besieged country!

A CENTENARY

RAILWAYS DRAWN BY ROPES

It is 100 years since Fenchurch-street Station, the oldest London terminal of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, was opened.

On August 2nd, 1841, the London and Blackwall Railway (originally known as the Commercial Railway, and opened on July 6th, 1840) began to run between Blackwall and Fenchurch Street (says 'The Star'). The method of operating the trains would seem strange to present-day travellers, for no locomotives were used, the power being supplied by rope haulage.

At each end of the double track there were stationary winding engines with huge drums, two to each track, on which 3½ miles of rope was wound and unwound. The carriages were attached to this rope. One complete train was at Fenchurch-street and another at Blackwall. At a given signal on the electric telegraph the engine, say, at the Blackwall end began to wind in the rope, drawing the train towards it. At the rear of the train the rope from the other engine was attached, and was unwound as the train proceeded.

On arrival at the first station the guard or brakeman slipped the rear coach free of the rope, and braked the vehicle to a stop at the platform; this procedure was repeated at each succeeding station!

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HOW TO FIT A NATION FOR SELF-DEFENCE

Tom Wintringham, in his compact little book "New Ways of War," has dealt with the subject of a People's War better than anyone else. This book, should be read by every National. A People's War, says Wintringham, does not mean the indiscriminate arming of everyone. It means the arming and training of as many civilians as possible, who will continue to live as civilians to carry on their work until an invasion occurs or until they are needed. Ex-servicemen between the ages of 40 and 55 are entirely capable of taking part in local defence. And they can help in training others says an Australian reviewer.

Let us take the question of arms first. If there are not enough Tommy guns, then let the people have the 303 rifles. If there are not enough of these, then give them any mixed gun the Army cannot use. Even the 22 rifle should not be despised.

Of course, the Tommy gun is the best. We have the world's finest Tommy gun of our own—invented by young Owen of Wollongong. There should be no limit to its production.

Another weapon, even easier to make, is the hand-grenade. They could be turned out by the million here and everyone should know how to use them, Of course there will be accidents if grenades are widely distributed. There may even be cases of murder. But the whole life of this country is at stake. The number of accidents will not be comparable with the accidents we have on the roads each year. For the sake of our very security, don't let us tie our hands with by-laws about the use of firearms or explosives.

TRAINING

Training methods need not be dealt with here. The job could be done roughly in a few weeks. Briefly, you would learn how to take cover, how to use weapons, how to move with as much use of cover as possible, how to stop tanks and how to counter enemy tricks.

Now, let us consider what a people's army could do if an invasion came. Suppose an attempted landing were made on a sparsely-inhabited spot along the coast. Someone would be told off to give the alarm. The others would do what they could to repel the invaders, but it is reasonable to assume that the enemy would be in such force that repulsion would be out of the question. The defenders would then take to the bush and immediately institute guerilla warfare.

Local residents, knowing every inch of the country, would have an enormous advantage over the enemy. They could ambush moving columns on the roads. They could harass communications. They could make lightning raids on small concentrations of the enemy. One of their biggest jobs would be to carry out a "scorched earth" policy. The enemy, having so far to come, could almost certainly attempt to live off the country. As the civilian defenders withdrew to the bush, they would burn their crops, destroy their cattle.

Not a single workable piece of machinery should be left. Wrecking of machines must be done in such a manner that no mechanic could ever effect repairs. Not a drop of petrol must be left. Russia has proved how effective a scorched earth policy can be against an enemy whose lines extend right back into its own country. The same policy would be even more effective here.

But civilians must be told it, trained in it. It might be disastrous if civilians went about blowing up bridges indiscriminately. As far as possible, this should be a matter for military direction. But the people can see that the bridges are ready to blow up.

Farmers can see that their fields are not used as landing fields for aeroplanes. This can be done by stretching strong wire across them. The wire should be securely fastened and about four feet high. There are innumerable ways in which civilians can help to hold up an invader. They must be told about them now.

Some conservatives may say that the civilian population would be more of a hindrance than a help. That is sound only if the civilians are unarmed, untrained. Big useless masses of population would help an enemy to over-run the country. Let these conservatives heed the words of Ludendorff, who was an intensely professional Prussian officer; "A people's War, blazing up all over the country will eventually prevent the victor from reaping the full fruits of victory."

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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VOL. 2 No. 19] MONDAY 26—1—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

THE "FIVE H'S" OF EDUCATION

LADY STEWART'S ADDRESS

Patna

The "Five H" scheme of education—health, hand, heart, head and heaven—was recommended by Lady Stewart, while laying the foundation-stone of the Arrah Girls' H.E. School in Behar.

Lady Stewart said: "It has been well said that the truly healthy mind can only exist in a healthy body. It is obvious that if the body is not kept fit and well, the mind can hardly be expected to work at its best. The second point—hand—gives prominence to all the especially womanly virtues like cooking and sewing. We have only to consider for a moment the immense amount of work that is being done by women all over the province to furnish hospital equipment, to realise the value of having our hand trained, so that we are able at any minute and against any emergency—to come forward and provide what is needed."

Lady Stewart added: "Head—having got your healthy, capable, generous-minded girls, you have then to show them how to use their powers, and it is the scholastic attainments that supply the balance and judgment needed not only by the actual matter learnt, but by the faculties developed in the acquirement of that learning. Heaven, the fifth point, represents the need for religion in every-body's life, whatever be one's community. Apart from a merely formal code of ethics, to make life complete, there must be a striving after that something higher, which is common to all the great religions of the world!"

* * *

This is excellent. Lady Stewart is to be commended for her very original and sane exposition of the scheme, and we hope it will meet the attention of those dabbling in women's Education. Ed.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE

At a gathering of Insurance magnates of India in New Delhi,—Mr. J. H. Thomas, Superintendent of Insurance, replying to the charge that the Insurance Department was exerting itself too much, said that the Department was comparable in its functions to the organisation in existence for the safety of ships at sea. Some co-ordinating authority, he said, was required to see that the lighthouses were manned, that the ships were seaworthy, and so on. "It seems to me," he said, "that there is a great resemblance between a ship at sea and an insurance company; one needs its pilot, the other its General Manager, one its surveyor, the other its actuary; one the supervision of the Mercantile Marine Department and the other of the Insurance Department, and the beneficiaries of this control are in one case the company, the crew and passengers, and in the other the company, its staff and the policy-holders. The moral of this comparison is, I suggest, that unless the supervisory authority does exert itsef to see that the various services are properly efficient, too many ships and companies will finish their careers on the rocks."

* * * *

The Indian Superintendent of Insurance is right in seeking to exercise control over the working of the Companies, though he does them a disservice in comparing them to ships at sea. They may no doubt be like ships at sea, but they desire to be mistaken for impregnable rocks on land! Anyhow the times are very grave, and the public require that administrative control should not be relaxed until normal financial security in the world is restored. Ed.

M. G. RANADE

INSPIRING LIFE OF A GREAT INDIAN.

Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901) the centenary of whose birth was celebrated this week—belonged to the Chitpavan Brahmin community which has produced eminent all-India leaders like Vishvanath Mandlik, Tilak and Gokhale. Tall and massive, with a fine forehead, he made an impressive figure. His eyes, however, gave him trouble all his life but in spite of this handicap, he was a voracious reader and voluminous writer. He took as his career service under the Crown in the Judicial Department, rising to be a judge of the High Court in succession to Talang, which post he occupied from 1893 up to his death in 1901. Though an eminent lawyer, he will always be better remembered for the indelible impress he has left on his countrymen as a political, social and religious reformer and as one of the outstanding makers of modern India.

Ranade was one of the twenty one students to pass the first matriculation examination of Bombay University in 1862. He took the degrees of B.A., and M.A., and passed the Advocates' Examination of the Bombay High Court in 1871.

The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha the junior contemporary of Ranade at the Elphinstone Institution, said of him at a meeting of Elphinstonians, "Listless to all that was going on around him, we would find him either intently absorbed in writing his weekly essay or reading aloud his Grote and Gibbon, his Hume and Macaulay, his Locke and Hamilton, and the rest of the standard authors which to us freshmen were such a terrible bugbear to master. The principals and professors Dr. Harkness and Sir Alexander Grant Professors Hughlings and Sinclair considered him as one who was destined to make his mark in the public life of this great city and achieve the highest distinction."

Between 1866 and 1871, Ranade held various posts, Oriental Translator of Government, Administrator of Akalkot State, Judge in the State of Kolhapur, Professor of English and History at the Elphinstone College, Judge of the small Causes Court, Police Magistrate and Deputy Registrar of the High Court. In 1871, he was stationed as First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona where he found great opportunities to awaken the body-politic of Maharashtra. The Sarvajanika Sabha that had been founded in 1870 gave him the desired platform to deal with political and social problems. The Quarterly Journal of the Sabha under his influence became a powerful instrument in rousing the political consciousness of the people. The Journal dealt with important political problems and advocated responsible self-government for India. Ranade was recognised as the mastermind behind the political movement in the Deccan, and Government sent him away from Poona.

His connection with political movements came in the way of his advancement in the service. Once Chief Justice Westropp wrote to him "Your writings come in the way of your promotion. If you want promotion, spare these great efforts." Ranade's reply was characteristic: "I am thankful to you, Sir. So far as my wants are concerned, they are few and I can live on very little. Concerning my country's welfare, what seems to me true I must speak out." In 1879, what was called "Phadke's Rebellion" took place and the Budhwar Palace and Vishram Bag Palace at Poona were set on fire.

Ranade very unjustly came under a cloud of suspicion in the mind of Government and his letters and correspondence were censored. In 1896, owing to his disapproval of the way in which the Sarvajanik Sabha (which had been captured by the Tilak Party) was run, Ranade was instrumental in founding the Deccan Sabha.

He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. Adopting the words used by Sir Homi Mody regarding Pherozeshan Mehta, he was among the "seventy-two good men and true, the foremost among India's intellectuals, who on the fateful morning of 28th of December, 1885, sat down together to carve out a future for their country." He continued to take an active interest in the affairs of the Congress and on many occasions was on the platform as a visitor.

In the field of social reform, he advocated the remarrying of Hindu widows. He founded the Indian National Social Conference, the first meeting of which was held in December, 1887. The meetings of the Social Conference used always to be held in the Congress pandal. In 1895, Tilak and his followers objected to the Social Conference being held in the Congress pandal in Poona and there was bitter controversy on this topic. There was considerable friction among the members of the Congress Reception Committee and Wacha and myself went to Poona several times to smooth over matters. In 1891 came the Age of Consent Bill which was strongly supported by Ranade. At that time there was a great controversy as to whether political reforms should precede social reform and whether social reform should be brought about by legislation. In 1890 Ranade founded the Industrial Association of Western India to stimulate the growth of Indian industries and commerce. He advocated the rapid industrialisation of India.

He was a prominent figure in the affairs of the University of Bombay, where he strongly advocated the introduction of the vernaculars in the University curriculam. I had the privilege of working with him on the Syndicate for some years and he was always listened to with respect. He took a very active part in bringing about the foundation of the Tata Industrial Research Institute at Bangalore, for which Jamshedji Tata donated Rs 30 lakhs. He was on more than one occasion pressed by the late Gaekwar of Baroda to take up the Dewanship of that State, but he declined the offer.

Ranade was of simple and frank nature and was easily accessible. As a public speaker he had not the forcefulness of Pherozeshah Mehta or Surendranath Banerji, but he had a deep clear voice and he was a lucid speaker and could always hold an audience. Sir Stanley Reed said of him on one occasion: "Without a note without pause he poured forth his stream of learning and sound sense, holding his audience enthralled though he had none of the art of the orator. He made it easy to understand the unseen influence he exercised on the best minds with which he was brought into contact."

He was a great historian and economist and his book on the rise of Maratha power is one of his best productions. Principal Selby of the Deccan College always called him "Our Socrates." The impress that Ranade has left on his countrymen will last for a long time and his example will always be a beacon light to patriotic Indians!

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

PUBLIC SAFE-GUARDS IN MADRAS

Madras

In view of the possibility of an increase in offences against person and property due to some of the residents having left the City on account of the recent scare, the City Police have proposed to organise Public Protection Committees for every street. Leading residents of the streets will be approached and with their co-operation about eight persons, preferably residents of the locality, will be selected to form a voluntary organisation, with a President, for watching their streets by turns, during day and night. The Police will only act in an advisory capacity to these Committees, as to how best they could do their work effectively.

The Police and the Civic Guards will do their usual patrols, etc., which will be in addition to these voluntary organisations.

* * *

Mysore and Bangalore, we think should not delay similar measures. Ed.

"PUBLIC MUST GET FULL WAR NEWS"

WAY TO SECURE CO-OPERATION

COL. ASTOR ON CENSORSHIP

London

Speaking of how the Press of the Dominions and Britain had voluntarily set aside some of its liberties with the overriding consideration that no usefull information should be given to the enemy, Colonel J. J. Astor, Chairman of *The Times*, presiding at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union in London recently said: "Can anyone doubt that we have rendered the most helpful service in our power in countering the squalid methods and contemptible purposes of the Dictators who have set up new standards and records in lying, misrepresentation and distortion? One can easily hope that in time, even the German mentality will lose the pathetic confidence it may still have in the German newspapers and Broadcasts!

"We have preached the doctrine—and it has needed preaching—that if the general public is to make its full war effort, it must, as far as practicable, get full war news. Bare bones are not enough. It is for newespapers to make facts live, so that we may know and understand the part we have to play."

Dealing with censorship, Col. Astor said: "We hold the view that nothing may be struck out except what may be usefull to the enemy or endanger national security. Criticism and comment on official policy is not only permissible, but is desirable and necessary and should not be dependent on the view of individual censors."

ALL-INDIA CATTLE SHOW

REVIEW OF THE SHOW

Last week, Bangalore was the scene of the Southern Regional Cattle Show which came to a conclusion with the presentation of Challenge Cups and other prizes to the winners by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Five hundred and nine cattle and buffaloes and 238 sheep were actually exhibited at the show. The breeds best represented were Amrit Mahal, Hallikar, Kangayam, Sindhi, Deoni and Ongole cattle and Hassan and Mandya sheep. These exhibits were received not only from Mysore State but also from Hyderabad State and the provinces of Madras and Bombay. A milking competition for cows and buffaloes was a prominent feature of the show. The winning cow, which was a Sindhi from the Hosur Cattle Farm, Madras, gave a daily yield of 30 lbs., and the winning Murrah buffalo belonging to a private owner in Bangalore gave a daily average of 27 lbs. Alongside the Cattle Show a poultry show organised by the Mysore Poultry Association was held. In addition to a number of magnificent challenge cups, including one presented by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad for the best Deoni animal and one presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore for the best Hallikar animal, each of which was won by a cultivator, each winning exhibitor received a cup of the same value as his cash prize kindly donated by well-wishers to the show from Mysore State. In all, prize money to the extent of Rs. 4,300 was distributed amongst the exhibitors. The show was well attended by visitors and the receipts amounted to Rs. 635. On the 19th afternoon the show grounds were thrown open to the public free of charge, and thousands of people flocked to see the cattle. Much of the success of the show was due to the untiring efforts of the local officials, particularly Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. K. Ranganatha Rao, Veterinary Research Officer, the Chairman and Honorary Secretary, respectively, of the local committee. F. P. C.

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The Rationalist.

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MILITARY AND CIVIL

There seems to be a great confusion in the minds of certain administrators as to what is military and what is not. They seem to think that only those who have joined the colours and been sent out somewhere in order to fight are military, and all the rest of the nation civil!

We are reminded of the distinction between Poetry and Prose in a play of the French writer, Moliere. One of his characters declares, "What is Prose is not Verse, and what is Verse is not Prose!" Not a very illuminating distinction! We find that what is called verse in recent Kannada is only prose, and bad prose at that!

To return to our subject, the above administrators, influenced by that misconceived distinction, restrict civil life in such a way as almost to paralise it, and purport to run the nation solely in the interests of the military. Instead of the military being meant to serve the nation, the nation is supposed to be merged in the military.

To say this is not to deprecate the war effort. We hold that the military should be equipped for victory. But we hold that that purpose cannot be achieved by blindly paralising the so-called civil life of the nation.

Let us instance our point.

The military are to be provided clothes. Not varied clothes; but minimum wear, capable of being carried in knapsack, and possibly some spares in the Commissariat. But immediately all the mills of the nation claim to have gone into war-production, and prices of clothes for civilians shoot up and weavers all over the country are left to starve or driven to riot! Taking India, when we remember that the mills have been catering to 400 millions, and that our present military are only one million, the idea of all the mills claiming to do only War work seems to be unsound and untrue!

Then it is declared that Petrol is required for military needs. Civilians may get 10% or none at all! Official and public life is thus by one stroke practically brought to a stand-still; but any one who sees the use to which petrol is put to in military back-waters like Bangalore or Dharwar declares that the distinction is arbitrary!

Again, we are told, "All under 3 year Ford and Chevrolet car and lorry owners should offer to sell them to their dealers immediately. If they do so voluntarily they get generous terms. Otherwise they will be made to sell for arbitrary prices."

But how many cars and lorries are really wanted? Is it ten thousand, or even ten million? And what is meant by generous terms? Is it more than cost price, or more than just price? And why, if they are wanted for the military, should terms be generous? And when you ask a man to sell under threat, how can you call it voluntary in the first instance, and how is it less voluntary in the second instance? And why should the prices be unfair if the sale is not voluntary? Even if an enemy did it in an occupied country it would not be said to be just! And indeed under Land-acquisition law compulsory acquisition imposes payment of a 15% addition to the just cost. Should we forget all that even during a just war?

Wise thought, cool tactics, economic use of resources, and luck are necessary to win wars, ancient or modern; and not confusion of thought and nervous hustling. And the present distinction by some people between the military and civil is confusion of thought.

In the conditions of modern warfare the "Home front" is no less in the thick of the fray than the "Battle front." The so called civilian at home is as liable to attack and as prone to casualty as the pilot who "returns safely." In two air-raids over Rangoon 1000 persons were killed and 1600 wounded. In the many air-raids over London and England the accumulated casualty is not inconsiderable.

Again, the fighter in the front is there, not merely because he is paid for it, or is forced

to it, but for the sake of the mother-land, for the protection of hearth and home, safety of those near and dear. Just as the nation desires that its soldier should be well cared for, the soldier desires that the folk at home should be well-cared for, and not harassed or worried.

And more than ever before the gap between the marching soldier and his home-base has ceased to exist. The line of connection between the two today is unbroken. If the production of supplies at home, and the stream of supplies to the fighting front, are not adequate and continuous, the forces would be able to achieve nothing.

Therefore if in the name of the soldier the social, economic and civic life of the nation is to be jettisoned, it would be against the interests of the soldier himself. The father who looks after the soldier's interests at home, the lawyer and judge who maintain his possessions intact, the journalist who checks his war news, allays scare, and promotes confidence, the teacher who instructs his children and the doctor who treats them, the artisan who provides his munitions and ploughman who produces his food, the police who maintain the law, even the scavenger who keeps his city from pestilence, the matron who produces the soldier for the next war, and the maiden who has to produce the man-power for the war after that, are all to be safe-guarded. Theirs are also essential services like that of the soldier. And not only they, but the financier who creates money and provides the taxes which finance the war, and even the politician who signs pacts, are all fulfilling essential services.

Only this week when Lord Addison, as Opposition leader, criticised the British Commander in Malaya in the House of Lords, a Government spokesman, Lord Sherwood, protested that the military Commander should not be criticised and that the political Government at home was responsible for the military acts !

That we cannot accept as a good defence, but it bears out our contention that the distinction between Military and Civil no longer exists !

Editor.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION:

DEPUTATION TO HYDERABAD EDUCATION MEMBER

SECUNDERABAD.

A deputation representing 35 aided schools, led by the Bishop of Dornakal recently waited on Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Education Member, Nizam's Government, and represented that instead of employing Urdu as the medium of instruction in the secondary stages, the mother-tongue should be used, and Urdu made compulsory in the higher stages.

The deputation further suggested that in Secunderabad and Hyderabad Cities English should be the medium in the secondary stages.

* * *

We think that nice Governments, good Governments, should arrange to instruct each section of their people in their mother-tongue in the early stages. Later one or two more regional and national languages should be cultivated. Man is not a brute, and *can* learn several languages fairly easily, and should do so for his own benefit; though it is said that when some one asked Milton whether he was teaching his daughters Latin and Greek, he answered curtly, "No, one tongue is enough for a woman!" Milton could describe Heaven and Hell, but if he had to describe a woman's mouth, he would have had to admit that even women have a second tongue, though a small one!

Ed.

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THE NEW WORLD ORDER

SIR C. P. R'S DRIVE AGAINST CAPITALISTS!

COCHIN.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, addressing a luncheon meeting of the Cochin Rotary Club, observed that cataclysmal as this war had been, it might well be a blessing if mankind were roused from the pursuit of prosperity for its own sake, and were made to realise that spiritual values were the only things that counted, and arrogance, assertiveness, domination and the arts of the market-place were not things ennobling society and existence. If such a re-ordering of society were to come into existence, all wise and thinking men must try from now to play their part in building that braver and better world.

The speaker continuing said that there was a great deal of talk about the new order, but beneath and beyond all this talk there were one or two fundamental ideas which were apt to be lost sight of amidst the welter of small controversies and comparatively insignificant problems. One of these was that the world had been during many decades engrossed in the pursuit of material prosperity to an extent which was not good for the world. Europe, America and to a minor extent countries even like India imagined that trade and commerce would always be growing from more to more and accumulation of capital would be an inevitable concomitant symbol of society. The result was that side by side with increase of material prosperity there came about a decline in the sincerity of spiritual interests, and the craving for comfort and the idea that the present structure of society was the best. With all this came about a lowering of aims; old hopes grew pale and old sanctions were weakened and religion ceased to be decisive. Moreover, this craze for comfort and multiplication of gratified wants led to mental and spiritual indolence, and disinclination to face the harder realities of a difficult and changing world. Frankly, it appeared to him that the manner in which science and invention had gone about their business, the way in which wealth had accumulated in a lop-sided fashion, and the manner in which inequalities of distribution both of goods and wealth had been allowed to take place were leading the world to a precipice of which only those few were unaware who stood to profit by an asymmetric civilisation.

After the world had passed through this crisis, continued the speaker, when the people were trying to design a finer system it was essential to eschew many of the things which were at present permitted. One of such things was the place which wealth held in society. Thanks to income-tax, excess profit tax and super-tax, there was not likely to be much wealth left in the present owners of wealth. It looked as if rich men and syndicates would soon become as extinct as the Dodo. Glorification of money, and organised methods of making money at the expense and to the detriment of common men and society at large had led to the formation of great trusts and syndicates. This war was wiping many of them out of existence, and the State had become the biggest employer of labour and perhaps, the only capitalist. In many ways, therefore, the old system of society was overturning, but side by side with that there must be the desire to face big and inconvenient issues and to undergo the discomfort of deliberate thinking and planning. We had to nerve ourselves to the tasks that were ahead of us from a new point of view. It might be said that in England and in the Continent of Europe and America 15 or 20 years ago, too many things were taken for granted. It was taken for granted that nations that were prosperous would be allowed to continue prosperous and that other races would be content to be onlookers of the game. It was taken for granted that the ordering of society with very poor struggling masses at one end of the scale and the over-luxurious capitalists, who were neither the most intelligent nor the most creative sections of the people at the other end, were part of a divine dispensation. All these things would probably be destroyed as a result of this war!

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0

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RECRUITS FOR COMMISSIONED RANKS

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

"What are the qualities required of a youth who is being considered for the officer ranks in the Indian Navy, Army or Air Force?" This was the subject of a broadcast by Major-General C. N. Molesworth, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Delhi.

"Much has been written in the past regarding the qualifications of those who aspire to lead their fellowmen in battle and the theme has been developed by historians and essayists," declared Major-General Molesworth. "On the other hand most officers of experience who have been through the mill themselves probably know what is required even better than the theorist. The man in the ranks, who is a closely interested party whether a British or Indian soldier, knows it too. It is only natural, however, in the expansion needed in a Great War such as that in which we are now engaged, that many come forward with a desire to serve who have no relatives in the services to given them advice and whose parents and guardians may have difficulty in gaining touch with service requirements.

"The main attribute of an officer—of whatever service—is a capacity to lead his men in battle. This is a sweeping but true statement and it has many implications. The first is as regards the broad outlines of the ethics of command which have been built up in our Common-wealth armies as the result of our democratic ideas and experience in war. Our system differs fundamentally from those of the conscript armies of our enemies. Put very broadly, we say 'Come on' In many other armies they say 'Go on.' Our system is based on the leading of men by leaders. Now leadership implies that men will follow their leader, and if they are to do this they must have implicit faith in his knowledge, initiative, courage, unselfishness and self-sacrifice. An officer must be capable of obtaining and retaining that confidence and respect in conditions of danger and hardship. These qualities can perhaps best be summed up in the one word 'personality;' as regards an officer this includes courage, comradeship and the ability to inspire those entrusted to his care. We have always to remember that in war, whether on sea, land or in the air, men's lives are at stake and that an officer who by reason of indolence, ignorance, lack of courage or forethought leads or sends his men to death or injury under circumstances which he himself could and should have avoided, caused their death or hurt just as surely as if he had struck them down with his own hand. This is a responsibility which all officers, even the most junior, have to shoulder. It should be realised by all but many do not realise it. Thus to the requirement of 'personality,' I would also add 'a capacity to assume responsibility.'

"Many of the young men who come forward for commissions in the services, do so at a time when, in peace, they would be leaving school and college to enter one of the professions or to embark on a commercial career. Some of them may have University degrees. Here I would like to draw a distinction between requirements for a career in civil walk of life and in the services. A University degree undoubtedly denotes at the least an ability to acquire knowledge on certain subjects sufficient to satisfy an examiner. It does not necessarily denote an energetic mind or body, nor an ability to think quickly and coolly in critical and adverse circumstances, nor an aptitude to apply knowledge to meet the requirements of an unforeseen situation. There are many young men who know the 'book' by heart; but there are not so many who will be capable of tackling a problem which is not in the 'book.' Again, capability in an office or in business —where life itself is not at stake—does not automatically mean that an individual will be equally capable under fire or under circumstances of hardship and danger. Lastly, a capacity for dealing with documents, goods or even money does not necessarily mean that the same individual will deal equally well with men. In this to a great extent lies the crux of the matter. An officer is mainly concerned with men and with their lives, with flesh and blood and not with ink paper and materials. An officer is always dealing with his men, teaching them, playing games with them, looking after their interests, helping them in trouble and guarding their safety in war.

"I have endeavoured to give you some impressions of what is expected of an officer, and now you will rightly ask how it is possible to say whether a candidate will be likely to fulfil these conditions." continued Major-General Molesworth. "My answer is that no one can be definitely certain, but those with experience can very definitely separate possibles from impossibles even in the brief space of an interview. I do not say that they are always right. But on the other hand they are far more often right than wrong. Just as an employer in civil life who interviews candidates for employment is more often right than wrong in his selection—because he again bases his selection on qualifications, credentials and his own experience of men.

"Thus in selecting candidates the Central Interview Boards, bearing in mind the considerations I have put before you, look for intelligence, education—particularly in English—quick thinking, a sound constitution, commonsense, strength of character, a broad outlook of affairs in general and a

distinct 'personality.' They have also in selecting a candidate to bear in mind that, as an officer of the Indian Army, he must not allow considerations of caste or class to influence him and be one to whom his men of whatever race, religion or caste can turn for advice, sympathy and justice.

"The Central Interview Boards appraise the candidates who come before them on these considerations. No one would suggest that it is an easy task, or that mistakes cannot occur. But it is a very great responsibility, particularly in a situation where the Defence Services, as members of the Boards are aware, are only too anxious to get every officer they can. Indeed, mistakes if and when they do occur are invariably on the side of generosity. It is our fixed policy, not from any political consideration, but simply and solely because of the need with which we are faced, to ask those responsible for selection to be generous in their judgment; to give an individual the benefit of the doubt if there is any chance that by training and regular exercise he may develop the qualities required.

"The Interview Boards are not, of course, the last word. Cadets who go to the Training Schools prove there whether they are likely to stand the test of active service.

"From the New Year the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force will be associated with the two Central-Selection Boards now established. For these small but highly efficient, and rapidly expanding arms of our Defence Service, the right type of officer is also urgently required. For these arms also the same sort of man is vitally necessary, but as for many of the technical branches of the Army, a still higher standard of initial knowledge and education is essential. So much and so many lives depend on the efficiency of naval and air force officers. The medical standards necessary for a man to be able to face the physical strain involved in the operation of the modern high-speed aircraft, and the quickness of judgement required, are exceptional. In any air force it is only under the test of actual service conditions that a man's real ability is proved or disproved. You may think we are looking for perfection or that we imagine all our officers to be 'admirable Crichtons.' Any attempt to define the intangible is liable to give that impression; the point is that if an individual has in him the makings of this type he is worth selecting. Officer selection today throughout the British Commonwealth is of a high standard for the simple reason that victory in this as any war, will depend on the quality of our leaders, on whose calibre hinges the morale of the rank and file!"

CHINA ONLY POWER WHICH CAN DEFEAT JAPAN

London

There is growing realisation in Britain that China holds the key in the war against Japan. Mr. W. R. Farmer who spent three years in Chungking writes thus in *The Star*, "Japan has won almost complete mastery of the China Seas in the last five weeks. She already holds practically all strategic trump cards. If she neutralises the Dutch Indies, the passages into South-Western Pacific are so few that her navies could hide behind islands and dare Allied fleets to attack. The knockout to Japan must be delivered from land. China is the only pathway to Japan's vulnerable heart just as the deathblow to Germany must come from Russia."

The parallel between China and Russia is made also by the Military Correspondent of *The Evening Standard* who writes to say that Changsha is to Chinese what Rostov was to the Russians. For the third time a Japanese army of 100,000 has reached the suburbs and been driven out. What is it that they have in Changsha which we have not got in Malaya? General Hsuehlo never tried to defend the place from distant lines subsequently shortened. He let the enemy come. The city was scorched, the inhabitants withdrawn and casualties and guerillas mobilised. So the Japs dared not move forward except in solid columns, and infiltration such as they practised in Malaya was dangerous. Every house was fortified. While the first Jap force attacked two other armies advanced from the north and east. According to the rules, Changsha was now encircled and Gen. Hsuehlo could either extricate the garrison or leave it to perish. Instead, he advanced bodly against the flank and rear of the Japanese assaulting army and the Japanese had to withdraw to avoid their own encirclement! This account of how brilliantly Chinese Generals can outwit and defeat Japs gives point to articles in the Chinese Press which suggest that the British ought to consult and employ Chinese officers and that Chinese troops might be used to defend Malaya or launch an attack through Indo-China where there are many Chinese to serve as fifth column.

Printed at the Coronation Press, Viceroy Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4359

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 20] MONDAY 2—2—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

EMPIRE RESOURCES

LONDON.

Sir Earle Page, Australian Special Envoy to Britain, discussed at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society the best way of mobilising the immense resources of the Empire to meet danger in Far East recently.

Emphasising the importance of the Indian and Pacific possessions of the Empire, Sir Earle Page said: "These areas comprise three quarters of the territory, maintain six-sevenths of the population of the Empire, and produce resources which are indispensable to its trade development and prosperity. These resources are also indispensable to carrying on modern war, and especially to America and Britain in maintaining war production. Seventy per cent of the world's output of tin is produced in this area and 88 per cent rubber, while 70 per cent of the world's wool is produced in Australia, South Africa and New Zealand."

Empire strategy in this war, Sir Earle Page, continued, "had never been determined by what we ought to do or by what is best to be done, but by paucity of men and equipment, available and ready. We have immense superiority of resources on our side. Their organisation and preparation so as to be available and ready at the right time and the right place would assure our complete and overwhelming victory. The population and mechanical production of the three Axis countries do not at their highest equal production and man-power resources of America and Russia. The immense resources of the British Empire, China and other Allies are all to the good if we only organise them The problem is now urgent. Immediate organisation of our man-power and material resources to the maximum will give us superiority in every respect during the war, gain for us early complete victory, and prepare us for winning peace.

"In India alone," Sir Earle Page continues, "There are three hundred million people available, whose planned partial industrialisation would lead to immense increase in their worth and productive capacity during the war. It would lift the standard of living of those people to such a degree as afterwards to absorb much more of the primary and secondary products grown or made in other parts of the world. There must be thorough review of each part of the Empire to secure balanced production within that part.

"We need an Empire plan. Then this plan needs to be related to plans of other Allied countries, especially us, to get the output of equipment and types we need most at different times."

* * *

But Sir Earle Page forgets that India's man-power is not trusted. Australia is no more able to defend itself except as part of the Empire, than India is. Nevertheless Australia claims and is granted equality, while India is chided for claiming anything at this time, and its cry remains "a voice in the wilderness!" Ed.

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INDIAN STATES AND FEDERATION

LT. COL. HARVEY'S VIEWS.

PUDUKOTTAH.

"Of the several schemes put forward for a unified India, probably Federation was the wisest and best, and I am quite sure that Federation must come. It is the only way to preserve the States at all. The Indian States cannot live as they have lived in the past. The Hindu religion has a definite place for kings. If only the princes realise that autocratic rule is no longer possible, and that they have to work with the affection and understanding of their people, then, the princes themselves may have many years of useful work before them," observed Lt.-Col. C. W. L. Harvey of the Political Service addressing on "Indian States and Federation," at Pudukottah.

Lt.-Col. Harvey said that the idea of Federation could not materialise without a spirit of toleration among the various units in the scheme. The Indians should tolerate the help that the Europeans could give, the latter should have tolerance for India's rightful demands, the Hindus and the Muslims should tolerate each other's point of view and the States and British India should see each other's difference and reach an agreed solution. Until such toleration was attained, there was no prospect of any thing like Federation coming into the picture.

After referring to some of the causes that were responsible for the failure of the Federation scheme before the war, Lt.-Col. Harvey said that the objection of some States to Federation was on the ground that they would have to surrender some of their sovereign rights assured to them by their respective treaties with the British Government. In case of federating with the Central Government, they felt that there was a danger that these assurances of the Crown based on historical and other reasons might automatically cease. The British Government who sponsored the Federation idea and quite obviously also wanted to honour their pledges to Indian States, assured the princes that their treaties would be upheld as far as possible. The princes, however, had their own fear that their treaties which had been agreed to by the Crown might be upset. There was also sharp difference of opinion on the question of seats to be offered to the various States in the Central Assemblies, and the basis on which such representation should be made. The Government's arbitrary allocation of seats to the various States, though it stopped further controversy on this issue, still caused dissatisfaction among some States; and when the time came, the States decided against the Federation proposal. And the outbreak of the war indefinitely postponed the idea of Federation!"

MAHATMA GANDHI ON AYURVEDA

BENARES.

The hope that Ayurveda would be approached with a scientist's mind by the professors and students of the college and that the students coming out of the college would not go to the villages with the idea of fleecing the villagers was expressed by Mahatma Gandhi, laying the foundation-stone of the Ayurvedic College building of the Benares Hindu University, before a distinguished gathering, including the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Gandhiji deprecated the complaint of the Vaids that they did not get State aid. "God gives bread to true servants always, and this is my experience for the last fifty years." He hoped that the Ayurvedic system would be restored to its pristine purity, and said that that could be done only by the Vaids shedding their ignorance and having the belief that there was no truth beyond the Ayurveda.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Gandhiji visited an exhibition of Ayurvedic medicines.

CLAIMS OF AIR RAID VICTIMS

BOMBAY.

Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, President of the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association, in a statement to the Press, says:

There are frequent enquiries from the insuring public in India whether insurance companies in India are liable to pay claims arising from deaths among the civil population by air raid or enemy action. The feeling of the members of my Association is that in such cases member companies will make payment of claims arising from deaths due to air raids or enemy action to civilians in India. As regards those who have joined the A. R. P. service, the Committee of my Association have already advised member companies that no extra premium need be charged.

In the case of policy-holders in Malaya and other enemy occupied countries, who have insured with life insurance companies in India, the policy of the companies is bound to be very sympathetic.

* * *

We consider this the correct attitude in these matters. **Ed.**

THE CHINESE WAY

INSPIRING AND ILLUMINATING.

No one ever influenced my way of thinking more than a wise young Tibetan who was once my teacher. From him I learned that the greatest art of all is the gentle art of living. In these dark days I have merely to think of Li Yung Ku and repeat one of his favourite phrases: "This is only temporary." At once the heavy gloom clears, says a correspondent.

Those were almost his first words as he placed the brush in my hand to give me a lesson in Chinese writing. We began with the character that represents *man*, made by two quick strokes of the brush. He taught me that *man* should always be pictured bold, heroic, with legs firmly planted on the ground! Then we went on.

"Ah!" he would exclaim. "You can guess this next character: It is made of two easy words joined together. *Girl* and *boy*."

"Surely it must mean *child*."

"Very close," he laughed. "It means *good*. The Chinese believe that if you have a boy and a girl it is *good*."

Each new character revealed a little more of a great philosophy and two great arts: the art of communicating by the written word and the art of life itself.

Some words were obvious, as when the symbol for man is placed inside a box to make the word *prisoner*. But some were impossible to recognize unles one knew. The character for *home*, for instance consists of a *roof* placed over a *pig*.

"We Chinese reason this way," explained Li Yung Ku. "If you have a pig you must give it shelter and feed it from your kitchen and garden. Therefore if you have a kitchen and a garden, and a roof for shelter, you have the elements of a home. On the other hand, were we to place the *roof* over the character for *woman* then the word would mean *peace*. The Chinese have used this simple domestic symbol for peace for twenty centuries!"

Soon he taught me more complicated characters. The figure for *broom* written besides *girl* makes her a *married woman*, while the words *girl* and *young* placed together form the symbol for *exquisite*. The word for *harmony* is made up of *rice* and *mouth*, the Chinese reasoning that in their struggling land harmony will exist if the rice is close to the mouth!

Many of the associations are strikingly appropriate. *Man* and *word* together make the symbol for *truthful*. Certainly a man who is close to his word is truthful. The marriage of *slave* to *heart* means *anger*. Surely an angry man is a slave to his own heart? And so on.

* * *

Thus we get an insight into the philosophy of a great people who have been great in peace, and are proving great in war! Ed.

"TRAVEL LESS BY TRAIN"

CAMPAIGN TO BE INAUGURATED

NEW DELHI.

A "travel less by train" campaign is soon to be started by Indian railways to prepare for a further restriction of passenger services which may become necessary, so that vital war traffic and commodities essential to the economic needs of the country may move freely.

Passenger train service has already been reduced by about ten per cent of the normal, compared with the maximum average reduction of 25 per cent during the last war.

It is learnt that the Government have under active consideration measures to co-ordinate road and rail traffic in consultation with the Provincial Governments, so that alternate means of communication may be provided.

* * * *

Only a short while ago the cry was "Travel more by train," and restriction of bus-travel, and rejection of shorter railway routes like Erode-Satyamangalam. And now when dearth of petrol has reduced bus-movements, we begin to cry less train and more bus! Verily the War has made the world very childish!

Ed.

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MYSORE.

The Rationalist.

Monday 2-2-1942.

CENSUS OF BEGGARS

The Census Commissioner of Mysore, at Government's desire, has brought out an interesting survey of the beggars in Bangalore and Mysore. It is evident from it that beggary is an institution which grows with the growth of our cities. In the villages, possibly, there is little need to beg. Labour is wanted, and labour can be offered and food received in exchange. But in cities selfishness and the policy of "each one for himself" tend to leave a growing number unprovided or ill-provided, who have no option but to beg, or rather, whose option is either to beg or to commit suicide, and there are also people there to beg from. And so beggars become conspicuous enough to be set aside as a class: to be legislated for, or moralised against!

We find from the report that in Bangalore, for a population of 248000 there are 5750 willing to be classed as beggars, and in Mysore, for a population of 150000 there are 2800. That is, in Mysore 1 man in every 53 is a beggar; in Bangalore 1 man in every 43; the bigger and richer the city, the larger its proportion of beggars!

Not all the 8500 in Bangalore and Mysore, we are told, are the products of the State; two thirds of them, or 3800 are non-Mysoreans; 940 of them are from the Salem District, 400 from Coimbatore, 320 from Anantapur and Chittoor, and just a few from the Nilgiris and Coorg. That, we think, is unfair.

Madras ought not to create its beggars and thrust them on Mysore. Each State, each people should bear the consequences of its social system, and not create an evil and thrust it on some body else's shoulders. Madras is rich enough and big enough to provide for its beggars. And Mysore is not rich enough to provide not only for its own but also for Madras beggars. When we have our own babies to feed, we cannot afford to suckle and dandle other peoples' babies, be they fat and chubby ones coming to snatch our official posts, or whining starvelings coming to swell the ranks of turbulent and insistent beggary!

Of the 8500, only 3350 or considerably less than half are stated to be Kannada-speaking. We are afraid that our Kannada enthusiasts might feel disappointed over it. They would naturally want the proportion to be larger. But on the other hand the Adult Education band might feel complacent over it! It provides scope for extention of their benevolent activities! With 5000 beggars to be educated in Kannada, Government could be approached with smiles and garlands to raise and round off the present grant of Rs. 37000 by another Rs. 13,000 and make it a decent fifty, so that there may be sufficient scope for sitting fees and T. A's as in the case of the never-ending Kannada Dictionary!

There are, we are told, 1372 beggars in Bangalore belonging to the Muslim community, and 404 in Mysore, whereas the number of those speaking Urdu is 1381 in Bangalore and 376 in Mysore. That means that 9 non-Muslims speak Urdu in Bangalore and 28 Muslims don't speak Urdu in Mysore! Rather a curious fact which should give food for thought!

Out of the 8500 again, over 6000 are able-bodied, and some 2500 diseased, old, or infirm. 370 of them are lame, 350 blind, 28 deaf, 17 dumb, and 22 insane. 271 coolies and 265 sweepers, 90 farmers, and 71 peons seek to supplement their income by begging. And 64 students in Bangalore and Mysore, evidently *bhikshanna vidyarthis* are obliged to seek food by begging. As many as 2300 are persons who had productive occupation, the loss of which has reduced them to beggary; 680 coolies, 570 farmers, and 400 weavers and merchants! They are persons whom the law of survival of the fittest has found wanting and cast to the winds, to live woe-begone lives amidst the hardships and indignities of beggary!

The Census Commissioner concludes his survey with the remarks, "People take to begging both by choice and necessity, the vast majority knowing no other occupation, and a large number being forced to take to begging owing to the cessation of their traditional occupation, or inadequacy of income. These beggars are also a menace to society as some of them take to thieving, and others are the means of spreading contagious diseases. Action in two directions therefore appears to be called for so far as the Mysorean beggar is concerned, to found a home for the really old and infirm, and to start a workhouse for the able-bodied beggar, who would have the option of working there or being penalised for begging. Legislation may be necessary to deport outside beggars."

The recommendation to deport outside beggars is sound. But we doubt whether Government are prepared to take the bold step of open legislation for that purpose. We fear not. They would be afraid of being misunderstood by Madras. But short of that, what can be achieved by the use of police regulations should be enforced without hesitation. There is nothing wrong in doing so. No Modern country will allow a stranger to step across its border unless he comes with some amount of cash, and visits only temporarily for some specific purpose not amounting to beggary. U. S. A., Japan, Australia, all of them have got regulations against immigrants, even if well-to-do, and we have all the right in the world to make Madras keep its own beggars, and not send them over here. That will reduce the number whose problem we have to consider by 3400.

There will then remain only 5200, some of whom, the Census Commissioner says, are beggars by choice, and the bulk by necessity, owing to infirmity, incapacity, or Fate.

Let us remember that beggary in this country is not "a racket." It is not a paying profession, as it is in London, or New York, or Berlin or Tokyo. There often beggary is an organisation, as witness the following report. "Twenty beggars formed a business organisation at Moravska Ostrava in Czecho Slovakia. They divided the town into "beats." one to each beggar, to prevent over-lapping, "pooled" the money they got, and bought a motor car. Their leader drove parties of them to various towns in the district, and each party then "worked" the place!"

Well, we have not reached that stage, and it will be a long time before we do so!

It is easy enough to legislate against beggary. But that will not end beggary but only drive it underground. England has penalised beggary and has erected Work houses and Salvation Army Homes for generations. Yet the match-sellers and flower-sellers of Charing Cross and Oxford Street and the women who wander in shadows in Hyde Park and elsewhere, and those who seek shelter from sleet and rain on the Thames Bridge are all poor, pitiable beggars!

Governments are not God to solve the beggar problem by a fiat! Beggary is a wound in the body-politique, and burning the wound is not the best way of healing it! Maintaining a work-house and maintaining a jail, both at public cost, and thrusting a man into one or the other does not look very clever. Applying one law and giving one treatment to all beggars of whatever kind is like the old practice of curing all diseases by mere blood-letting!

Both Hinduism and Mahommadanism, and even Christianity judging from the phrase "Christian Charity," have raised individual charity to the level of sanctity.

In Hinduism, we know, sparing out of one's income, whether it be much or little, a portion for God, a portion for King, and a portion for ones' less-fortunate brethren is imposed as the religious duty of a citizen. On the other side, the mendicant, or beggar as our Census Commissioner might choose to call him, is to go from house to house reciting religious, philosophical, and devotional songs and hymns, and chastening and uplifting the hearts and minds of listeners. Men who go about reciting Vedic and Sanskrit hymns, Purandara Dasa's Keertanas, or the Lingayat Shatpadis, reminding the householder and implanting in the house-wife and her offsprings the high truths of God, nature, and man, are an asset to society, and should be supported and not suppressed.

Nor should authority lay violent hands on the student beggars, who, we presume, are the poor Brahmin boys who have come to the cities for education, and try to maintain themselves on the few morsels which the house-wives might care to bestow on them. We cannot conceive of any Government or communal aid to them which would be practicable.

But two classes of beggars are really Government's responsibility, the unemployed and semi-employed beggars, and the decrepit and infirm ones. No Government with a clean conscience can leave uncared for those helpless creatures with lost or diseased limbs whose wants are few, and whose neglect is a disgrace to society. To provide a Poor House and Infirmary for them is one of the obligatory duties of Government. The maintenance of a Zoo, or Museum, or Art Gallery, is less imperative!

And Government should tackle the problem of unemployed beggars, men who know how to work, who are unable to find work, and are obliged to have recourse to beggary. Some intelligent planning on the part of Government should easily render them useful citizens. A Work-house to provide temporary occupation and food, a Salvation Home to give occasional warm food and a few cheering words, badly need to be established, and Governments' recognition of their responsibilities in this matter would redound to their credit. We are referring not to the well-meaning Government of Mysore alone, but also to the Adviser Government of Madras, the sovereign Government of Hyderabad, and the forward Government of Travancore, and all other Governments! *Editor.*

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	**Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship**	0—2—0
2.	**Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times**	0—2—0
3.	**Problem of Wealth**	0—2—0
4.	ಗಂಡಾಂತರ ಪರಿಹಾರ	0—1—0

MR. CURTIN'S CALL TO NATION

Australia, which had consistently sprung to the assistance of others to resist wanton aggression, is now called upon to resist aggression itself, says Mr. Curtin. He adds: "The enemy thunders at our very gates. Australia is now inside the fighting lines. The war's red course obliges us to fight in defence of our own soil, women and children. Australia is being mobilised to insure the integrity of our country and the survival of Australian authority in Australia, for the Australians are all now inhabitants of war stations with the choice to sacrifice themselves for Australia or become a complete sacrifice to the enemy. It is work or fight. The civilian is a combatant. There is no immunity for him or her. Have no doubt that Australia will suffer war scars and casualties. Let us be brethren sharing a common purpose and a common fate."

Continuing, Mr. Curtin says that Australia's voice should be not only effective but also heard in its proper place. "Australian affairs should be conducted only after Australia has had a full say in what is, after all, the shaping of our destiny. Australia is for the Australians. It is a White Australia. With God's blessing, we shall keep it so!"

* * *

But what is God's colour, according to Mr. Curtin? Perhaps he thinks God is the first white man who went to Heaven long ago! And according to him, the Maoris, Papuans and Bushmen are neither Australians nor white, and so have no claim on God!

Ed.

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GOD !

Oh God, All are hankering after You; are groping for You. None has found You. You are delusive. I pondered and pondered: why do people hanker after and fight to the bitterest end over a thing which they do not know and cannot know." By 'God' they mean 'a Supreme Being' controlling the entire universe. If they really think so, why should they bother themselves about such a thing, which does what it does? We need have nothing to do with it. All that we call our work is what it dictates!

But there are some who say that You hear our petitions and prayers and, if we are faithful to You, You grant us what we want. Then who are in this 'we'? There are innumerable 'we's'. I think that if You are just You cannot yield to the prayers and petitions of any one set of the 'we's' unless those prayers and petitions do cover the common interests of all the 'we's'—the universal 'we'—which none but you can know. The prayers and petitions of these 'we' groups are therefore selfish and untenable; they are useless. When You know what to do as the Supreme Controller of the Universe, there is no meaning in our asking You for this or that!

Without knowing or being capable of knowing what You are, people have tried various ways of finding You, and they think they have been successful in their own ways. In truth no one has found You. Various forms are ascribed to You—in the plant world the biggest and long-lived, in the fish world the most powerful, so also in the animal and the human world. And in the human world by the continued exercise and development of its imagination You are considered not this, not that, but something beyond all this and that, but exactly what no one can say.

Some say You are good and reward the good and punish the bad. But I cannot say what in particular is good and what is bad, and in general I am more at a loss to do it. What is good for one may be bad for another. Calling You Good, how should I appropriate You for myself making the others over to the Devil, the reputed embodiment of Evil? By such argument I have placed the Devil on a par with You on the other side. Such god and devil conceptions are relative and both these conceptions are lost in the infinity of existence. So I rise above the common, and place You in my imagination above the conception of god and devil, the good and the evil, of the ordinary.

Oh God! You are not this, not that; You are in this, in that, in every particle, conceivable or inconceivable, in all this and all that, of all I know, can know and cannot know, of all we call concrete and abstract, in all their variety, in all their forms, and of all the powers physical, chemical, psychological and what not. Can I now say I have found You? If I can say so, Your glamour is gone. If there are two entities 'I' and 'YOU', I can know You; but the 'I' and 'YOU' are relative. As I have said before, the part is not a part without the whole and the whole is not a whole without its parts: You are the whole and I am a part. The whole can know its parts; each part cannot know the whole, which is INFINITE.

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VOL. 2 No. 21] MONDAY 9—2—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

MR. ERNEST BEVIN

Bidding farewell to the third batch of Indian mechanics Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, said;

"I hope you have enjoyed your stay in Great Britain and that you have found the training and experience interesting, and I hope that your association with the people of England has built up between you a good many friendships.

"I will follow the careers of everybody with great interest and I will keep in the closest possible touch to see the results of this experiment.

"I am assured from the India Office and from the Viceroy that every consideration will be given to everyone of you on your return and I hope you will be able to find your proper place in the industrial life of your country."

Referring to trade unions Mr. Bevin said "We learned long ago as working people that the only way we could maintain stability in industry was to maintain strong, well-organised and well-disciplined trade unions.

"We have found that collective bargaining has provided our best instrument. What we are anxious to do in India and other countries is to start industrialisation right away and save the people of these countries what we have had to go through here.

"I hope you will take back pleasant memories and that the result of this visit will be better understanding between the British people and the great Indian people.

The acting High Commissioner for India, Mr. Lall, in wishing the trainees *bon voyage* said that it was Mr. Bevin's courage and determination which had made the scheme a great succes.

"I hope you are going back to work up a great trade union movement in India and that you will help to build up our Indian industries which are now growing very fast."

The proceedings ended with the trainees giving three cheers for Mr. Bevin and Mr. Bevin calling for three cheers for India.

* * *

Mr. Bevin certainly deserves thanks. How far he represents the British Cabinet we do not know! Ed.

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The above gives an idea to policy-holders in the State, of the probable resources of the Companies with which they have taken policies. Ed.

FROM A CRITICAL READER

ON OUR VOLUME 2.

Your volume II begins with "The Dasara in Mysore." To most people in Mysore the Dasarah Programme within the Palace is a sealed book, and your description is graphic and informing. Your description of the Exhibition is as amusing as it is serious. In the one you carry the reader to the Elysian heights, and in the end suddenly drop him down on this cold earth!

Apart from your excellent selections and comments which give the reader most important and useful information, your leaders are all admirable, and your views the wisest.

Your leaders, "Viceroyalty" in No. 2, "Non-official President for the Assembly," in No. 5, "The Oldest Profession" in No. 8, "Public Life" in No. 12, "On Banks" in No. 14, "The War" in No. 15, and the "Indian Tangle" in No. 17, ought to be read and re-read by all, whatever their own opinions on the subjects dealt with in them. In No. 5, your reference to William Tell of Tyrol was also very nice.

I must particularly refer to your leader in No. 4, "The Assembly and Bangalore," because that reminded me of the view held by Rajadharma Prasaktha Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, then Judge, Chief Court, in connection with the proposed shifting of the High Court of Mysore to the New Public Office Buildings, as soon as those buildings were ready years ago. He said that the atmosphere and Associations which the Chief Court enjoyed in its present premises from prior to the Rendition had their own sanctity which cannot be belittled, and his view prevailed, and the High Court continues in the same premises!

In short the "Rationalist" is thoroughly rational in its views!"

* * * *

Our humble thanks. There is a saying in Sanskrit

"Kavih Karoti Kavyani Swadu Janati Panditah!
Sundarya api lavanyam Patirjanati no pita ||

meaning.

"The writer only writes. It is the critic who sees its merits. A daughter's beauty is judged, not by the father, but by the husband!"

So our leaders are to be judged by their husbands! Ed.

DEFENCE ACT IN BENGAL

LEAGUE DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA.

The "serious concern of the Muslim League over the use of the Defence of India Rules against students and Muslim League workers all over the province in matters for which they were never intended," was expressed by a deputation of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, which waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Bengal recently.

The deputation consisted of Sir K. Nazimuddin, Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan and Mr. A. R. Siddiqi.

The League leaders asserted that the powers conferred by the Defence of India Act, as explained by the hon. Sir M. Zafrulla Khan in the Central Legislative Assembly, were to be used only in cases where acts against war efforts were perpetrated. They told His Excellency that criticisms of the actions of the Government or of the Ministers could in no way be considered acts against war effort. Instances of action alleged to have been taken by the Government against the Muslim Leaguers and students, were placed before His Excellency, who is reported to have assured the deputation that the cases brought to his notice would be investigated. The Governor is understood to have further assured the deputation that no change had taken place in the policy of the Government in respect of public meetings after the formation of the new Ministry.

The Deputation then requested His Excellency to see that Government officers did not take sides in matters political, and that the discriminatory powers given to the heads of districts were not used in stopping the legitimate activities of members of the Muslim League.

* * *

Why only "Members of the Muslim League?" Why not the public at large? The justice that the Muslims require is the justice that the whole public require. Ed.

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INDIAN CIVILISATION IN FAR EAST

DR. R. C. MAJUMDAR'S ADDRESS

MYSORE.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University, addressed a Mysore gathering recently, on "Greater India," Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner of India, presiding.

In the course of his address, Dr. R. C. Majumdar said that the term 'Greater India' connoted not the India which the historians taught them through their text-books, as the land bounded on the north by the great Himalayas and on other sides by the seas, but the vast territories that lay across the Himalayas extending up to Mongolia in the north, New Guinea in the Far East, and up to the Caspian Sea in the West! Though the evidence supporting this theory was neither complete nor of a very convincing character, still it did show that, before the beginning of the Christian era, bands of Indians had settled down in the remotest parts of Western Asia, the Far East like Malaya, Philippines, Sumatra, Borneo and New Guinea, and transplanted their culture and civilisation there!

Discovery of certain records of the pre-Christain period, the speaker said, bore ample testimony to the great influence of Indian culture and civilisation on the forms of temples, image-worship, language, alphabets and certain other definite traces found in Armenia and other countries near the Caspian Sea. The influence of Indian civilisation could be also traced in the Western Asia, i.e., from the borders of the Hindu-Kush across the vast stretch of the Gobi desert up to Mongolia. The explorer's conclusion, the speaker emphasised, was that all these evidences indicated that India had built up a "Greater India" in the true sense of the term, and a higher type of civilisation among the primitive people of those regions.

This expansion of the territory, he continued, was not confined to land routes only, but there were also proofs, though slender, to show that the South Indian Kings like the Cholas carried on commercial relations with countries like Java, Borneo, the Philippines and New Guinea, across the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean and established their colonies there. It was also established that one of the Chola Kings sent out his naval fleet across the Indian Ocean to fight against the people of these islands with a view to establishing Indian influence over the colonies.

Concluding, Dr. R. C. Majumdar said that no conception of the history of the Indian civilisation could be complete unless they took into account the activities of Indians and their glorious achievements across the Himalayas in the north, across the Indian Ocean in the east, and the frontiers up to the shores of the Mediterranean in the West!

A STALIN DREAM

LONDON.

What did Stalin say to Eden? Take note of our opinion on this matter, says a writer who seems to have some inside knowledge. We believe Stalin expressed the conviction that the Russian Army could beat the German Army, and that in such a case the Russians would take very good care to arrange for measures to prevent German militarists from ever again harnessing to their chariot wheels the energies of the German people. This would be arranged as follows: The eastern half of Germany would be supervised by Russia, and the south and west would be looked after by France, where there would be a Communist government. We believe Stalin did not debate. He spoke!

So, if events should prove that we are clever guessers, we may say that three proposals for the future disposition of Europe are now on the table in front of Destiny. There is Hitler's New Order, a centralised organisation forcibly attached to and exploited by the Nazis who would use the German people as tools. There is Stalin's New Order, which we believe can be accurately described as a kind of federal union of states under Left Wing Communist Governments. Finally there is the Anglo-American-plus-smaller-Allies' New Order. This is not easy to describe as it is lost somewhere in the vagueness of the Atlantic Charter which has an odd early Victorian air about it when subjected to the harsh spotlight of contemporary events. Perhaps the Allied New Order can be described as a Europe of sovereign States not quite so sovereign and not collectively as insecure as they were from 1919-39, and held together by the need of holding down Germany.

Which New Order will become orderly?

Not Hitler's; he has already lost his first battle as C.-in-C., and can hardly afford to lose more than another two. Stalin has won two battles, one by going backwards and one by going forwards. If he can win two more between now and June, Hitler and the militarists will be fighting on two fronts, and one front will be a revolution in Germany. Stalin's plan will then come to fruition very rapidly, and the sponsors of the third plan will be rubbing their eyes and summoning rather bewildered conferences in order to decide what is what and who is who.

If pressed to make a guess, we therefore put our money on Stalin's plan coming off, with substantial modifications as a result of Anglo-American and Allied influence. But it will be quite useless for what we shall call the old-style capitalist Powers to make suggestions which are too old-fashioned or small, too much like going back to 1919-39 and all that. Washington, London and the exiled Governments will have to recognise that something closely resembling a revolution is happening in Western civilisation!

The Rationalist.

Monday 9-2-1942.

SANSKRIT AND KANNADA

Language is dear to man. Speech and Action are the two forces which enable man to build up civilisation. The difference between the inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Institute and the Cabinet Premier, which helps the latter to quell opposition, inspire confidence, and win a following, is Speech.

So the language in which one's mother has sung the lullaby which put one to sleep, and whose accents have attuned themselves to one's ears from boyhood and entwined in one's mind, becomes dear to one and is called one's mother tongue. It is the language which sounds sweetest to one's ears, carries thoughts quickest to one's mind, awakens one's feelings and attracts one's emotions most easily, and is the medium of communication among those nearest and dearest to one. So Kannada is dear to a Kannadiga, Pushtu to an Afghan, English to an Englishman, Urdu to a Muslim, Telugu to an Andhra and Tamil to a Dravidian.

But while each language appears beautiful and attractive to those to whom it is mother tongue, it sounds harsh, bizarre and unbeautiful to every stranger. If you switch on the radio and move the needle from station to station over the globe, the most beautiful music in Dutch or German or Russian or Singhalese jars on the ears, and the speeches sound very much like monkeys' gibberish! But to those whose ears are attuned to them, to whom they are mother-tongue, there is nothing sweeter, and nothing more touching. Similarly your own mother tongue might appear gross and unbearable to the world at large!

It is obvious therefore that the defect is not really of the language but of oneself. With a wider culture and larger knowledge, you would discover merits, attractions, beauties, in other languages no less than in your own!

This is a rather long preamble to the subject on hand. For some years past it has been the practice of a few so-called lovers of Kannada in Mysore to decry and fling contempt at other languages, and especially Sanskrit. We can understand their loving and trying to bolster up their mother tongue. But we cannot understand their disdain towards other peoples' mother tongues, and towards what is more than mother tongue to most people!

In the most recent instance, at the last Karnataka Parishat, the Chairman, a Kannada official of the University, is said to have inveighed against Sanskrit so as to cause deep offence to all lovers of Sanskrit.

Some men lose their head and cannot keep their balance when they get into positions of influence for however brief a period. Selfishness, and possibly greed, blinds them to the ordinary decencies, and lets them run amuck unmindful of consequences. The Kannada warriors, instead of fostering Kannada by expounding its beauties and contributing to its growth, seek to raise it by belittling other languages. If Sanskrit is removed the few students who would take it would take Kannada, and one could sell a few more of one's text books, and make some more in valuation fees! Therefore decry, belittle, and defame Sanskrit! Being a dead language it could have no champions!

The tactics are rather crude, and exhibit the lowness of their mentality! As Gabrielle told Satan in Paradise Lost, "Not to know me argues thyself unknown!"

For Indians, and that Brahmins, to decry Sanskrit is blaspheny in excelsis! These persons dare not treat Urdu in the same manner. They know what they would get if they did! But Sanskrit one may revile, and deem oneself a cultured gentleman! Poor blind souls! We pity them! Sir William Jones and Max Muller, Wilson and Monier Williams, Calebrook and Deussen were not fools to devote their life-time to the propagation of Sanskrit, if it were worthless!

Says Professor Macdonnell, "The intellectual debt of Europe to Sanskrit Literature has been undeniably great. It may perhaps

become greater still in the years to come!" Sir William Jones deems it "of a wonderful structure, more perfect than Greek, more copious than Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either!" Max Muller calls it "The language of languages!"

These are English. The German Schlegel also observes, "justly it is called Sanskrit, *ie.*, perfect, finished. It combines various qualities possessed separately by other tongues; Grecian copiousness, deep-toned Roman force, the divine afflatus characteristic of the Hebrew tongue!" And Mons. Dubois, from France declares, "Sanskrit is the original sources of all the European languages of the present day!"

That being so, the attack on Sanskrit by a few self-seeking Kannada men is a sign of the deranged state of their own minds, rather than of any discreditability on the part of Sanskrit.

On the plea of instructing people in the mother-tongue, they wish to enforce Kannada on the many in the State whose mother-tongue is Tamil or Telugu. But in the case of Hyderabad they protest against Urdu being imposed on Kannadigas there as against their own mother tongue. The rights that they deny to Tamil and Telugu in Mysore, they wish to claim for themselves in Hyderabad. Evidently in these times, "what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander!"

We hold that it is just and that it is right for the State to instruct juveniles through their mother tongue. It would be easiest, quickest, and most effective. But this means that Kannada boys should be taught in Kannada, Tamil boys in Tamil, and Telugus in Telugu, and Muslims in Urdu.

But we do not hold that Kannada boys are incapable of studying other languages, as implied by the activities of the Kannada propagandists. The same fault is committed by Muslims also. The Kannada boy, the Muslim boy, and the Tamil boy can easily learn several languages, and not be losers thereby. Instruction must be compulsorily in the mother tongue in the infant and early stages, but from the High School onwards other languages should be encouraged. Tamil boys should and could easily acquire Kannada, Hindi, English, and Sanskrit, Kannada boys can acquire Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit, and English, and Urdu boys could certainly acquire Kannada, Tamil, English and even Sanskrit. The Arabic and Persian scholars of old did know Sanskrit. If education is worth anything at all it should make the mind receptive, assiduous, and tolerant. All religions are good, and all languages are good. It is by knowing about as many of them as one can, that one broadens one's outlook and attains culture. But our Kannada worthies are doing the contrary, and helping to spread bigotry, intolerance, clannishness, and hatred! If they think that by this they are serving the language, the country, or God, they are very much mistaken! *Editor.*

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	**Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship**	0—2—0
2.	**Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times**	0—2—0
3.	**Problem of Wealth**	0—2—0
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ART OF MAKING MONEY

Such crazy gadgets as the Dribble Glass and the exploding cigar do not convulse everybody. But there are those who love them. Americans spent £1,600,000 last year on such little mirth provokers as the lapel rose, which shoots a jet of water into the sniffer's face, and the joy buzzer, which gives your pal an electric shock when you shake hands with him, says 'Readers' Digest,' quoting from 'Scribner's Commentator.'

The leader in this prankster industry is a quiet family man, Soren Sorensen Adams ("Sam" to his friends). His discovery of Sneeze-powder around 1905 determined his career. As salesman for a coal-tar product, Adams noticed that his goods possessed a tremendously high sneeze potential—higher than pepper. Sprinkling this sneeze around, he unnerved his competitors, dispersed a brass band, and sent occupants of hotel rooms into paroxysms.

EXPLOSIVE CIGAR BOX

In 1906 he decided to market the sneeze powder—under the name of Cachoo at 4s. a bottle. One retailer bought 70,000 bottles, and a laugh-hungry populace demanded more!

Within two months, the sneeze magnate discovered that pirates were under-selling him. So he produced the Bingo Shooting Device.

This gadget, still a good seller, is a small metal box containing a mouse-trap arrangement that explodes a percussion cap when moved or disturbed. Adams installed the device in packs of cards, cigar boxes, and books.

In 1908 Adams thought out the Racket Wireless message, handed to the jokee in the shape of a telegram. When the message is lifted from its envelope a whirling, rattling mechanism propelled by a rubber band is set in motion. Adams made £30,000 out of it in six months!

He then rose to new heights with the Dribble Glass. To-day the Dribble Glass with four holes concealed in the grape design around its collar, enabling the contents to cascade down the drinker's front, is almost as familiar as the safety pin!

"BLACK EYE" TELESCOPE

In breath-taking sequence came the Bleeding Finger ("a compact bandage made like a thimble: when worn it looks like a badly-cut finger"), the Shiner, that bogus telescope which gives the dupe a black eye, and the All-Metal Ink Blot!

He developed a soap which dyes the victim a harmless though horrible green! We must glide quickly over his invention of the rubber-pointed pencil, the rubber nail, and the imitation poached egg.

Adam's son Joseph steered his father on to one triumph. Mrs. Adams took one look at Joseph the night he came home from his first party and exclaimed: "You've been playing kissing games!" Whereupon Sam made a rubber stamp in the form of nature's own cupid's bow, useful in implanting kiss marks on any susceptible surface, such as shirt-fronts!

Notable among his stunts are a butterfly which zips from an unfolded greeting card and flies 25 feet; a tin frog that jumps five feet straight up; a squirting cigarette lighter; a little gem called the Stick-Um Bell—a push button that jabs the finger of the pusher—and three super-dupers grouped under the heading of Surprise Boxes and Packages.

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But the darling of Sam Adam's heart is the Joy Buzzer, which you wind up and wear as a ring. When you shake hands with your dupe it gives him a spurious electric shock! So far 2,500,000 have been sold!

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PANDIT NEHRU'S NEW OUTLOOK

Gorakhpur.

The belief that there would be no big invasion of India was expressed at a meeting by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he discussed the present world situation and the position of India recently.

He said that the present war had proved that nations could not stand alone, and even if India achieve its independence it would have to link itself with some other nation in order to preserve its independence. He did not believe that the present war would last more than another two years, but before it came to an end it would have brought about great changes.

Discussing the position of India he regretted that there had been no change in the policy of Britain, but it was foolish to indulge in tall talk at present. The future could not be foretold with any certainty, but he was sure that if India had the strength she could rise to freedom, and as far as the Congress was concerned it would resist, in its own way, any attempt to invade and enslave the country. The problem before them was to establish unity, and guard against internal disorder. They had to quell internal differences and stop communal fanaticism for ever.

PARTITION CRITICISED.

He wondered how the Muslim League could talk of partitioning India, and forming a separate Muslim bloc, when some Islamic countries, which were separate Muslim blocs, had lost their freedom. Those who talked of such partition had closed their eyes and ears to the happenings in the world, and had refused to learn lessons from the war. He wodered how a Muslim bloc in India could stand by itself, when nations could not stand alone. The war had come to the very gates of India, and Indians had to be prepared for it. He asked the public not to get panicky, or they would lose their strength. The war had already started affecting them and would continue to do so. Things were dearer, and in near future, due to the curtailment in goods trains it might be difficult for them to get their requirements. He, therefore, urged that three or four villages should join together and produce food, cloths and other articles for themselves, with enough to spare for towns and cities. The Congress had vigorously urged the use of khadi, but if Indians did not realise its importance they were doomed to serious difficulties. He urged the organisation of cottage industries, which would not only meet their necessary requirements but decrease the pressure on the land.

The public had also to guard against internal disorders. They must organise volunteer corps, not to quarrel with the government, or to perform [illegible] drill, but for the sake of unity.

In the constructive programme the Congress was prepared to join hands with the Muslim League, and the Hindu Sabha, but it would work on peaceful lines, and according to the Congress policy and discipline.

Pundit Nehru made it abundantly clear that this unity was not to be achieved to fight the Government or to increase the prestige of the Congress, but was aimed solely at the service of the masses at the hour of need!

A NEWSPAPER

HOW IT IS PRODUCED

MADRAS.

Mr. M. G. Broad, of the HINDU, speaking on "Newspaper Production" at Madras said that speed was an essential factor in newspaper. The newspaper was essentially a perishable commodity, particularly so at the present day with the advent of the radio. There was a time when they were only able to produce four to five thousand copies an hour. But to-day they could produce as many as eighty thousand copies an hour. Thanks to the ingenuity of some newspaper press builders to-day, the equipment had been so devised as to avoid the delay that had formerly been inevitable when changing from one reel of newsprint to another.

Accuracy was another important consideration in the production of a newspaper, and in this respect, the Indian newspapers held an unquestionably high standard.

Another aspect of newspaper work was in respect of gathering news on the efficiency of which the success of a newspaper depended. The more the news gathering organisations attended to this branch of newspaper work, the better it was for the industry.

A fourth important point in newspaper work was advertising. In America newspapers had taken to colour advertising. The question of securing advertisements was closely related to circulation. Unfortunately at the present day circulation for a newspaper was more an obligation than an asset, due to freight, insurance and other charges on imported newsprint.

The distribution of newspaper in a country like India was no easy task. He was almost amazed to find that THE HINDU travelled over a million miles a day.

Mr. Broad then explained in detail the working of Facsimile Broadcast newspaper; this, he explained, was a new invention, now in practical use in America, by which the owner of a Facsimile Broadcast set has each morning a printed and illustrated newspaper before him when he wakes

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PAPER!

To

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MYSORE.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the conclusions arrived at our meeting I have the honour to submit the following memoranda for such action as you may deem fit.

I. The Indian Paper Association has fixed the prices at which certain lines of Paper should be sold by dealers for ream units in all the cities of India. No dealer should charge higher than those prices.

II. Prices of certain other qualities of paper in the market have not been fixed For these I think it would be fair to allow 6¼% to 10% by way of profit over the invoiced price The margin of profit should be fixed by Government, and no dealer should charge higher.

III. In order to prevent evasion of the above restriction by dealers, the Mysore City Printers' Association is prepared to open a depot to sell paper at the above prices if paper is made available to it under usual trade terms. This offer is made, as the opening of a Depot by a Government Agency is likely to prove certainly costlier.

IV. And as the prices fixed as above are for ream units, and leave the dealers free to charge any rate they like for the smaller requirements of the general public, the depot undertakes to sell smaller quantities also to the general public at a small working margin of 3½% to the cost price.

I have the honour to remain,
Your Sincerely,
G. R. JOSYER, *President*,
Mysore City Printers' Association.

* * * *

On behalf of the Paper Dealers also we have to say that the methods pursued by the Mysore Paper Mills and their distributors are strangely perverse. We do not know when the Chairman and Directors will think fit to rectify them. Ed

BAMBOOS IN A.R.P.

A correspondent writes

Apart from slit trenches, sand bags and blast walls so extensively broadcast as necessary precautions against air raids, I would like to add the utility of the thorny Bamboo (Bambosa Gigantia) which is found in large quantities in this Province This species of Bamboo is available in diameters from four to six inches and has a very small proportion of hollowness as compared to other species

"If these could be utilised in suitable lengths as "Protective Walls' or even "Shelters" against the danger of blast and splinters from bombs, I am sure they would prove a success Where greater safety is needed, these Bamboos may be erected (whole not split) two or three deep, thus making the 'Wall of Protection' twelve to eighteen inches thick, which nothing but a direct hit would demolish.

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MYSORE.

A COLLEGE DAY

The 24th Annual Socials of the Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce, Mysore, was held on 6th February 1942, under the Presidentship of Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

After tea and photo, an interesting programme was gone through. Invocation over by Mr. K. R. Srerangachar, B.A., the Principal, Mr. P. Subbaraya Sastry, M.A., B.Com., C.E.T.D., P.C.T., introducing the President and welcoming the guests said;

"Your President of the evening is well-known to us all and it will be a superfluity for me to think of introducing him to you. He is a person of varied activities of responsibility and it was so very obliging of him to accede to our request of conducting your deliberations to-day, and to give us the pleasure of hearing him in spite of the really multifarious engagments he has.

"Looking back over the past 24 years, I would have liked that some of the 'Old Boys' of the College to speak on the point. But each student can speak only of the few years he stayed in the College and your Principal perhaps has thought that having the continuous experience of the working of this College, he could, as the representative of the College, tell the College's "Old Boys' Message." The Old Boys wish me to tell you that their stay in the college was not only pleasant but was really helpful to them in their future career. They would like to tell you that the kind of education they received in this College has got cash value and would be of real help in your future life as earning members of society, and would therefore beg of you to pay all attention to every small detail of your work. They would tell you that after all is said and done, character also plays a very large part and would request you to maintain it at all costs."

This was followed by an exquisite Veena performance by Vidwan Sri Venkata Subba Rao. The students then gave a display in Fancy Dress. The President, Mr. D: Sumitra, Principal, Methodist Mission School, Mysore and Mr. Ramasesha Iyengar, M.A., B.T., helped as judges for the Fancy Dress competitions.

Our own Union members gave us a delightful performance of local talent led by Mr. T. S. Ramakrishnan Sastry, B.A., which was very much appreciated.

Then the pleasant function of prize distribution was made by the President of the evening.

The President, then delivered his interesting and illuminating speech in the course of which he observed:

"The subjects that you have studied in this Institution are subjects badly needed if one wants to get on in life. The civilisation of our times depends on Industries and Commerce, and in order to succeed they should be run on Modern Business Methods. I shall give one or two examples. Take WASTE IN BUSINESS. A distinguished American Business Expert, Harrington Emerson, has said:

"The man who takes care of the pennies, not the copper ones but the penny wasting actions—who buys on a penny basis, who sells on a penny basis, and who knows what he is doing, is the man who commands 'Luck.'

"The Manager of a delivery Department who cut out the extra motions in wrapping bundles, cut the number of China packers from twelve to four; the book-keeper who first used a line for the penny ciphers in all amounts in his book-keeping cut out one-fifth of the motions in his work; and the man who had his books ruled for unit columns and cut out the line saved more time and money. The Advertising manager who taught the girls in a mailing department how to fold and enclose circulars with two fewer motions, increased the output eleven per cent. Such things are what make lucky men!"

"The father of the Modern Business Methods in Commerce was John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. He revolutionised the methods of retail business. He was what Americans call "a thinker and a doer;" and being disgusted with the business methods of his day, he adopted certain new principles, which raised him from being an employer of 50 persons to be an employer of 14,000, and which have since obtained currency all over the world! They are, that as a businessman, he would not importune any one to buy. The prices of goods were put down at the beginning to the lowest point that they could be sold for, and there was no underground way to get them. Presented goods genuinely trustworthy. Second qualities were not sold for anything but seconds, even if the public could not tell the difference. A sale could be cancelled and money got back if an article failed to please. And, new, fair and most agreeable relations were established between the purchaser and the seller, whether the purchaser was poor or rich, wise or unwise! There was no favouritism!

"Perhaps you have learnt all these things already. You have had a tiring day and I cannot keep you longer. I wish each one of you a bright future, and invoke God to make your lives happy and prosperous!"

The whole function was given a nice round off by a Dinner and the gathering dispersed with three cheers to Our Ruler, the Principal and the College, as well as President of the evening, with a vote of thanks proposed by our energetic and successful Secretary, Mr. M. K. Sripada Murthy, B.A., to all the members of the Union, its Committee, the Manager of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Mysore, for kindly placing the hall at our disposal, and to the President and guests of the evening.

AIR-RAIDS AND OURSELVES

"When I last broadcast, I had only recently taken charge of my office. Since then, there have been very important developments. Japan has treacherously entered the war, and has had some initial successes. Burma has come within effective raiding range of Japanese bases located in Thailand, and Rangoon has been severely raided on several occasions by day and has also had a number of raids by night" says Dr. E. R. Rao, the Member for Civil Defence.

Singapore has also been attacked on a number of occasions. It is most important that we should all learn what we can from the experiences of other countries; and the raids on Burma and Singapore give particularly valuable experience as conditions there much more nearly resemble conditions in India than do those of Europe.

We have several lessons to learn. The bombs used by the Japanese were of many different kinds.

I will not give details of them, but the kind that has, up to now, been most commonly used is designed to kill and wound human beings, and is not very destructive of property.

WANTON BRUTALITY

The wanton brutality of the enemy is most clearly shown in the method he adopts, in the selection of the bombs he uses. His object is to kill and wound indiscriminately, as has been shown very clearly by what he has attempted to do, and has succeeded in doing. We need not doubt that, when it is in his power to do so, he will cause as much loss of life among the people of this country as he can. Fortunately, there are means to prevent the brutal ferocity of the enemy from having the effects he desires.

The first lesson of all is that, when you hear the siren, take cover immediately.

Not only is it essential for you to learn the lesson of taking cover for yourself; it is necessary for you to teach illiterate people, with whom you come into contact. Tell your servants this first great lesson of what to do and not to do in an air raid. See that they understand it; keep on repeating it to them. Ask people whom you meet whether they know what is meant by the sounding of the siren, and what is the first thing to do when you hear it. "Take cover" should be a principle known to everybody.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

The next point I wish to impress on everybody is that civil defence or air raid precautions is everybody's business. In some parts of India, air raids are unlikely, but in every part of India, where they must be expected or prepared for, you will find that A.R.P., services are in being or are being set up. Ask what is being done in your town, and find out from your local officers what services are short of the numbers of volunteers that are needed. Then join one of the services; your local officers can give you the details. Consider which service you are most likely to be useful in, and join that.

Remember, civil defence is not a matter you can leave entirely to Government and their officers, and expect that everything will be done. Civil defence is your business. It is everybody's business Everybody must help.

You need not think that, if you cannot spare your whole time, there is nothing that you can do. If you can spare a few hours in the week, that spare time can be devoted to some useful activity in the realm of civil defence.

But, whatever else you can find time for, remember that everybody can, and should, do at least one thing.

Find out who your air raid warden is, also the nearest first aid post, and the nearest fire station. It is your warden's duty to bring you help, should you need it. It is his duty to know how to do this. He must know your needs, and he and you must know one another.

I now wish to address a few words to the thousands of A.R.P. workers throughout India. In this war, so terrible in many aspects, and yet so inspiring, most men and women of the A.R.P. who have never thought about fighting or being involved in fighting before, will have the proud privilege of emulating the courage of the bravest regiments of the Indian Defence Forces. You should not turn from your purpose. It is of the utmost consequence that you should regard yourselves as ready for action at a moment's notice, and that every preparation should be brought to an even higher pitch of efficiency, and that utmost vigilance should be maintained in all formations.

I assure you that, with the whole-hearted co-operation of the public with the civil defence organisation throughout India, we will go on unconquerable, until the curse of the Japanese menace is wiped from the brows of all men and women of India!

The Rationalist.
Monday 16-2-1942.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation and Insurance are two inventions which the financial ingenuity of man has conceived in order to counteract the effects of poverty. Co-operation is fostered by encouraging some people to save, and providing facilities to others to borrow. Thus the man who saves is different from the man who benefits from the savings. The bee only treasures the honey. The honey is drunk by some one else, after dispersing the bees. The drinker of the honey of course has nothing to do with the assiduous collection of the honey by the bee. So in Co-operation the borrower is the beneficiary of the investor. He has the use of money, without the trouble of saving it or earning it!

In Insurance, on the other hand, a man must save in order that he may benefit. Without doing the one he cannot do the other. For Insurance to be successful a large number of people should save, and a large number of them should also live long. Both are good things; and based as it is on a combination of the two, Insurance is far superior to Co-operation as a beneficial human contrivance.

The Mysore Government can claim to have fostered both. It has found in Co-operation almost a hobby, and has nursed it and played with it for over a generation. Insurance is comparatively a recent baby, but it seems to be a baby of quick and phenomenal growth!

Neither Co-operation nor insurance is a necessary function of a Government. But if a Government, out of benevolent motives, desires to serve the people by undertaking them, no Federal Court could declare it ultra vires of its constitutional obligations!

While there is not much scope for public criticism in Insurance, Co-operation seems to offer fairly numerous opportunities for conflicts of opinion between the public and the Government. The good and the evil which are to be found in mankind in general are to be found in Co-operation as in a looking glass. The tendency to make borrowing an art, the tendency to get as much benefit out of public money as possible for oneself or one's people, to evade or escape payment in the long run, to make the institutions monopolistic and the management arbitrary, are common tendencies which gradually rise to the surface, not like evanescent bubbles but like destructive submarines!

This naturally gives rise to Government restrictions and growing Government interference, which in one sense is to be resented as an encroachment on public liberty and initiative, and in another to be accepted as an unavoidable necessity. It was not long ago that there was acute controversy in Madras over this matter, but in Mysore the atmosphere has been somewhat more placid.

But the tendency to treat the simple public of Mysore as on a par with the clever and adventurous co-operators of Madras is gaining ground, and one after another the distrustful and punitive rules conceived in Madras are being copied and brought into force in Mysore. It is like putting on a docile and plodding Australian mount the toothed bridle and sharp spurs used on a mettlesome and vicious prairie ranger of Mexico!

We do not by this imply that Co-operators in Mysore are saints. They are only human; not more than human, and not less. Some amount of restriction they do need, but the restrictions should not become a whole bundle, nor sit tight and rigid upon them like a "straight-jacket!" After all non-official workers are not all rogues: nor official workers the contrary. There is not more wickedness and evil in Co-operative Societies than in Government Departments. It may be interesting to ascertain by a public enquiry in which of the two the proportion of evils is more. And we wonder whether if the Co-operative societies were all officially run, they would be run more honestly and efficiently or less! Why not a trial be made with two Societies in Bangalore and two Societies in

Mysore, one of the two run by officials and one by non-officials, and the working judged at the end of the year? Or, perhaps, could it be said that we have already a sample of official work in the case of Societies run by Official Liquidators? Perhaps We may quote Government's own words about them. "Out of 188 societies under liquidation during the year, the proceedings of only 10 were completed, leaving a balance of 178 at the end of the year. This is far from satisfactory." Far from satisfactory, but no punitive regulations tending to wipe out the liquidators! There are other remarks in the official review equally edifying!

Therefore our suggestion to the Department and the Government is, not to assume unreasonable righteousness, and have different standards for official and non-official workers. Both are equally human, and both need equal latitudes and equal restraints. To seek to strew the non-official path with thorns and road metal beneath, and brambles and briars on either side, is both short-sighted and unfair. The latest Government Gazette announces a proposed legislation which is particularly of this noxious type. Rather than seek to keep hemmed in all honorary non-official machinery by more and more gratuitously insulting legislation, why not scrap the whole pretence of non-official co-operation, and run each society through an official, and let the world see how much less or more corruption there will reign? *Editor.*

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SANSKRIT AND KANNADA

Under the auspices of the Vidyarthi Sangha of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, in Mysore, a well-attended meeting was held, last week, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S., to consider the remarks derogatory to Sanskrit made in the Presidential Speech of the last Kannada Sahitya Conference held in Hyderabad. Lovers of the two languages were present in large numbers.

Explaining the objects of the meeting, the Chairman traced the growth of the anti-Sanskrit spirit in some of the Kannada-workers in the University since its so-called reorganisation under Vice-Chancellor Sir, B. N. Seal, and observed that Sanskrit did not deserve to be slighted by any one, least of all a Brahmin, and that Sanskritists had nothing but good-will for the progress of Kannada as a mother tongue of the bulk of the State. He added that the objectionable passages in the Speech may be academically considered, and criticisms be tempered by tolarance and kindness.

Vidwans S. Venkatachar, H. Srinivasachar, Vasudevachar and Mahavidwan B. Venkatarama Sastriar and two student members of the Sangha, pointed out that certain wild statements had been made about Sanskrit in the Presidential Speech mentioned, that Sanskrit had never strangled Kannada, but had on the other hand given it shape and form and matter, that Sanskrit knowledge was necessary for the due understanding of much of Kannada literature, that the lack of it had let in gross mistakes in many works issued under the authority of even the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat, and the statement that Sanskrit Literature could be familiarised in one month by means of translations was utterly ununderstandable!

The Chairman then asked Prof. A. R. Krishna Sastry if he liked to explain his views to the Meeting. Prof. Krishna Sastry explained that he came to the meeting as a disciple and a brother, that he had studied Sanskrit in the Sanskrit College itself since boyhood, that he never meant any depreciation of Sanskrit, that he now regretted to see that some of his remarks were liable to different interpretations, that most of his remarks were addressed to a purely Kannada gathering, and that he could never mean any offence to Sanskrit or Sanskritists.

In conclusion the President observed that the learned assemblage might accept Prof. Krishna Sastry's statement in the spirit in which it was made, that in public life some allowance must be made for exaggerations, and random and one-sided remarks, and that it would be well if both lovers of Sanskrit and Kannada, as well as of other languages, would respect one another, and try to prosper by mutual respect, co-operation and support.

The assemblage concurred in the sentiments, and the meeting terminated happily, with a vote of thanks to the Chair by Vidwan Suryanarayana!

WILLIAM KNUDSEN

ONE OF AMERICA'S BIG MEN

Wm. Knudsen is "one of the greatest production men in the world," declared President Roosevelt in a statement recently announcing the appointment of Mr. William Knudsen as Director of Production for the War Department. Mr. Knudsen, who hitherto has been Joint Director of the United States Office of Production Management, will have the entire charge of directing and expenditing the gigantic production involved in the whole munitions programme of the various Government departments. His post is more particularly dedicated to the production of planes, tanks, guns and ammunition.

MR. WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, is a big man in every sense of the word. He does not believe in lengthy discussions, but prefers to get things done!

Knudsen was born in Denmark and when he first arrived in America, he had the large sum of six pounds, a close knowledge of the bicycle trade, and a colossal capacity for work! That was no guarantee of success in the America of those days, but Knudsen bears out the old adage that you can't keep a good man down!

He began humbly enough. He alternated between the steel mills and the railways as an ordinary hand. Then he got a chance to join forces with Henry Ford, and that changed his whole outlook. He started as a mechanic, and the Ford Managers quickly became aware that this was no normal mechanic. He shot up quickly from the ranks, and within a very short time took over the job of superintending Ford's expansion scheme. Dizzy heights for a man who began with six pounds, but not good enough for Knudsen! From Ford he went to General Motors and eventually reached that remote peak of business success represented by the Presidency of G. M. His salary was fantastic, his power enormous; £75,000 a year and the final say in the working lives of thousands of people!

Then, one day, President Roosevelt rang him up "Oh, listen Bill, how are you placed just now? We want your services on the Defence Council. Can you come up to Washington to sort things out?"

LEAVES £75,000 A YEAR JOB

Almost overnight Big Bill Knudsen climbed down from his business throne, forgot his £75,000 a year and took up an entirely new job. The flow of guns, tanks and aeroplanes across the Atlantic will largely depend upon Mr. Knudsen's job.

Sitting in his vast office in the Federal Reserve Building, Bill Knudsen matures plans which have their repercussions in the back-streets of every town and city in England. This broad, even-tempered man has a big part to play in this War!

A GREAT WORKER

Knudsen is a great worker. You will probably find him in his office at seven o'clock in the morning, and he may not leave until half past eight in the evening. Big Bill is consumed with his job at the moment. His friends wonder how he stands the strain. The office by no means marks the limits of his activities. Very often a fat portfolio goes home with him, and plans, blue prints and letters absorb his attention for what little is left of the evening.

There is a story of the morning Bill kept a certain well-known American waiting in his office. The gentleman got a little impatient, and secretaries fluttered between him and Bill, trying to keep tempers even. Nearly half an hour afterwards a mechanic came out of Bill's office! The famous American stared. Surely he hadn't been held up for this man?

It is Knudsen's method to give close attention to mechanics with ideas, or to workmen busy on important jobs. Several times they have had priority over visitors who appeared more important.

Knudsen likes people who do things with their hands. He places certain types of manual labour very high in the working scale! They have a dignity lacking in so many other forms of work!

'Work, work, work apace,

Honest labour bears a lovely face!'

is one of his mottoes.

As this war develops, the part played by America inevitably increases. Until recently it looked as though the clash between American and British armament needs, would increase too. But Knudsen has found room for both of them, and re-armament has swung forward vigorously. Knudsen knows a thing or two, they tell you in America!

* * *

Well, may Mr. Knudsen help to build a better world! Ed.

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SOME EARNINGS OF MODERN AUTHORS

"Does writing pay?" suggests the obvious reply, "All depends upon the writer." For there never was a time when such big prizes were available for writers who by subtle touch thrill the imagination of the public, writes Robend Belfast in the London "Daily Graphic."

Consider Miss Ethel M. Dell's success! Did not Mrs. Asquith command £13,000 for her autobiography, and Mr. A. M. Hutchinson £30,000 for "If Winter come?" Not long ago a famous publishing firm offered Mr. Lloyd George £90,000 for a book to aggregate 300,000 words. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle drew £9,000 for the 12 stories in which he resurrected Sherlock Holmes.

Mr. Winston Churchill's revenues from his literary works must have been on a generous scale; we have all heard of the £250 he received for each of certain special articles.

BLANK CHEQUE SCORNED

Emile Zola averaged £20,000 when at the zenith of his fame. About this time I was authorised by a millionaire San Francisco editor to offer him a blank cheque for a 1,000-word crinone of Sarah Bernhardt, then playing in "Teodora." Zola treated the cheque with contempt. "I don't want the Yankee money," he said. "I am too busy."

Let me conclude with an amusing case of journalistic generosity. De Vulemessant, founder and editor of the Paris "Figaro" was both whimsical and generous. Leaving Marseilles one afternoon for Paris, he started reading his own journal. The leading article, written by Albert Wolff, his favourite chroniqueur, about a sensational Parisian "dame passionnel," so affected him that he wept copiously. At the first stop he hopped out and wired to the cashier: "Pay Wolff one thousand francs as bonus." Again plunging into this emotional chronique, De villemessant felt so affected that at Lyons he jumped out and wired: "Pay Wolff another thousand francs!"

Resuming his journey, he recovered from his emotion and decided to throw "Le Figaro" out of the window to avoid further expense!

WHY SOME MEN NEVER MARRY

Although the married state is accepted as the ideal one, there is a popular saying: "He travels fastest who travels alone." There is something to be said for bachelordom, and many of the world's most famous men have never married. But, if one probes deeply enough, there is usually a sound reason. Lord Kitchener, at whose call hundreds of thousands flocked to the colours early in the last war, was far too shy, and he placed his career before everything else.

Some men are unfitted by nature for matrimony. Baruch de Spinoza, an aggressive thinker who lived between 1632 and 1677, was too unsettled, and he cared neither for money nor position, a state few wives would contemplate with equanimity. Sir Francis Drake was too much of a rover and the sea was his mistress. Another man with a similar temperament was Rene Descartes, perhaps the greatest French mathematician, who never stayed in one place long enough, though he enjoyed the platonic friendship of Christine of Sweden for many years.

There have been more famous unmarried men distinguished in mathematics than in any other profession, though no one knows why Sir Isaac Newton failed to take the plunge. One imagines from reading his life that he was crossed in love. At any rate, he was a careless sort of person who let his dog have the run of the house, and would hardly have suited any woman with a proper regard for her home.

Cardinal Richelieu never married because he was a Roman Catholic priest, and Swedenborg remained single because he was wrapped up in a new religion and devoted his existence to roping in disciples. As for Leibnitz, another mathematician, he was too immersed in abstruse problems to concern himself with a home and wife. A famous man who would have married had the girl of his choice not become Madame Neckar was Edward Gibbon. And perhaps if he had married, he would never have produced his "Decline and fall of the Roman Empire."

Many philosophers remain single. Voltaire was one and Kant another, but no one can understand the case of so polished an author and man of public affairs as Horace Walpole, who was a brilliant conversationalist and letter-writer. And Beethoven is a mystery, for most great musicians married early, if not happily!

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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VOL. 2 No. 23] MONDAY 23—2—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

MARSHALL AND MADAME CHIANG INTERVIEWED

Marshal and Madame Chiang Kaishek received Press representatives in the garden of the Viceregal residence at Delhi recently.

"Madame Chiang and myself are very happy to meet you today," said the Marshal in Chinese, which was translated by Dr. Hollington Tong. "I have been in India nearly a week and what I have seen has tremendously impressed me. After my return to China, I may have something to say to you, but I have nothing to say now, except to give you greetings. It gives me great pleasure to meet you today."

"You may ask a few questions of Madame Chiang," he added, and "with your permission I will now retire. Goodbye!"

Then Madame Chiang cheerfully submitted to questions, and asked to sum up her impressions, said, in English—

"I have been so short a time here, and India is such a huge country that it is going to take me some time really to digest what I have seen. But one thing which has impressed me, one of the many things which has impressed me, is the fact that the women of India, like the women of China, will have to take a tremendous part in the reconstruction of the country. I have met quite a number of leaders among Indian women, and I am full of hope that the women of India will be able to fulfil that destiny, and I am greatly impressed by the selfless quality of the women whom I have met. If they are the representatives of Indian women, I assure you India has an even more glorious future than her past has been."

Giving her message to the Press she observed:

PRESS AND WAR

"War has to be fought not only with bullets and with artillery and aeroplanes; it has to be fought by the Press. You have tremendous influence over the people. The Press in china to-day reflects the will of the people, the heart of the people. Not only does it reflect that, the Press is also the moulder of opinion. And, you have therefore a tremendous responsibility. Voices die out, but the printed word seems to live on in the mind of the reader. I hope you will not take the easy way of writing the sensational, but the more fundamental and honest way of writing what you think the people should know, in order to educate mass opinion. That is my message to you."

"Speaking for my husband and myself, we would have regretted it if we had not been able to see you, because we feel that you are a very vital part, a very essential part, in the India of to-day, and in the India of to-morrow."

Answering questions whether there were religious differeeces in China, Madame Chiang said: "We have no clear-cut religious sections as in India. Religion has more or less become part of life. Politics is not coloured by religions. We are all Chinese. We are all one!"

WILL NOT BE SLAVES

"It has been possible to put up this gigantic struggle," she said in reply to other questions, 'because we feel it is better to die than to become slaves, and to have our children and children's children become slaves, because we are determined to see that China is once for all freed from Japanese aggression."

'I am not paying you a compliment,' she added, 'but I feel a bond of sympathy and spiritual unity between your people and mine, which my stay here has intensified."

Asked about the Taj she said: "I think it is a beautiful building. I think it is the symbol of a spirit even more beautiful than the building itself; because it shows that none of us really die, even if our bodies die. I think the spirit lives on, and when we think of the fact that so many centuries ago there was this devotion of an Emperor to his Empress, it only proves what the human heart and the human mind is capable of!"

* * *

The husband, brilliant but silent and reticent, the wife, brilliant and eloquent; what a combination! Ed.

THE INSPIRATION OF CHINA

CONFUCIUS PRIOR TO CHIANG KAI SHEK

Confucianism is the most human of religions—if, indeed, it can be called a religion. Seeing that the supernatural element is almost entirely lacking, it may more properly be described as a lofty moral code, containing precepts, such as the Golden Rule, which might come straight from the Gospels, says Dr. Lionel Giles, Deputy Keeper in charge of Chinese Books in the British Museum.

Confucius was born about 550 B.C., in the middle of the feudal age which was already out of joint. The rulers of the States, large and small, into which China was divided, paid only nominal allegiance to the King, and were mostly occupied in waging prepetual warfare among themselves.

Things had not always been so: there were traditions of a Golden age under some of the early emperors which it was Confucius's constant endeavour to revive; an age in which each feudal prince should render homage to his Sovereign, while treating his own subjects with justice and humanity. The family was regarded by him as the pattern on which the Empire was moulded, the head being responsible for the wellbeing of all its members, and in return receiving from them unstinted loyalty and obedience.

The prominence of filial piety in the Confucian code was largely due to this patriarchal conception of society; and it should be noted that the Chinese word we translate "filial piety" has sometimes a wider significance, being used for the respectful devotion shown to all one's superiors.

The mainspring of Confucian ethics is the conviction that man is born good. This dictum need not be pressed too closely; it means little more than that every normal man possesses some capacity for goodness, and a great sense which enables him to know good from evil. Two main elements are distinguished in this fund of natural goodness: (1) Charity of heart, resulting in an outflow of love towards our fellow men, and (2) The principle of righteousness, or conscience, which should serve to regulate our conduct. Education, in the eyes of Confucius, meant the assiduous cultivation of these two natural instincts.

Another term, which figures largely in his sayings, is rather more difficult to define. It has usually been translated "propriety" or "the rules of propriety," which would be well enough in certain contexts if we could only dissociate the word from prunes and prisms. Originally applied to religious rites, it afterwards stood for ceremonies of every kind, including the ordinary rules of politeness and etiquette. But Confucius often seems to mean by it an inner principle of harmony and self-control which prevents one from going to excess in any direction. This idea of keeping within due measure permeates the whole of his teaching.

RIGID FORMALIST?

A word here is necessary to correct the popular notion of Confucius as a rigid formalist and stickler for ceremonial. There is no doubt that, as a lover of antiquity, he tried to preserve, if only as a civilizing factor, as much of the old ceremonial as possible. But to represent him as a pedant and precisian, wedded to ceremonies for their own sake, is a grotesque perversion of the truth.

No one knew better than Confucius that the whole value of a ceremony is determined by the state of mind of the person who performs it. "Ceremonies, forsooth!" he exclaimed once; "can ceremonies be reduced to a mere matter of silken robes and jade ornaments? Music, forsooth! can music be reduced to a mere matter of bells and drums?"

This is as much as to say that a magnificent array of vestments and chalices will no more constitute a true ceremony than a number of musical instruments alone, without the brain of a composer, can produce music. No one who carefully reads the sayings of Confucius can fail to note the stress which he lays on the internal as opposed to the external, on the feeling in the heart as opposed to words and outward appearances.

In government, the example set by those in authority counts for much; if the ruler, he declares, is personally upright, his subjects will do their duty unbidden; if he is not upright, they will not obey, whatever his bidding. In the multiplication of laws and restrictions, Confucius placed little faith; here is a saying of his which may not commend itself to Signor Mussolini, but nevertheless contains much wisdom: "People despotically governed and kept in order by punishments may avoid infraction of the law, but they will lose their moral sense. People virtuously governed and kept in order by the inner law of self-control will retain their moral sense, and, moreover, become good!"

Confucianism can hardly be called the religion of China, except in so far as it admits the practice of ancestor-worship, which springs from the most deeply rooted of all Chinese beliefs. Its very simplicity, not to say austerity, is ill adapted to catch the popular imagination, as the debased forms of Buddhism and Taoism, with their endless superstitions and magical charms and methods of propitiating spirits, have been able to do. On the other hand, it has never lost its hold on the educated classes.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The following sayings show the contrast which Confucius was fond of drawing between the higher and the lower type of man: "The nobler sort of man is calm and serene; the inferior man is constantly agitated and worried." "The nobler sort of man is proficient in the knowledge of his duty; the inferior man is proficient only in money-making." "The nobler sort of man is accommodating but not obsequious; the inferior man is obsequious but not accommodating." "The nobler sort of man is dignified but not proud; the inferior man is proud but not dignified."

Confucius inherited the national belief in a single supreme God, but he never tried to define the nature of this deity; so, likewise, accepted the traditional belief in the spirits of the dead, but never professed to know anything about a future life, with rewards and punishments.

What is the future that awaits Confucianism? Is it destined to decay, as most religions have decayed with the advance of modern knowledge and civilisation? Or is it sufficient to meet the spiritual needs of coming generations for an indefinite period?

Here are one or two considerations which may help us to give some answer to this question. It is, indisputably, the supernatural and miraculous side of religion that is most liable to suffer from the progress of science.

Biblical Christianity, for instance, has been steadily whittled down since the time of Darwin, until very little seems to remain. No such fate, at any rate, is likely to overtake Confucianism, for the simple reason that it has no similar cargo of embarrassing dogma to throw overboard. The essence of its teaching springs from the eternal principles of human nature. Filial piety, conscientiousness, and charity, forbearance towards others and a saving sense of moderation in all things,—these are virtues which, so far as one can judge, will always be essential to the happiness of the human race!

THE H. R. E. BOARD

The Government of Madras in an order reviewing the administration report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board for the year 1941 states that the expenditure incurred by the Board was Rs. 2·01 lakhs in fasli 1349 (1939-40) against Rs 2·33 lakhs in fasli 1348. The current demand during the fasli was Rs. 2·19 lakhs as against 2·15 lakhs in the previous year.

The number of temples and maths including the minor institutions brought on record in the Board's office was, the Government Order adds, 26,875 and 256 respectively as against 26,403 and 261 at the end of the previous fasli. The Board settled schemes of administration for 26 institutions.

"The Government are glad to note that the Board made efforts to retrench the expenditure of the Board's office in all possible directions as recommended by the Special Officer. The Government hope that the President and the Commissioners will continue to give their personal attention to the improvement of the financial position of the Board."

* * * *

So the efforts of gallant Sir Subramanier and his Dharma Sumrakshana Sabha to improve the management of Temples and Mutts has ended in this! The institution set up for the purpose itself requires a Special Officer to check extravagance! And what good it has done to the Temples and Mutts we are not told! Ed.

"THE RATIONALIST."

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THE B. B. C. AND THE PUBLIC

The Listener Research Department of the B.B.C., whose function it is to keep the Corporation in touch with the public, needs the help of several thousand more listeners to give reports on what they think about different programmes. Explaining the scheme, R. J. E. Silvey, the Listener Research Director, said: "We have been able to arrange to estimate how many people listen to each programme, but not how much those people liked it. Until we do that the B.B.C. listener research service isn't complete, and producers and planners will still have to work in the half-dark. Well, we are going to begin on this task now, and we are going to start tackling the problem by enlisting volunteers to form four Listening Panels: a Plays Panel; a Music Panel; a special Women's Panel to cover daytime programmes, and a General Panel.

BE CRITICAL

"Every panel member will receive each week a list of three of our programmes. He will be asked to listen to any of these that interest him, and which he conveniently can listen to, and then note down what he thought of them, and to send the form back to the B.B.C.

"We want volunteers from every class and of every taste; play lovers, serious music listeners, variety fans, listeners to talks, those who like feature programmes, dance music enthusiasts, and listeners to religious broadcasts. We want listeners who are critical. We want volunteers from men and women in the Forces as well as civilians. We want plenty of housewives.

"You will be put to no expense; the B.B.C. supplies the stationery and pays the postage of all who help it in its listener research. If you are interested, send a postcard bearing your name and address, and I'll send you full particulars. The address is: Listener Research Director, B.B.C., Bristol."

* * *

That is the B.B.C. way! What is the Akashavani way? Ed.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	**Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship**	0—2—0
2.	**Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times**	0—2—0
3.	**Problem of Wealth**	0—2—0
4.	**[illegible]**	0—1—0
5.	**The Tree of Happiness**	0—1—0

The Rationalist.

Monday 23-2-1942.

MR. JINNAH'S DICTA

We do not know whether there is complete black-out in Bombay. We know that there is complete black-out in Calcutta. We know also that some human minds work clearly in darkness. Perhaps some others don't. To which class does Mr. Jinnah belong? Will he kindly answer? Or shall we judge by his speeches?

We are not concerned with Mr. Jinnah as a personality who has a got a high opinion of himself and great contempt for others. We are not concerned with what he preaches to Muslims with regard to their communal welfare. But we are concerned with what he preaches to Muslims with regard to their relationship to other communities in the country.

His speech in Calcutta, extracted elsewhere, seems to afford a sample of the last. And what a sample! The mentality of professional politicians is a strange one. The itch for power, and the urge for expression, induce in them a mode of thought divorced from both practical common-sense and rational considerations. Intentionally or unintentionally they concoct catch-words, and din them into the ears of the masses from press and platform, till they become dynamic battle-cries giving rise to wide-spread disaffection!

We invite readers' attention to Mr. Jinnah's League flag-hoisting speech at Calcutta. It is a pity Mr. Jinnah has no young son or child son, who could laugh at his conclusions without fear of being hit! That would be due answer to his frequent claim that the idea of "Pakistan," is "quite clear, it is clear even to a child," "so simple that all educated men, and even a large body of uneducated people had understood it."

Well, since Mr. Jinnah likes dogmatic statements, let us state that we hold that we are educated, and also that we are as educated as he. And we may frankly say that we don't understand either the reasoning or the conclusions in the congested mass of statements which constitute the League flag speech!

Let us scrutinise it and see what it means. On the face of it it strikes one as full of wild statements and illogical reasoning. Here are some of them.

"We want our own Governments where we have our homelands, and where we are in a majority." You do have your own Governments where you are in majority, under the scheme of democratic responsible Government. You have it in Bengal, in Punjab, in Assam, in Sindh, and in the Frontier. Hindus have submitted to it; and no Hindu has opposed it. What then is the evil which Pakistan is supposed to eliminate?

Which Hindu has ever denied that where Muslims majorities exist, that majority should run the Government in the interests of the people at large? And if Mr. Jinnah holds that he, and Muslims, have no ill-will to Hindus, why should he assume that Hindus have ill-will to Muslims? And what has he done so far to show the Hindus that he has no ill-will to Hindus or designs on them? And if Hindus judging from his speeches and acts should think otherwise, why should it be "a blunder for which they would have to pay more than the Muslims?" What would they have to pay more than the Muslims? Is it money, is it blood, or is it bodies? And what kind of politician is he who issues such threats?

And where are the designs and scheming in Hindus asking for self-Government, and where is the basis for his assertion that they intend to crush and keep their Muslim brethren under their heels?

Are they kept under heels in Mysore, in Travancore, in Hyderabad, or elsewhere? Under whose heels is Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan in Madras or Mr. Jinnah himself in Bombay? Are Muslims crushed under heels in China? The Deputy President of the League Party in the Assembly said that there are 8 crores of Muslims in China. Did Mr. Jinnah ask for Pakistan for them from Chiang Kai Shek? If not, why not? Are Hindus more martial

and more designing than Chinese? Or are the Muslims in China also "demoralised, with blood cold, flesh not working, and for all practical purposes dead," as he says the Muslims of India have been up till now?

In what way have the Muslims of India been more dead than any body else in India? Where lies the sense of all such talk? Surely Mr. Jinnah must know that such talk is mere balder-dash? It is unfair to Muslims and unfair to Hindus. Or does he knowingly say it in order to provoke Muslims, and thwart and disgust Hindus?

And what is his scheme for promoting the welfare of Muslims where they are not in majority? Need they have no part in the Government, or what part? And what part does he guarantee to minorities, Hindu, Parsee, Jain, and Anglo-Indian minorities in Muslim provinces?

We have some further incoherence also. Having said that Muslims should run the Governments of their homelands and their majority provinces as above, he also says, "Our position is this, that we are willing provided we get real share not only in the Government of the centre but in that of all the provinces." Which of the two he wants, and what exactly he means, without injustice to other communities, God alone knows! And yet it is supposed to be clear even to children!

Then he declares "Congress alone represents the Hindus. Bodies other than the Congress have really no claim to speak on behalf of the Hindus." Why not, pray? The Muslim League can speak for all Muslims, but the Hindu Mahasabha cannot speak for all Hindus? And the Congress which does not claim to speak for the Hindus, must alone speak for the Hindus, because Mr. Jinnah wills it! We really think perversity could not go much further!

What a child understands about Pakistan is simply that it might mean Hindus ruling in one part of India, and Muslims ruling in another. In what way that is to be achieved cannot be very clear even to Mr. Jinnah! And after it has been achieved, what guaranty there is that the Muslim States will not try to raid or invade the Hindu States like the Afridis or like His Majesty Mahomad Ghori or Ghazni, is not also very clear! Is Mr. Jinnah, who means no ill-will to Hindus, going to give any such guarantee? And what will the guarantee be worth? *Editor.*

MR. JINNAH'S GOODWILL

CALCUTTA.

"When we say we want Pakistan, when we say we want our own governments in those zones where we have our own homelands, and where we are in a majority, it does not mean in any way injustice or ill-will to Hindus," declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, hoisting the League flag at Mahommed Ali Park, calcutta.

"Up to the present," Mr. Jinnah added, "Muslims had been absolutely demoralised. Our blood became cold, our flesh not capable of working, and the Muslim nation for all practical purposes, dead. To-day we find that our blood circulation is improving. Our flesh is getting stronger, and, above all our mind is getting more clarified.

If in spite of the declaration of their claim for Pakistan, and their own governments in those zones where Muslims were in majority, Hindus still thought that Muslims' demands meant ill-will to them, or had any designs on them they were making a great blunder, for which they would have to pay more than the Muslims.

"On the contrary, it is quite clear it is clear even to a child, that their designs, their scheming are intended to establish a Hindu Raj for the entire sub-continent, and particularly to crush and to keep their Muslim brethren under their heels. In that they will never succeed, and time will show that."

MUSLIM LEAGUE IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA.

On a requisition from about 49 members of the Council of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, Mr. Fazlul Huq, in his capacity as President of that body, called a meeting of the Council recently. Members numbering 146 and many legislators attended.

A statement issued by the Nawab of Dacca says that the Council condemned the "improper and unconstitutional activities" of the Vice-president, Sir K. Nazimuddin and Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, and the Secretary, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, and resolved that all the three be removed from their offices and expelled from the Council of the League. Khan Bahadur Anwar Ul Aziz and Khan Bahadur Sharfuddin were elected Vice-Presidents, and the Nawab of Dacca as Secretary.

* * *

And that is Mr. Jinnah's Muslim solidarity!

Ed.

CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS

The total number of societies rose from 14,466 to 14,547, an increase of about one per cent. The membership rose by about 3 per cent,—from 1,165,000 to 1,196,543. There was an increase in the total working capital from Rs. 2,404 lakhs to Rs. 2,510 lakhs, or by 4 per cent.

NEW RULES

Referring to the statutory rules framed or amended by Government during the year for the working of Societies, the Registrar states: "Certain longstanding cancers in the body co-operative have been ruthlessly excised and certain measures calculated to increase the stability and soundness of financing institutions and societies adopted.

"It has now become impossible for a person to become a director of a co-operative society if he is a near relation of any of its paid employees. A defaulter in a society has been prevented from becoming a director not only in that society, but in every other society. A paid employee of a society has been debarred from being a director in another society which finances it or is being financed by it. A director of an urban bank has been prevented from being interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the bank or in any sale or purchase made by it privately or in auction.

"Co-operative societies have been prevented from using their premises for political or party purposes. The Registrar has now been empowered to depute an officer of the department to write up the accounts and books of any society which has not done so, and also order the society to pay to Government the charges incurred in that respect.

* * *

The Madras figures are for a population of about 4½ crores. The Mysore figures for some 65 lakhs are about 2000 societies, 1¼ lakhs of members, and about Rs. 2¼ crores working capital.

We wrote in our last issue about the Mysore Government copying the Madras restrictions without discretion. But the restrictions mentioned above by the Registrar as ruthless, seem to be mild compared with what our own arm-chair co-operative rule-makers seem anxious to thrust on the poor people of the State! Ed.

THE MAGINOT LINE OF AUSTRALIA

SYENEY.

"Singapore has been to Australia what the Maginot Line was to France, and in the hour of crisis, it has no less tragically failed," says the Sydney *Morning Herald*.

"If it falls, as seems inevitable," the article continues, "all Asia will reverberate to the loss of this bastion in the Far East."

"Australians would be blind indeed if they failed to perceive how deadly their danger becomes. The true Australian mood must rise above both sectional selfishness and fear for the future. Australians must prepare to face what lies before them with stout hearts!"

* * *

Australia had outstripped India in political status. Nevertheless our best sympathies go to it at this critical time! Ed.

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LORD CATTO ON INDIA

A NOTABLE SPEACH

"The spread of the war eastwards, indeed to her very doorstep, makes a settlement of India's constitutional problem a matter, not only of importance, but of vital urgency," declared LORD CATTO speaking in the debate on India in the House of Lords, last week.

"She is blessed with vast resources in manpower, raw materials and potential manufacturing capacity. Sections of her people are great fighters, others have splendid skill with their hands. She has coal abundantly and vast iron ore deposits of the highest quality. Yet, so far her war effort has not been developed on a scale consistent with these great resources.

"If they had been, then her geographical position would have made her, as she should be, a great arsenal of supply for all the allied armies from the Mediterranean to the China Seas.

"It is true that vast Government plant would have had to be constructed. But the labour and materials are there, and there would have been no great difficulty in the erection of such factories, just as similar plant has been erected in this country and in Canada and the United States.

"Yet two and a half years of valuable time have been lost. Something has been done, but not enough in comparison to the resources of India and the vital needs of her war effort.

"This apathy is mainly, although perhaps not entirely due to the existing political situation. Many of india's leaders still feel it is not their war, that they are not real partners in the struggle.

"Without these men to rouse their fellow countrymen and countrywomen it is indeed difficult to bring home to the peoples of India the dangers of the war situation and the need for a maximum effort.

"Fundamentally, Indians are as much against aggression as ourselves. They will loyally support all measures the Government of India may propose. Even the extremists are too loyal to their own country to try to take advantage of the situation to organise political unrest.

"But the apathy will continue so long as the conditions are there which create it. Unless, by some stroke of political wisdom and imagination, we can solve the constitutional problem, unless the promise of dominion status can be fulfilled, we cannot expect that enthusiasm which can come only from a sense of equality, and partnership in the great struggle for freedom!

"In our preoccupation with the immense details of the Indian constitutional problem have we missed some obvious solution?

"we have tried to make a constitution that would provide for every conceivable possibility. In that we have succeeded.

"But we have not succeeded in creating a constitution satisfying India, or one meeting the special conditions in that remarkable country. It is not for want of trying.

"But perhaps in our preoccupation with the immense details we have missed some obvious solution, something perhaps less perfect but just something that would work.

"A very great man once remarked that in fashioning a constitution it should be short and obscure. There is much wisdom in that, for it leaves a way open for compromise and the creation of precedents.

"Our own constitutional arrangements work well because they are largely based on precedent. When there is no precedent we create one.

"There are probably only two things that really matter. First, whatever the solution, it must in fact be Dominion Status; secondly, the central executive must be so constituted that it cannot be in the sole control of any one community.

"The latter difficulty arises from the fact that there are not yet clearly defined political parties in India—they are still largely religious and communal. It has been held that this creates an insuperable barrier to the democratic form of government.

"But is this really so? It does not debar a coalition or national government. We have had that form in this country for many years.

"A solution may lie in fixing, possibly even by statute, the proportions of the different communities in the Central Executive. That is not a new principle.

"Every Viceroy has endeavoured to allocate portfolios in some fair proportion between the different communities. The present Viceroy must have had this very much in mind, as is evident from the proportion of Hindus and Muslims in the recently expanded Executive Council.

"Moreover, such a principle would in no way retard the development of a political party system in India.

"It does not affect a man's politics or politcal views but gives to minority communities an assurance of representation. But a coalition or national government must be so composed as to have the confidence and support of the people.

"The present Executive Council is very nearly a national government. To make it entirely so, great Indian personalities would have to be invited to join, such as Pundit Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, and at least one, if not two, non-official members of the British community, for

that community, though small, is important and has a traditional place in Indian public affairs.

"The men composing it, as their predecessors of old, are as anxious as Indians to serve the land they live in, be that in war or the council chamber.

"By the lamented death of Sir Akbar Hydari there is already one vacancy in the Council. Four more could be created by the withdrawal of Government officials, including the Commander-in-Chief. The latter's membership has been an anachronism since before the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon.

"But even if a coalition or national government were possible in India, how would that ensure Dominion status, which in effect, means thatithe Council derives its authority from the Legislature?

"Would it be possible to so amend existing legislation as to enable the Viceroy to submit such a Council for confirmation by a joint session of the Central Legislature? There would be no doubt of its confirmation.

"With some broad solution in these two essentials everything else could be left to be threshed out in future in an entirely different and happier atmosphere of a national government.

"We could then look forward to the time when, with suitable amendments, the great federal ideal of the Government of India Act of 1935 might become a reality.

"I am deeply conscious that anything that would quickly and effectively deal with the Indian constitutional problem would require political courage and vision of the highest order.

"We have a Prime Minister who has those great qualities and a Secretary of State of remarkable ability and experience.

"Then we have the advantage at present of having in India one of the greatest Viceroys of modern times, a man with special understanding of these constitutional questions, of ripe Indian experience and proved wisdom.

"Given a free hand on broad lines of political vision, I am sure, in the emergency of the times, he would cut the gordian knot and lead India to a happier constitutional future and to the maximum war effort at this time of danger with the enemy at her very gates.

"Some of you may well say: 'What of the risks, what of the safeguards'?

"Well, what of them? It is time to take risks, if risks there be. Can there be any serious objection to inviting men into the government who have been active in the heat of political controversy and agitation? That would indeed be a curious doctrine for a Commonwealth fighting for freedom and democracy.

"Let me tell you something of these men.

"I do not know Pundit Nehru personally, but I know all about him. I had the privilege of knowing his father, a famous lawyer, a man of rare personality and a great Indian gentleman.

"We know the son to be a man of personal charm. We know he has great ability. We know him to be a sincere Indian patriot, however much we disagree with him.

"Above all we know his faults, largely of our own creating. He has been starved of political responsibility. Give him that and it may be that India will have found a leader who has youth, imagination and moral courage of a high order.

"Then I have mentioned Mr. Jinnah and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. There are others whose names are not so well known to you. I know most of them.

Mr. Jinnah and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are both remarkable men. They would be honoured in the councils of any nation. They are men of ripe experience, wisdom and influence in India.

"Their country needs them. They will not fail her. But it is our duty to create the conditions wherein these men can serve India.

"As to safeguards, they can be dealt with later. Curiously, those with little or no stake in India seem to have most faith in them. Those of us with a great stake in the country have less faith.

"We know that if we cannot work with our Indian friends on our own merits then safeguards will give little protection. I cannot imagine any safeguard that a good Bengali lawyer could not drive a horse through, yes, and a cart too!

"What has damaged British business and prestige in India in the last 20 years is the uncertainty of the political situation, and timid British investors have largely withdrawn capital which has been bought by Indians who have grown in stature commercially, just as they wish to do politically.

"Great and very efficient business houses have grown up. That is the process of fair competition which has affected and will continue to affect British business in India.

"But it is not a thing against which safeguards can give protection, nor, if they could, would I accept such a privilege.

"Let me close on this note.

"Unless we deal now with, at any rate, the essentials of this constitutional problem, can you imagine, at the end of the mighty struggle in which India will have played a vital part, she will again be a suppliant for that constitutional liberty so long promised and so long delayed? Let us beware lest the gift lose its sweetness, and India take her constitutional future into her own hands!"

Printed at the Coronation Press, Viceroy Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 24] MONDAY 2—3—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

INDIA AND THE WAR CABINET

New Delhi.

At the second day's session of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference, Sir C. R. Reddy moved a resolution urging that the persons selected by the Government of India for representation on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council in London "should be non-official Indians commanding the confidence of the public."

India, said Sir C. R. Reddy, seemed in this matter to have come in as a corollary to what had been conceded to Australia and other Dominions. To a very large extent, India had come to the position of an appendix to the Imperial text but he nevertheless hoped that India would now have perfect equality with other self-governing countries on these two bodies.

"We would like India," he said, "to speak abroad with her own authentic voice, with the voice of the people and not of the Government, especially at this time when complete identity between Government and the people had not yet been established. In future, the country would not tolerate a continuance of the practice of India being represented by "dependents" of the Government of India, particularly those belonging to the I.C.S. Because of this practice, India was losing a great opportunity of building up the right type of contact with the Dominions, and of winning worthy recognition as a nation in the comity of nations."

* * * *

Sir C. R. Reddy has been an official all through life. He is past 60. Nevertheless if he can go into the War-Cabinet he would like to try. So he has a dig at I.C.S. representatives as not being of the right type of contact, as though an I.C.S. man is more an official than himself, and as though he would be anyway different from him in mentality or opportunism! Ed.

NO CONFIDENCE IN COCHIN MINISTER

ERNAKULAM.

The Cochin Legislative Council, at its special sitting last week, passed a motion of no-confidence against Dr. A. R. Menon, Minister for Rural Development, 22 members voting for and 19 against. The Government members did not take part in the voting.

Of the 19 members who voted for the Minister, 13 were elected and 6 nominated.

The resolution was moved by Mr. C. V. Iyyu.

The Minister is expected to tender his resignation shortly to H.H. the Maharaja, who, it is understood, will ask Mr. T. K. Nayar, leader of the Unionist Party, to accept office.

* * *

Poor Ministers! With little power entrusted by Government, and little confidence imposed by the public! A strange and unwanted offshoot of democracy! Ed.

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MARSHAL CHIANG KAI SHEK'S FAREWELL

CALCUTTA.

"I venture to suggest to my brethren, the people of India, that at this most critical moment in the history of civilization, our two peoples should exert themselves to the utmost in the cause of freedom for all mankind, for only in a free mankind, for only in a free world could the Chinese and Indian peoples obtain their freedom. Should freedom be denied to either China or India, there could be no real peace in the world."

"In these horrible times of savagery and brute force, the people of China and their brethren, the people of India, should, for the sake of civilization and human freedom, give their united support to the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter and in the joint declaration of 26 nations and ally themselves with the anti-aggression front.

"I hope they will wholeheartedly join the Allies, namely, China, Great Britain, America and the Soviet Union, and take part shoulder to shoulder, in the struggle for the survival of a free world, until complete victory is achieved and the duties incumbent upon them in these troubled times have been fully discharged."

The Generalissimo hoped and believed that "Britain, without waiting for any demands on the part of the people of India will, as speedily as possible, give them real political power so that they may be in a position further to develop their spiritual and material strength, and thus realise that their participation in the war is not merely an aid to the anti-aggression nations to secure victory, but also a turning point in their struggle for India's freedom.

"From an objective point of view, I am of the opinion that this would be the wisest policy which will redound to the credit of the British Empire."

ANTI-AXIS OPINION

Referring to his visit to India, the Generalissimo said he was happy to find that there was full sympathy and general understanding, and that there existed among the people of India a unanimous determination to oppose aggression.

"China and India comprise one half of the world's population. Their common frontier extends to 3,000 kilometres. In the two thousand years' history of their intercourse, which has been of a purely cultural and commercial character, there has never been an armed conflict. Indeed, nowhere else can one find so long a period of uninterrupted peace between two neighbouring countries!

"This is irrefutable proof that our two peoples are peace-loving by nature. Today, they have not only identical interests but also the same destiny. For this reason, they are in duty bound to side with the anti-aggression countries and to fight shoulder to shoulder to secure real peace for the whole world.

RIGHTEOUSNESS

"Moreover, our two peoples have an outstanding virtue in common, namely, the noble spirit of self-sacrifice for the sake of justice and righteousness. It is this traditional spirit which should move them to self-negation for the salvation of mankind. It is also this spirit which has prompted China to be the first to take up arms against aggression, and in the present war to ally herself unhesitatingly with the anti-aggression countries not merely to securing her own freedom, but also to secure justice and freedom for all mankind!

"The present international situation divides the world into two camps, the aggression and the anti-aggression camps. All those who are opposed to aggression and are striving for the freedom of their country and mankind should join the anti-aggression camp.

"There is no middle course and there is no time to wait for developments. Now is the crucial moment for the whole future of mankind. The issue before us does not concern the dispute of any one man or country; nor does it concern any specific questions pending between one people and another.

A TURNING POINT

"Any people, therefore, who join the anti-aggression front may be said to co-operate, not with any particular country, but with the entire front. This leads us to believe that the Pacific war is a turning point in the history of nationals. The method, however, by which the peoples of the world could attain their freedom might be different from what it used to be.

"The anti-aggression nations now expect that, in this new era, the people of India will voluntarily bear their full share of responsibility in the present struggle for the survival of a free world in which India must play a part. A vast majority of the world's opinion is in full sympathy with India's aspiration for freedom. This sympathy, which is so valuable and so difficult to obtain, cannot be appraised in terms of money or material, and should therefore, by all means be retained.

"The present struggle is one between freedom and slavery, light and darkness, good and evil, resistance and aggression. Should the anti-aggression front lose the war, the civilization of the world would suffer a setback for at least one hundred years and there would be no end to human suffering!

JAPANESE ATROCITIES

"So far as Asia is concerned, the cruelties committed by the Japanese militarists are beyond description. The sufferings and oppression, which

have been the fate of the Formosans and Koreans since their subjugation by Japan, should serve as a warning. As regards the barbarities committed by the Japanese army since our war of resistance, the fall of Nanking in Dec. 1937, is a case in point. Over 200,000 civilians were massacred within one week.

"For the last five years the civilian population in free China have been subjected, almost daily, to bombings from the air and bombardment by heavy artillery. In every place invaded by the Japanese troops, men, women and children were either assaulted or killed. Young men and educated people received their special attention with the result that men of intelligence and ideas have been tortured.

"Nor is this all. Institutions of culture, objects of historical interest and value, and even articles necessary for livelihood, such as cooking utensils, ploughs, tools and domestic animals have been either forcibly taken away or destroyed. In places under Japanese military occupation rape, rapine, incendiarism and murder are of frequent occurrence.

"Moreover, they have with official connivance everywhere opened opium dens, gambling houses and of ill fame to sap the vitality of the people and destroy their spirit. Such is the disgraceful conduct of the Japanese, the like of which is not to be found in countries invaded by the other aggressor nations. What I have just said is but an inadequate description of the true state of affairs as reported by Chinese and foreign eye-witnesses!"

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HANDWRITING AND TALENT

To ensure that Army recruits shall not become square pegs in round holes, all sorts of intelligence tests, including speed in fitting together jig-saw puzzles, are being tried. The tests are proving of value, too, in marking out men for promotion.

Dr. Michael Fordham, the Psychiatrist of the London Child Guidance and Nottingham Child Guidance Clinics, suggests an additional test—the analysis of handwriting.

It is well known, he says, that the German War Office have used this method for the last ten or fifteen years, and in selecting officers and men for specially responsible tasks it seems to have worked out very satisfactorily.

Hitler's air pilot was selected with the help of an examination of his handwriting.

In this country some child guidance clinics and business firms have adopted the same test.

"I have myself had good results from graphological reports on patients," Dr. Fordham writes in the 'British Medical Journal,' "not only with regard to their psychological problems, but also as regards their vocational suitability.

"I have come to use graphological reports much in the same way as a physician will use laboratory or X-ray reports. It is often possible for a graphologist to see at once into an aspect of the personality which can otherwise be grasped only after long investigation.

"The task of interviewing officers could be shortened and lightened by the analysis of handwriting, which can ascertain essential personality qualities that cannot be discovered by interview!"

U. S. AND LOSS OF SINGAPORE

WASHINGTON.

"The United States shares responsibility for the loss of Singapore, because the United States fleet was crippled at Pearl Harbour," Representative Maas, (Republican from Minnesota), a leading minority member of the House Naval Committee, states. He adds:

"But the Yanks are coming! The tread of their feet by the million will be heard in Asia, Europe and Africa! Planes by scores of thousands will darken the skies above Tokyo and Berlin, and their warships will sweep the seas!"

The Rationalist.

Monday 2-3-1942.

AN INCIDENT

We have recently come across the following incident during the Dewanship of Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer:

"Once a European head of a department, a lent officer, had undertaken to complete a work of great importance within a definite period. However the progress was slow, and Sheshadri Iyer who was inspecting the progress of the work almost every day, warned the officer that it would cost him dear if he did not carry out his promise. The officer said that it was not his fault; and if the Dewan was pleased, he would revert to his original British Indian service. Sheshadri Iyer was in no mood to put up with such a reply and said, "please take note of it, your job will be gone once and for ever. I shall take good care to see that the British Government do not excuse your faults here. You may retire home, but never expect service in any part of India, British or Indian." The work, we are told, was finished in time!

It is perhaps fifty years ago that this brief incident occurred. Yet it is brought to light by some one whose memory is green. Hasn't Shakespeare said,

"As shines a lamp in a dark night,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world!"

Are we capable of such incidents to-day? Are we not? We venture to ask, "why not?" And Echo asks "why not?" The mould which produced Sheshadri Iyer has not been broken by the Universal Creator. It produced other similar sterling, indomitable men before; and, we have no doubt, has produced other similar men since. But why do not they become more manifest? Has the atmosphere become deadening? Are the European employees of to-day less liable or more protected from criticism and discipline than their predecessors? Or are the British Government too lofty for the approach, and too deaf to the protests of Sir Sheshadri Iyer's successors in office? Or are we suffering from a wave of inferiority complex which is paralysing our spirit like the sirocco of the Libyan desert?

We do not know that the European employees of to-day are as good as their predecessors of three generations or one generation ago. Men of the type of Cubbon, Bowring, and Montgomery, conscientious, statesmanlike, endowed with public sympathy, or of the type of Cooke, Wier, Adolphus and Denham, are to be searched for to-day. What we do find is the race-arrogant, easy-going, or adventurer type, and we make no attempt to get the best even out of them!

Sheshadri Iyer's officer was a lent officer who sought to "fall back on a prepared position." But to-day we seek old men enjoying fat pensions from elsewhere, offering them fat salaries here, and take them on their own terms. The public wonders why it is done, and looks about to see what good it is doing to it, as after all it is for its sake that the appointments should be made. It finds that instead of getting any good out of it, it has to drudge a good bit more and pay extra taxes to cover the fat salaries of the "official guests."

Indian administrators are living in harder times than Sheshadri Iyer's, requiring greater vigilance and dominance in order to be on a level with world-affairs, and righteousness and public sympathy as ever before.

At one time the principle was that to appoint an Indian when a European could be appointed was against the morale of an administration. To-day the appointment of Europeans or outsiders to places to which local men could be appointed should be deemed to be detrimental to public interests. We command no respect among Europeans themselves by doing so, we invite their contempt in an added measure, we starve and stunt and kill local aspirants, and we add to the burden of public expenditure without adequate public returns!

One of the first lessons which the war has taught to every self-governing State is to be self-sufficient in as many respects as possible, not to take foreigners into its bosom, and to

trust only local men of proved patriotism. That being so, to engage superannuated Europeans indiscriminately and from extraneous considerations, and to continue superannuated men just to suit their convenience and not on account of their utility to the public, is greatly to be deprecated. If it is the local authorities who indulge in such weakness, the public should do their best to put a stop to it. If it is outside influences which perpetrate that evil, even then it should be opposed with all the resources at the public's disposal.

Referring to Mysore itself, the needless appointment of Europeans, of whatever age and from wherever available, has reached the stage of an epidemic, and requires to be warded off like an epidemic. It is not to be deemed a matter of public policy.

It is not from the racial point of view at all that we are judging. Our sympathies embrace all men, of whatever part of the globe. We are labouring under neither inferiority complex, nor superiority complex. But we hold the view that the criterion of public appointments is the interest of the public concerned. And where even from that criterion the appointments of Europeans is essential, they must be made amenable to normal official discipline of the type indicated by the Sheshadri Iyer incident.

Nor need we be afraid to enforce it. The European mind appreciates a master-mind when it sees one. A year ago, six months ago, when Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek was to the European eye a dark horse, they had not much to say to him. But to-day, having come to know of his worth by comparison with their own efforts, there is no praise that they would not bestow on him, and no honour is deemed above him.

Perhaps to-day no one person typifies the British mind as Mr. Churchill. British insularity, British prejudices, British superiority complex, are possibly to be found in him in the largest measure of any public man. Yet when he had to bestow praise on Chiang Kai Shek, no one could have done it more handsomely than he did!

Again, in the British Empire of to-day he stands head and shoulders above all other politicians. And himself a master of criticism, no one has greater disdain of criticism or opposition. And in the Defence of the Realm Act he has a weapon which he could wield with vaster effect than Sikandar Hyat Khan could use its Indian counterpart against opponents. Nevertheless, when he found his policy assailed by friend and foe alike with dogmatic opposition, he bowed to it and changed his team.

Therefore from both Sheshadri Iyer and Winston Churchill we learn the lesson that an administrator with a strong mind and upright character need quail before no power higher or lower, so long as he seeks to maintain official rectitude and public interests.

The Mysore Government may be territorially small, and the India Government territorially big. But man to man the men who run the one are no smaller than those who run the other. Nor do we hold that those who run the British Government are any bigger. Therefore we need be cowed by nobody. To make appointments and maintain discipline with the sole object of achieving the public good, is both the right and the duty of administrators, and the more they are able to maintain the right and discharge the duty the greater and more lasting will be the public esteem they will earn!

Editor.

RETREAT "ACCORDING TO PLAN"

The retreat "according to plan" formula was introduced during the last war by the Germans, writes a correspondent to *The Times*, and was always read with much satisfaction by the British and their Allies when it was recognized as a synonym for a compulsory retreat. No advance or successful action of the forces on either side was ever announced as having been carried out "according to plan," and the expression does not occur now in the communiques of the Admiralty or the Air Ministry.

A TRIP TO THE MOON

WITH SIR JAMES JEANS

A Tour through Space and Time conducted by Sir James Jeans, the famous scientist, attracted excited juvenile audiences to the Royal Institution. The trip started on this planet we call Earth, proceeded to its satellite the Moon, on to Sirius, and thence to the farthest bounds of space revealed by the most powerful telescopes yet constructed. Here are a few of the wonders which Sir James revealed.

This globe upon which we live had its birth some 2,000,000,000 years ago.

On a 17ft. pole, every inch of which represents 1,000,000 years, 1-15th of an inch represents the period of man's life on the earth, and the 2,000th part of an inch—the thinnest tissue paper imaginable—is an exaggeration of the period of recorded history.

The ground sloth was perhaps man's first domestic pet, for the bones of this gigantic raptile have been found in caves among the bones of men. It must have towered above its captors like a dozen Loch Ness monsters.

The pterodactyl could do a great many things, and none of them very well. This unwieldy reptile-bird could barely fly, found difficulty in walking, and could never sit down because of the unsuccessful arrangement of its elbow bones. Its most probable means of subsistence was to crawl to the top of a cliff, launch itself rather like a glider, and trust to catching something on the way down.

IT MUST BURST

The moon has no atmosphere and no sky, because there is no air to filter out the light. There are no purple dawns, no poetry about sunrise and sunset. When daylight comes it arrives like the electric light—suddenly.

The pull of gravitation on the moon is so light that one could leap from a housetop without injury. An athlete who can jump 20ft. here could jump 120ft. there.

If "Big Bertha" were fired on the moon its shell would travel much more than six times seventy miles—its earth range. It would go right out into space and never come back.

The absence of atmosphere means that visitors to the moon who want to boil water find it boils away too fast even to cook an egg at a picnic lunch.

A million or so shooting stars and meteors hit the moon every day, some of them travelling a hundred times as fast as a rifle bullet. These have whittled away the mountains of the moon until they have peaks which cast shadows like cathedral spires.

The earth's atmosphere protects it from falling meteors, but one which fell in Siberia in 1908 ruined nearly 1,000 square miles of country, and Arizona claims a hole 600ft. deep and three miles in circumference which must contain about 14,000,000 tons of metal.

The moon goes to unearthly extremes in temperature. During an eclipse it ranges from boiling point to 200 degrees below zero.

One day the moon will get so near the pull of the earth that it will turn egg-shape and finally burst into atoms and go on whirling round our planet like the rings of Saturn.

We must expect to find all the planets except our world dead worlds, with nothing living on them. Jupiter's temperature is 240 degrees below zero. Mercury has a temperature of 650 degrees Fahrenheit. There are no rivers unless of boiling lead. Saturn is ten times as far from the sun as we are, and very cold indeed.

The sun has spots on its surface big enough to swallow up the whole earth with ease. It feels like being on top of the chimney of a blast furnace, only the gases of the furnace are rushing up a hundred miles a second.

FIGURES THAT STAGGER

Imagine six wasps flying about in a cage as large as Europe. Then we have a scale model of how near the stars are to one another.

In outer space, beyond the solar system, the temperature is something like 455 degrees below zero, absolute zero being minus 460 degrees.

As the light of Sirius is mostly ultra-violet, it would be no good making windows of glass on any of Sirius's planets. The glass would be opaque.

Some of the stars give out infra-red light. This would turn a Negro white.

On X-ray stars we could look right through fruit and see if it was ripe from the seeds. We, ourselves, should look like walking skeletons.

If the brightest star were placed where our sun is, we should be roasted in a fraction of a second. Oceans and seas would boil away, and rocks and earth and all of us turn to vapour in a few hours.

The nebula in Andromeda consists of 5,000,000,000 stars, the light of which takes 800,000 years to reach the earth. Our own sun in space is so minute that, to illustrate it as a mere speck of light, would require a chart the size of Europe.

Out there in space are millions of huge cartwheels of stars like that to which our sun belongs, each rotating once in many millions of years. Every one of these contains thousands of millions of stars, as many as there are grains of sand on the seashore.

At present these nebulæ are all running away from us at thousands and even millions of times the speed of an express train.

When the biggest telescope in the world searches the skies, it can find about 2,000,000 of these nebulæ, some of which are tearing through space at 15,000 miles a second. The light from the farthest takes about 140,000,000 years to reach us!

MOVING STREETS OF THE FUTURE

What H. G. Wells was content to present as pure fiction, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu regards as an inevitable development, in discussing the future of locomotion.

His prophecies are contained in a book which he has written to promote safety on the road, with the title, *Beware!* Taking some glimpses into the future he says:—

There will be in the coming years yet more cars of all kinds, cheaper to buy and to run.

Four, possibly five, million cars will run on our roads. Every artisan, most labourers and everyone who can afford it will own a car.

Possibly fast cars will be hired instead of special trains—this is largely so already—and will average well over 40 miles an hour at, say, 1s. a mile for four persons, the cost to-day of first-class fares.

As to the roads, we shall build them overhead and underground in cities, because that will be cheaper than widening existing streets, and in the country there will be special roads reserved for fast motor traffic—motorways—like that from Milan to Varese.

Probably vitrified bricks will be laid as the surface, or at any rate a cheaper and harder material to take the wear as well as the weight of modern traffic.

Pulverised coal and gas-suction systems, along with cheaper motor spirit, will be available at the rate of about 3d. per gallon.

Some day also (he says) we shall see moving pavements which will convey for short distances a large number of those now using motor 'buses, taxi-cabs and tubes. One pavement will move at eight, and one slower, say at four, miles an hour.

And only the portion of the pavement nearest the houses will be the pavement as we know it now.

These things are coming "if only a cataclysm in our ordered and civilized life does not wipe out all progress, all invention, all confidence in the future."

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
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RETROCESSION OF MASULIPATAM

PROTEST MEETING

BEZWADA.

A resolution protesting against a rumoured proposal to retrocede Masulipatam to H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad was passed at a meeting organised by the City Hindu Mahasabha and the Ramadandu Mahasabha recently. Mr. D. T. Rao presided.

The meeting requested the Government of India to issue a contradiction of the rumour, or if the rumour was true, to drop the proposal as it was against the political and economic interests of Andhradesa.

* * *

What is the principle on which these things are arranged? Is it on referendum? Or is it on secret treaty among third parties? Referendum when you like, and secret treaty when you like!

Curious folk. Administrators! Ed.

TO BE A BOY OR A GIRL?

SOME DOCTORS SAY THEY CAN TELL

As good a method of determining the sex of an unborn baby as any is that practised by the Persians, Mohammedans, Hindus, and Christians, i.e., prayer, writes Hannah Lees in 'Collier's.'

One obstetrician tells his patients to lie flat on the floor and then he swings his watch over their tummies. If it swings clockwise it's a boy, counter-clockwise, it's a girl.

Another obstetrician asks his patients which they want, tells them that's what he's ordered for them, and to make no mistake writes it down in a little black book,.....only in reverse.

If the mother gets what she wants, she tells all her friends how psychic her doctor is. If she doesn't, and casts it up to him, he shows her the book.

"See, my dear, you must have been confused. I knew all along you'd have a girl." And they call this the scientific age!

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VOL. 2 No. 25] MONDAY 9—3—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

MR. AZAD'S ADVICE

Speaking in Calcutta, the Congress President, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, is reported to have said, "you should not minimise the chances of a German invasion of this country through the Caucasus. We are not mere onlookers now in this great world-war as we had been for the last two years.

"The danger," the Congress President pointed out, "is grave, no doubt, but the gravest danger is to become panicky.

"I must tell my countrymen that the nations who fear death most are those who suffer most. We have to realise that we can neither save ourselves nor our country by getting panicky.

"What do we find in other countries? They are not worrying as to how to live. What they are worrying about is how to die in vindicating their honour. We Indians, for ourselves, also wish to die with honour, but that privilege has been denied us by the British Government."

THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK

"Among men reject none: among things, reject nothing. This is called comprehensive intelligence." LAO-TZE.

"He that will not reason is a bigot. He that cannot reason is a fool, and he that dares not reason is a slave."

SIR WM. DRUMMOND.

A COCHIN PRESS NOTE

The Police Commissioner of Cochin, after referring to the report in a local journal from its correspondent at Ernakulam to the effect that white soldiers molested some of the girl students returning home from their schools at Ernakulam, says "This statement has been made the basis of an editorial in which the police of the State have been accused of being mere passive spectators of the alleged incidents, without being alive to their sense of duty to protect the public either in their official capacity or as citizens with mothers and sisters of their own to protect.

"The statements made by the correspondent and reproduced in the editorial are absolutely unfounded and apparently malicious. I can definitely state that not a single such incident has happened in the State."

* * *

Those who have the misfortune to read the above Press note as well as the Cochin Government's own Press note on the matter consider them hardly edifying, and not very convincing. The Cochin authorities seem to forget that their first duty is to the Cochin public, to protect their honour and well-being, and not to constitute themselves into champions of Australians as against Cochinites.

Ed.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Mysore Branch of the All-India Women's Conference was held on Feb. 28 at Bangalore under the presidency of Mrs. Jayalakshmamma Gundappa Gowda. The Bangalore delegates who had attended the All-India Women's Conference held at Cocanada in December last, Mrs. Mandyam, Mrs. Isaac, Mrs. M. A. Srinivasachari, and Mrs. Dasappa, gave their impressions of the Conference. The following office-bearers were elected.

Patroness: H. H. the Maharani of Mysore. President: Mrs. N. Madhava Rao. Vice-Presidents: Rajakumari Deshraj Urs, Mrs. K. V. Anantharaman, Mrs. A. V. Ramanathan and Dr Albuquerque. Treasurer: Mrs. M. A. Srinivasachari. Secretaries: Mrs. Kamalamma H. Dasappa and Sri. Sharadamma. Educational Secretary: Mrs. Rukmini Seshagiri Rao. Social Secretary: Dr. Mrs. Isaac.

* * * *

The regularity with which these ladies' meetings are held, and due publicity given, is really laudable. The office-bearers, as in the case of the Mythic society, are according to the Civil List. But why have the ladies overlooked the fact that there are two non-official Ministers who also require to be represented in the Vice-Presidentships? They too get equally fat salaries, and therefore are equally honourable!

And look at the number of Secretaries, with meaningless names. That too is on the Mythic Society lines. Poor Mythic Society! What an empty life it is dragging on! Father Tabard, whom we heard once described by Sir Leslie Miller as the most persistent beggar he had seen, had kept it as a live wire. His death has left it a dead Mausoleum, a Mausoleum to its founder's memory! But it can continue to exist at least in name, like its twin sisters, the Kannada Parishat and the Civic and Social Activities Association, so long as the Government continues to make fat grants out of the tax-payer's money! Ed.

IS THE "TIMES" SHEDDING ITS SKIN?

"It has always been part of the greatness of Britain to retrieve disasters by learning the lessons which past errors teach. In the perspective of history, the fall of Singapore may appear as the greatest blow which has befallen the British Empire since the loss of the American colonies.

"In one sense it is equally irretrievable. British dominion in the Far East can never be restored, nor will there be any desire to see it restored, in its former guise.

"But, in another sense, the defeat may serve, just as the defeat in the American War of Independence served, as the starting point of a fresh advance in which, adapting herself to changed needs, Great Britain may once more become the pioneer of new policies and a new outlook.

"No alternative is open to her if she wishes to remain a great Power. In the future scheme of things there is no place for the Britain of the past. She must offer to the world of the twentieth century something which that world needs.

"The spirit and machinery of British colonial administration in more than one continent has been subjected to a staggering challenge which can be met only by searching self-examination and far-reaching reform. The transformation of the scene has revealed itself most completely in Asia, and the most immediate issues relate to China and India.

"Lack of imagination, insufficient flexibility, and too much attention to past traditions and established interests, have prevented that revolutionary and whole-hearted change of British policy and outlook which alone would have equipped us to meet the hurricane in the Far East.

* * *

This is not the Daily Herald or Manchester Guardian giving a piece of its mind to the British Government. It is the Old Lady, oldest of old ladies, *The London Times*, changing her antiquated Victorian views to new ones more suitable to the times. It is a great change, like the rejuvenation of a centenarian! She deserves our congratulations! Ed.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Offices of "The Rationalist," The Coronation Press, and The Mandayam Banking and Insurance Company, Ltd., have been shifted to

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MYSORE.

WASTE PAPER CAN DO A LOT

MINISTRY LAUNCHES NEW DRIVE IN BRITAIN

The Ministry of Supply asks for renewed efforts to contribute every scrap of paper, metal, bones and rag for munitions. An envelope can be converted into wads for rifle or machinegun bullets.

A ton of old paper will make joints in miles of concrete runways for bomber aerodromes to prevent the concrete cracking through changes in temperature.

Each ton of scrap metal also saves the labour of smelting down three or four tons of ore and saves a ton of coal for smelting. It also saves the railway space used for carrying ore and coal.

One ton of paper, one ton of metal and one hundredweight bones could easily be contributed from each thousand of the population per month.

DUST COVERS

This would produce over six tons of paper a week from a town of 25,000, which would make 46,875 gun fuses or 375,000 dust covers for aero-engines. A similar amount of metal would make three naval mines.

Over six cwt. of bones weekly would produce three-quarters cwt. of glycerine, which is used to make nitro-glycerine for explosives, and three-quarters cwt. of glue for binding certain parts of aircraft, and camouflage paint etc., and the residue makes food for animals and fertilisers for growing food.

A town of 50,000 could collect over twelve tons of paper weekly, which would make 7,500 bomb interior containers, or 112,000 interior components for mines. The same amount of metal makes hundred 500-lb. bombs.

A town of 150,000 could provide 37 tons of paper weekly, enough for 112,300 mortar shell carriers and 37 tons of metal for two A.-A. guns and five Bofors guns, or one cruiser tank, one A.-A. gun and 250 breneguns.

Fifty tons of paper weekly from a city of 200,000 would make 500 A.-A. 4.5 shell containers or 21,000 three inch H.E. mortar bomb carriers. Fifty tons of metal provide two cruiser tanks and four Bofors guns, and three A.-A. guns and 250 4.5 A.-A. shells!

DARK GLASSES ARE DANGEROUS

An Oculist writes:—

A bad habit seems to be spreading. It is that of wearing tinted glasses unnecessarily. (Incidentally it makes the wearer hideous, and often unrecognizable; but this by the way). Half the Europeans one meets, and many Indians, have taken to it.

This is definitely bad for the eyes, weakens them, and makes them unable to stand even ordinary out-of-doors light.

All people with normal sight, or with sight corrected by suitable glasses, will find that on going out into sunlight, they can, after a few minutes, see without undue discomfort quite well. The rule, then, should be this: if going out into bright light for a few minutes, say 5 or 10, if you wish to (I never do,) wear tinted glasses: and be sure that they are of good quality. (I remember once examining the tinted glasses in an optician's shop. As far as my recollection goes—it was years ago—not one single pair were really perfect, *i.e.* plane lenses. All would therefore have caused some strain to the eyes, unconscious perhaps, but none the less deleterious.) If going out for any longer period than the above, do not wear glasses, but "let nature do her perfect work," and accustom the eyes to the increased light.

The only exceptions to these rules should be if one happens to live in one of those frightful places where everything is white and glaring. Malta, for example, is a most trying spot for the eyes, white roads, white walls, white rocks, white buildings, with no greenery to mitigate the effect. Tinted glasses would be quite permissible, for those desiring them, under such conditions, there or anywhere else, but habitually to wear them, *e.g.*, in the Nilgiri Hills, with the green and beautiful soft surroundings, just because the sun is shining, is utterly ridiculous, and actually weakens the eyes!

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Monday 9-3-1942.

DYING WITH HONOUR

Maulana Azad,—should we add, May his shadow grow long!—Maulana Azad, the Congress President, warns the people "from becoming panicky," and asks them "to die with honour." The Provincial Governors,—ten thousand rupee or six thousand ones,—use similar expressions. Other speakers also present the public with the same glib advice.

Some one has said "The higher, the fewer; the higher a man rises in public life, the fewer ideas we can glean from his speeches!" So when we hear big men telling us humble folk, "Don't get panicky! Die with honour!" we are inclined to retort, "Who is panicky? What is dying with honour?"

Is it panicky if people want to leave towns or areas liable to attack? Is it the advice that they should not leave them? Have not the authorities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin stated that those who can afford to leave those cities may leave them? Where is the panic if people comply with that advice?

Is it panicky if people rush for cover when warned of an air raid? Are not the public particularly advised to do so? Or should people go on without heeding the danger, or stand in mid-roads, staring at the sky with arms folded on the breast like Vivekananda or clasped behind their backs like Napolean? Are not people definitely warned against that, on the plea that thousands in Rangoon died from bombs because they did not take cover or remain in their houses? Then where is the need for the gratuitous advice not to get panicky?

The masses do not lack courage. They have as much courage as the bosses. And those high-placed are no less liable to panic than the low-placed. People who cook up hasty laws and use them hastily and indiscriminately are no less panicky than those who flock to railway stations to shift to less dangerous areas. The latter are doing only what they should do as normal human beings; the former in a manner unworthy of the trust placed in them. And yet the former are given laurels, while the latter are treated like children!

Then, what is "dying with honour"? The recruit,—we mean the Nazi recruit,—who is driven like cattle to the Russian front for no fault or ambition of his own, and is killed there by regulars or guerillas, is he dying with honour? What does he want? For what does he die? Where is the honour about it?

It has been told us in the past that dying on the battle field in opposing an enemy, or defending one's country, and for the sake of one's family, is dying with honour. Dying at the hands of an oppressor in the cause of one's Religion, for the sake of one's Principles, or in obedience to one's Duty, has been considered to be dying with honour.

When Leonidas and his 300 held the bridge at Thermopylae against the Persian hordes invading their motherland and perished to a man, they no doubt died with honour. When the boy Casabianca,—our readers may recall the lines,

> "The boy stood on the burning deck
> whence all but he had fled."

allowed himself to be burnt because his father had asked him to await his coming, he died perhaps with honour, in obedience to what he thought his duty. When Socrates of the immortal name was convicted for his principles and died by easy poison, he died no doubt with honour rather than recant his principles and live. When Jesus Christ faced horrible death by crucifixion for the sake of his religion, he died with honour. When Bishops Latimer and Ridley died by burning at the stake on account of their religion they died with honour. When Martin Luther was

warned against returning to Worms as he would certainly be killed if he went there owing to his protestantism, he replied "Were there as many devils in Worms as there are tiles on its roofs, I would go there!" That is what may be called living with honour, and living dangerously.

But are things to-day as clear-cut as these? When all adults between 18 and 45 are sent to some front to meet an enemy, should they meet death at all costs, even though their death should avail nothing? If they are asked to fall back on prepared positions should they obey orders, or disobey like Nelson, though without his chance of gaining a victory? Her Majesty Wilhelmina directs her men in the Indies to defend to the last man. The German General in Russia when asked to surrender, refused, and "all his men were wiped out!" Is that dying with honour? The Duke of Aosta, nobly born, bluest-blooded, did surrender with his men when hard-pressed, and has died since. Is that living with dishonour, and dying with dishonour? The martial Poles, martial Greeks, martial French, and martial Norwejians have surrendered and are living, like the so-called un-martial Malays. Is all that life with dishonour? Last week some Frenchmen killed a German soldier in Paris and absconded. 20 Frenchmen were taken as hostages therefore and shot in reprisal. Are the absconders living with honour, or have the persons shot died with honour?

Has not then the problem become rather complex in our times? Is not Mr. Azad's behest, "Die with honour," rather nebulous in its implications? "What is truth?", jesting Pilate is said to have asked Christ. Without jesting, and without assuming the airs of Pilate, may not one ask to-day, "What is death with honour?"

Editor.

GLADSTONE AND INCOME TAX

With income-tax lopping an ever-increasing proportion of our wages, how we would welcome a politician who promised to abolish it altogether!

That is exactly what happened in England during the lifetime of many people alive to-day. Mr. Gladstone had dissolved Parliament in 1874, and he reminded the people that during his period of office income-tax had come down from sixpence to fourpence in the £, and from fourpence to threepence! "If," he said in effect, "the Liberal Party is returned to power, I will be able to abolish income-tax altogether!"

What a chance! Yet the country voted *against* the Liberals!

The Conservatives came to power instead, to find that they had a budget surplus, so the Chancellor magnanimously reduced income-tax by another penny, to twopence in the £.

The following year however, the Budget would not balance, and so braving the nation's wrath, the Chancellor put the penny back! Being a politician, though, he remembered that a "sweetener" ought to go in somewhere, so he raised the income level subject to tax from £100 to £150, thus giving a nest-egg to thousands of wage-earners. In those days, of course, £150 a year was considered fairly good pay!

UNWARLIKE QUALITIES OF NATIVE MALAYS

LONDON.

Discussing colonial policy, the *Daily Telegraph* says: That there have been big faults in our colonial administration no informed person attempts to deny. The apathy of the native population of Malaya, however, does not necessarily prove the ineptitude of the Government except in the Straits Settlements.

The primary contacts of the natives are with their own Sultanates rather than with the British protecting Power. Our share in the internal administration is so slender that in the best of circumstances we could have little opportunity to stimulate or deserve the sacrificial loyalty manifested by the Chinese or the Greeks in the defence of their hearth and home.

The population is extremely heterogeneous owing to the large immigration from China and India, while all who know the native Malays testify to their unwarlike qualities!

TAKE CHANCES

Critics of the modern young man have lately discovered in him a new and hitherto unsuspected defect: he is, as we now learn, too bashful; he fails to assert himself; he misses his chances.

Against this egregious charge a representative of the accused class has issued a plaintive protest—a protest so very like a wail that, in his particular case the defence almost justifies the indictment "It is easy," pleads this champion, with feeble irony' "for a man who has never had to go through the mill to sit in a comfortable armchair, probably left him by his ancestors, to rate us young men. But if he had to start to-day without capital or influence, even if he was boiling over with brilliance and grit his heart would very soon be broken."

Now, to cheer this brilliant boiler of grit, and possibly other prematurely broken-hearted adolescents who have grown tired of life's battle before they have exhausted the happy faculty of growing, I would ask them to accompany me on a cursory survey of the world they so precociously condemn, and especially to observe the character and origin of the men who occupy the most comfortably padded armchairs of success, writes Alexander M. Thompson, the well-known author, in the *Daily News*.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

Shall we begin with politics? The most conspicuous prodigy in this sphere is a Mr. Smith, who within a few years had risen to the eminent rank and title of Lord Birkenhead. His father, as he told us a few days ago, was a non-commissioned officer, his grandfather a collier.

Another prodigy, who recently held the high office of Prime Minister, worked on the land when he was twelve years old, and earned his living when he came to London by the very precarious and beggarly one of addressing envelopes.

The Lord Privy Seal in his Ministry was an Irish labourer's son, born in an Oldham slum, and he, as also the Minister of Labour, started his working career in a cotton mill at the early age of ten.

The Colonial Secretary had been an engine-cleaner, and three members of the Cabinet had been miners. Most of their supporters in Parliament had been, a few years earlier, unknown workers in mines, mills, forges, or workshops.

Is literature the goal of our young friend's desire? He has probably read how Milton sold the copyright of *Paradise Lost* for £5, and how a publisher who had offered £25 for *Tom Jones* backed out of his bargain when Fielding too eagerly jumped at the offer. Those were "the good old days."

Now we are told that Barrie realized "not a penny less than £25,000" from the *Little Minister*, and Hall Caine at least £20,000 from *The Christian*. As for the incomes of Shaw, Wells, Bennett, Oppenheim, Edgar Wallace, and Michael Arlen, the mind grows positively dizzy in trying to compute them. An old story tells of a French shopkeeper, who, being told of Alexandre Dumas's earnings, wondered why everybody didn't take to writing books; that simple tradesman might have wondered with better reason if he had read some of our modern best sellers.

(Contd. on next page)

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SIR JOHN LAVERY

Is Art the mark of our blighted friend's aim? Then let him take encouragement from the example of Watts, the most renowned of our modern painters, who had no education and taught himself to draw; or of Sir John Lavery, who picked up food in the Glasgow streets and is now enshrined in most of the European galleries.

Does the brilliant and gritty youth aspire to the noble profession of journalism? In the olden time, journalism led Bunyan, Cobbett, Wilkes and scores of others to ignominious imprisonment. In our days it has brought Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Burnham, Lord Dalziel, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Riddell and Lord Rothermere to the House of Peers.

The richest of them started "without capital or influence." Mr. Hulton, the founder of the Hulton Press, has told me how he, as a young man, tramped through Ireland in search of work as a jobbing compositor. And History can show no record of progress to wealth and power more rapid and wonderful than that of the Berry brothers.

In trade and industry, whose are the most noted names of our age? Lord Bearsted, Lord Stevenson, Lord Leverhulme, Lord Ashfield, Lord Pirrie, Lord Buckland, Lord Maclay, Lord Inverforth, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Joseph Beecham, Mr. Sainsbury, Mr. Bernhard Baron, Mr. Morris, Mr. Gulliver, Mr. Abrahams (owner of 35 theatres), etc., etc. Here again the wealthiest are those who started with least "capital and influence."

Let the young men in a hurry who are so prematurely embittered by the world's failure to recognize their genius, and the unaccountable shyness of the goose with the golden eggs, take heedful note of these examples, and heart of grace to emulate them—not by following their particular steps to fortune, but by striking new ways for themselves.

Constantly changing new conditions are constantly creating new ideas, and new inventions to feed them. New lands are being opened to trade, potential buyers increase daily by growth of populations and science has almost obliterated distance.

The new idea whose market was practically restricted a hundred years ago to its native village, may now conquer the whole world. In all human history there never was such a chance for brains and grit.

To it then, my lads, and lassies too. Find out what wants doing, and what *you* can do. Then do it with all your might. With brains, grit, cheerful persistence and untiring industry, you are bound to win—especially "without capital or influence!"

MUSLIM VIEWS

NEW DELHI.

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central) and a member of the All-India Independent Muslim Parties' Board, has issued the following statement:

"Mr. Jinnah's latest statement in which he has commented on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's independent and impartial advice to the British and Indian peoples and governments is unstatesmanlike.

"Mr. Jinnah assumes that the transfer of real power to India is inconsistent with the just and legitimate rights and responsibilities of Indian Muslims. Larger statesmanship demanded that he should have presumed the contrary.

"Further, he gives one the impression that he is entitled to represent the views of all, or at least a majority of Indian Muslims, which is definitely wide of the mark. There is not a single province of India where the Muslims are in a majority, where Mr. Jinnah can claim to have even a bare majority of followers among the seperately elected representatives of the people in the respective provinces. There is no Muslim League government anywhere. Generally speaking, the Muslims are tired of sterile policies which lead nowhere.

WAR DANGERS

"So long as it was a question of carrying on long-range and unpractical controversies in the Press and on the platform, in comparatively peaceful times, it was not of any great consequence as to who claimed to speak in the name of the hundred million Muslims.

"But the swift and cataclysmic consequences of the world war are casting their spectral shadows over us all, and the imperative need of the hour is a constructive effort to co-ordinate and pool all the resources of the country to meet the dangers of the difficult times ahead.

"I can confidently assert that Indian Muslims have cause to be grateful to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek for counselling the British Government to transfer real power to India, to enable the country to *mobilise its resources* and the *morale* of its people, to establish the country's freedom in a world free from aggression. It is perfectly obvious that such freedom presumes the freedom of Indian Muslims from both external and internal aggression."

And Dr. Shaukatulah Ansari, Secretary of the All-India Independent Muslim Parties' Board, says that "the Board will meet to consider whether any single Muslim organisation can any longer be allowed to speak in the name of Indian Muslims as a whole, without the concurrence of the representatives of the bulk of the Muslim population of India."

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Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 26] MONDAY 16—3—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

A PREDICTION

Says a Correspondent:

"On the 10th December arriving at Dhond from Manmad, a fellow passenger reported the loss of his watch and a new pair of shoes. Whilst discussing his loss, he was informed that a certain Yogi, living about three miles from the station, by his uncanny powers would be able to help him. My fellow passenger asked me to accompany him. Being very sceptical I demurred, but as I had ten hours to wait for the next train, I accepted. The articles were recovered through the Yogi. I still had no faith in him, but sceptically asked him if he could predict the coming events of the war.

Here is his statement. The words in brackets are mine.

Both America and England would sustain heavy losses from the Japs, and will continue to do so until the first month of the second quarter (April) of the coming year. I scoffed at this idea. The man unperturbed stated that England will lose much more than the U.S.A. and Dutch. Town after town will be taken (Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore), they will lose heavy ships (*Prince of Wales*, *Repulse*). America will lose a big ship (*Normandie*) at her ports, heavy loss in prisoners (80,000 in Singapore), Governors will be taken prisoners, and an Admiral (Tom Phillips) and two Generals will be killed. Russia will drive the enemy out of their country, and there will be no offensive against Russia or England by Germany, the latter will fight on her own soil. In England a Royalty (Duke of Connaught) will die, and the Panchayat (Parliament) will be disturbed (reshuffled), the political situation in India will be consequently eased. The countries (Rumania, Bulgaria) watered by a large river (Danube) in the deccan (south) will crumple up first, eventually Germany in ten months (September), the beginning of the fourth chukker, (year) will be humiliated.

Still in doubt of the Yogi, I withheld this information, until I see how glaringly correct things are falling out. We sincerely hope that September will prove him correct."

W.J.F.

PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO NEWS

LAHORE.

"The right of the public to have news published is common to all countries where there is liberty of the press, and it is the right of all newspapers equally to publish news provided it does not offend against any existing law," said the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Mahomed Munir, in their judgement setting aside the order of the District Magistrate of Lahore imposing censorship on news relating to the agitation against the General Sales Tax in the Punjab.

Their Lordships said: "It appears to us that the opinion of a District Magistrate, expressed under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C., although entitled to great weight, is not absolute and it cannot interfere with the right of this court under the revisional sections of the Cr. P. C. to interfere with the order or set it aside."

They added further that the order did not comply with the provisions of the section itself as it was not stated in the order, nor was it alleged, that the publication of news about the hartal had led, in the past, to the formation of unlawful processions. Nor had any connexion been shown between the articles to be published in the press and the alleged danger of disturbance of public tranquillity.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the powers given to a Magistrate under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C., to interfere with the liberty of the press, should be used very sparingly and only for good cause shown. It was for this reason that Sec. 144 itself makes it obligatory for the Magistrate, in any such order to indicate the material facts which justify such an order."

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0

PLIGHT OF JEWS IN EUROPE

Not a Jew is left in Memel and Danzig. The number of Jews in Greater Germany has dropped from 760,000 to about 250,000 since the Nazis came to power.

Warsaw's ghetto had more than ten times as many deaths (4,200) as births (396) last June. In all Poland, Jewish deaths since the start of World War II, have been five times the normal rate—300,000 in two years.

These were highlights of a 151 page report, *Jews in Nazi Europe*, released last month by Manhattan's Institute of Jewish Affairs. The volume covers 8,500,000 Jews in 16 countries.

Since Italy passed its racial laws in 1938, it reveals, some 4,500 of its 57,000 Jews have become Christians "due to a desire to place children in Catholic schools and circumvent the economic restrictions imposed on Jews, also in the hope of emigration to Latin America, where many countries admit proselytes while barring Jews."

In Rumania, all Jewish men from 18 to 50 years of age, have been drafted for forced labour.

Czecho-Slovakia had "no Jewish problem prior to Munich." Afterwards, the Nazis "Aryanized" an estimated $1,000,000,000 worth of Jewish property!

"The Nazis boast that some 20,000 Jewish enterprises are already under Aryan control" in the Netherlands.

Before Hitler "half of the lawyers and one-fourth of the physicians of Berlin were Jewish", and in Vienna, the 165,300 Jews (8·6% of the city) had "62% of the lawyers, 62·7% of the dentists, 47·2% of all physicians, 28·6% of the professors." In 1930, it is estimated that the Jews' share of the German income and aggregate wealth "was four times that of the Jewish population ratio. Today, there are no Jewish business enterprises in Germany, no Jewish lawyers, craftsmen, actors or musicians. With the exception of the manual labour which they perform upon a virtually slave basis, the Jews have been completely eliminated from the economic life of Greater Germany!"

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DEVELOPMENT OF BODY AND MIND

LONDON.

The President of the Board of Education, Mr. R. A. Butler, at a physical education conference of British, Allied and Dominion representatives, who included Allied Ministers, administrators, doctors, teachers education and health specialists, said that there never had been such need for toughness in body and spirit. Wherever there was indulgence and slackness there inevitably followed relaxing of guard.

Mr. Butler continued: "We cannot but face the future with a grim determination never again to neglect the physical side of life. We always place too much emphasis on an elaborate system of sick benefits and remedial treatment rather than the prime necessity of maintaining good health.

POSITIVE REMEDIES

"Just as in industry we tended to perfect our system of unemployment relief rather than concentrate on the positive provision of work, so now we must take pride in the positive maintenance of physical fitness. We pay too much attention to examinations which tend to sap the strength of adolescents. No school can be regarded as efficient unless it makes proper arrangements to train children not only in gymnastics but in independent ventures.

"To this end, we have arranged the return of some physical training instructors from the army, and we contemplate big development of the school medical service which eventually should cover the whole range of adolescence after the children leave school.

"The great mission which lies before us is to prepare our young people between 14 and 18 that they may be ready, thanks to the balance they have achieved in mind and body, to retrieve their fair share of civilisation which the softer training of their elders has had to let go."

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SANSKRIT AND KANNADA

To

The Editor,

"RATIONALIST",

MYSORE.

SIR,

I read your editorial of the 9th Feb. 1942, under the caption "Sanskrit and Kannada". You have given a very graphic account of the treatment accorded to Sanskrit by a few Kannadigas (modern). Love of one's language is tolerated and respected so long as it does not border on fanaticism; but when love of language transforms itself into fanaticism, then it must be ruthlessly criticised. That way, your timely and enlightening editorial is quite welcome, and must serve as an eye-opener to all. There is an adage that those who live in glass houses must beware of throwing stones at others. The President of the recent Karnataka Sahitya Parishath held at Hyderabad, an M.A. in Sanskrit, professor of Kannada of the Mysore University, in his enthusiasm to bring Kannada to limelight has deliberately decried Sanskrit, so as to wound the feelings of lovers of Sanskrit. All the Kannada Dailies in Mysore State, monthly journals such as Jaya Karnataka and Subodha, and the 'Mitra Mandali' in Mysore made a very bitter attack on the presidential speech.

The Pundits and students of the Sanskrit college, Mysore, at a meeting held under your distinguished presidentship discussed Prof. A. R. Krishna Sastry's speech threadbare and exposed the unsoundness of his position.

Unable to bear with the criticisms of the lovers of Sanskrit, the leader of the modern Kannada movement, Prof. B. M. Srikantiah, at a meeting of entertainment held under the auspices of the Karnataka Sangha, Central College, Bangalore, on the eve of his retirement is reported to have said "I approve of every word of Prof. Krishna Sastry's speech. I have determined to defend his contention as long as I live." Let the two professors remember that just as they have a right to express their views and stand by them, we have equally a right to disagree from them. Sanskrit being what it is in our national life, will not suffer for lack of sincere and energetic supporters. He also seems to have said "the whole of Karnataka must be unified. H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore must become the Sovereign of the Unified Karnataka. This is our dream. This is our ideal."

I assure Prof. Srikantiah and his followers that we share this ideal with equal enthusiasm if not more. In fact it is in keeping with the noble traditions of the Mysore Royal Family that we as loyal subjects are trying to defend the position of Sanskrit against the onslaughts of leaders like Profs. Srikantiah and Krishna Sastry. We have been but echoing the lofty sentiments of the late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar, who, speaking on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Sanskrit college, Mysore, made this moving statement. "Sanskrit must be preserved as an ancestral heritage. Its preservation is sacred."

Let not these Kannadigas forget that Sanskrit has withstood the onslaughts of worse fanatics and has maintained its high status. In the history of Indian languages, there has not been a case of Sanskrit jeopardising the growth of any language. In fact, it has been the inexhaustible fountain of inspiration to most of the languages. The place of Sanskrit under the Sun is sure, safe and secure. Any number of conferences and presidential addresses cannot summarily decide the fate of Sanskrit.

A Correspondent.

* * *

We are not surprised that Mr. Srikantiah, should approve of every word of the much condemned speech. The speech reminds one of the phrase "His Master's Voice", and is but an echo of Mr. Srikantiah himself!

Mr. Srikantiah's hatred of Sanskrit is excusable by his ignorance of Sanskrit. But we fancy he equally despises Kannada literature also, which he is professed to know;—we mean Kannada literature not produced by himself and his coterie!

And what has been produced under his anspices either in the University or the Kannada Parishat cannot be said to be of outstanding merit.

As to his Unification dream, that a person who takes decade after decade to complete a small work like a Kannada dictionary should talk of unifying crores of people living under different Governments, indicates a strange frame of mind! How is the dream to be realised; not by twiddling a handkerchief from platforms, certainly; and not by Nazi methods, we hope?

Ed.

The Rationalist.

Monday 16-5-1942.

INDIAN FILMS

We wish our big men would talk a little less! Their sayings would then be a little more valuable, and less open to criticism!

A Film Journalist quotes certain remarks of "Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan" during a train journey on Indian Films which appear rather strange as coming from such a source.

At the outset we must confess that the name "Sir Sarvapalli" has often jarred on our ears, as by no analogy the simple Professor S. Radhakrishnan could be anglicised into "Sir Sarvapalli." How a logician like himself permits it we do not know. We recall that the Marquis de Mirabeau, the orator of the French Revolution, seeing that he was referred to in the Assembly Reports merely by his family name of Riquetti, complained, "with your Riquetti you have puzzled all Europe!" So "Sir Sarvapalli," we think, has puzzled many a reader.

This noted exponent of Indian Philosophy is said to have observed in the above interview, "I know mythological themes appeal more to our people in view of the inherent traditions of religion and devotion in the mind of the average Indian. We are getting a little too much of this mythology. We should retain all our ancient ideals, but they should find parallels in the life of modern people and the modern conditions. The film industry, or at least a part of it in this country, must get out of mythology and saints, and give to the nation pictures around our daily life and its social and economic problems."

Asked whether he thought that we have the necessary men and means to attain an all-round high standard like the Hollywood pictures, he says, "I do. Whatever I have seen of the Indian film industry gives me faith that if an earnest effort is made we shall be equal to the task!"

Very lucid, is it not? Lucky that he did not say that India cannot reach Hollywood status even if an earnest effort is made! Is there anything that India cannot achieve if an "earnest effort" is made? We say that India can even beat Hitler by her sole effort and become the sovereign of the world if an "earnest effort" is made, of course, in due course!

Where lies the merit of such an opinion? Earnest effort is a comprehensive expression. Any school-boy, and any school-girl can easily say that with earnest effort India can easily not only equal Hollywood but beat it! Does it require to come out of the mouth of a philosophical spokesman?

Then comes this veritable gem! He says,

"It is no use having any conventional ideas about modesty, morality and manners. There will be good men and bad men in every field of endeavour. What counts is the personal character in every branch of human activity and walk of life."

One writer has said, Mathew Arnold we think, "The world is too much with us!" And that is the purport of the Gita also. But it was left to Sir Radhakrishnan, propounder of Shankara, and propagandist of Tagore, to make the original statement "we are getting a little too much of this mythology." What a raw, undigested, and untrue statement to make! How long ago is it that Sir Radhakrishnan read his Ramayana, Bhagavata, Mahabharata and Vishnpurana! Is he too big to read them again today, and then tell us whether the bane of our lives is not that we are deliberately ignoring the lessons of our mythology and are not intimate with it? They add to our knowledge, inspire our virtues, ennoble our sentiments, exalt our mind, and purify our senses. Their one object is to portray the faults and flaws of human society, and display the means of beautifying and ennobling it. There is no region of life, no realm of thought, no choice of language, no depth of emotion that they have not sought to cover, and they are today as helpfully instructive as they were 3000 years ago, and as they will be 3000 years hence!

They have been the solace of the lives of myriads of humanity in the past, and amidst the godless savagery of our times, and the bestial depravity of our times, they are our bedrock and sanctuary. And if a section of Indian film makers, however imperfectly, however inefficiently, and with however mercenary a motive, seek to place mythological stories before a weary public, is it for a person of Sir Radhakrishnan's back-ground to disparage it and divert them from it?

What will he let us have instead? He says, "pictures of our daily life and its social and economic problems." As though we do not see enough of our daily life and its social and economic problems without going to the cinema for it. Drab, weary, vexatious and uninspiring as it is, we must see it treated by third-rate writers posing as reformers, inefficiently directed and badly presented through the medium of plain women, with the addition of tawdry and ill-written music; the plot a combination of horse-play, abduction, fraud, gambling, drinking, and high-way robbery!

Sir Radhakrishnan wants that we should have this instead of mythology and Saints. We must definitely state that we do not appreciate his taste. It may be good for philosophers, as a change from their dry thoughts. But for the average Indian man and woman it is unmanning and deleterious. What he wants is a change from his ailments of body and worries of mind to scenes from the past, with the eternal passions and emotions as felt and lived by the great men and women of a former age, to draw lessons therefrom for the solution of current problems. What phase of present-day life can Sir Radhakrishnan name which cannot draw inspiration from the Mahabharata or the Ramayana? And yet how could he hazard the advice, "Discard the eternal springs of the mythologies, and stick to the ditch water of our daily affairs?"

And his further remark, "It is no use having any conventional ideas about modesty, morality, and manners," is utterly wild. Should we have unconventional ideas about these three M's, and be immodest, immoral, and unmannerly? Or is there a midway between the two? What should the world think when the trusted exponent of Indian philosophy, and the Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University, talks like this?

The conventional ideas of modesty, morality, and manners are for all time. It is one thing to say that the Cinema people should not be judged by rigorous standards, and that we should take them as we find them. And quite another to say, "It is no use having conventional ideas about modesty, morality, and manners!" It is a vicious opinion to express, whosoever expresses it!

Are we to be guided by the sayings of Bepin Chandra Pal, or of Niranjan Pal? Are we to be guided by the preachings of Ram Mohan Roy, or of Himamsu Rai? Modesty, morality, and manners, are the three graces of Society. If they are to be abandoned in favour of brazenness, leachery and boorishness, life would not be worth living. If the Film Industry should have a rightful place in society it should subserve these eternal verities, and not go counter to them. To say otherwise is not only to mislead the Industry, but also to render disservice to the nation!

Editor.

NOVEL STREET LIGHTING

The most remarkable street-lighting system in the world is probably that of Medicine Hat, in Southern Alberta, Canada. Visitors to this town are astonished to find that the street lamps are illuminated throughout the day. On inquiry they are even more astonished to learn that it is cheaper to leave them burning than to engage men to go round putting them out.

The explanation is simple; the gas is natural, and the waste is unavoidable. The gas rushes up in enormous quantities through pipes leading from underground wells and the outflow shows no sign of diminishing. Far more is obtained than can be used, and the excess is simply discharged into the air.

Medicine Hat is not the only town in Alberta that is lit by natural gas. This province contains many natural gas springs, and the city of Calgary, which has a population of about 45,000, is illuminated by means of it.

HINDU'S RIGHTS

BOMBAY.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has cabled Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, as follows:

"The Hindu Mahasabha urges proclamation of independence of India with co-partnership equal with Britain in an Indo-British Commonwealth and immediate nationalisation of the Indian Government. The Hindu Mahasabha repudiates the Congress claim to represent Hindu interests and demands that Hindu representation all round must be strictly in proportion to their population strength in relation to that of the Muslims."

CONGRESS AND HINDUS

Repudiating a statement reported to have been made by Mr. C. Rajagopachariar that "what the Muslim League wants is a fair and just share in real power and no Indian politician is interested in denying this," Mr. Savarkar, in a statement says:

"The Muslim League demands that India should be vivisected into a brood of Pakisthans; does that amount only to a desire to have a 'fair and just' share in real power? The League claims 50 per cent representation and political power at the Centre with the Hindus; is that 'just and fair'? And even if Rajaji and men of his persuasion are inclined to think so does it follow that those who do not agree with him are not admitted into the charmed circle of 'Indian politicians'?

NOT BINDING ON HINDUS

"It must be made clear once more, that the Congress does in no way represent the Hindus, and unless and until any solution or compromise is sanctioned by the Hindu Mahasabha, which is the only outstanding representative organisation of the Hindus, it cannot be binding on the Hindus simply because the Congress and the Muslim League have subscribed to it.

"I urge the Government also to bear in mind that any constitutional change made without consulting the Hindu Mahasabha, or any extention of the Viceregal Council or Legislative representation, at the Centre or in the Provinces, in which the Hindus are deprived of the right of having portfolios or seats less than the proportion of their population in relation to that of the Muslims, cannot fail to be construed as an act of injustice and hostility towards the Hindus."

MOVING STREETS

What H. G. Wells was content to present as pure fiction, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu regards as an inevitable development, in discussing the future of locomotion.

His prophecies are contained in a book which he has written to promote safety on the road, with the title, *Beware!* Taking some glimpses into the future he says:—

There will be in the coming years yet more cars of all kinds, cheaper to buy and to run.

Four, possibly five, million cars will run on our roads. Every artisan, most labourers and everyone who can afford it will own a car.

Possibly fast cars will be hired instead of special trains—this is largely so already—and will average well over 40 miles an hour at, say, 1s. a mile for four persons, the cost to-day of first-class fares.

As to the roads, we shall build them overhead and underground in cities, because that will be cheaper than widening existing streets, and in the country there will be special roads reserved for fast motor traffic—motorways—like that from Milan to Varese.

Probably vitrified bricks will be laid as the surface, or at any rate a cheaper and harder material to take the wear as well as the weight of modern traffic.

Pulverised coal and gas-suction systems, along with cheaper motor spirit, will be available at the rate of about 3d. per gallon.

Some day also (he says) we shall see moving pavements which will convey for short distances a large number of those now using motor buses, taxi-cabs and tubes. One pavement will move at eight, and one slower, say at four, miles an hour.

And only the portion of the pavement nearest the houses will be the pavement as we know it now.

These things are coming "if only a cataclysm in our ordered and civilized life does not wipe out all progress, all invention, all confidence in the future!"

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Let us take a seat in his consulting-room..... A manufacturer, who has achieved success with a certain article, mainly because of selling it in a cheaper container than any of his rivals, learns to his dismay that the container is manifestly disliked by a large proportion of buyers. He foresees himself compelled to adopt the type used by his competitors, a more expensive vessel, which would at once curtail his profits. But before accepting this he consults the business doctor.

"Who buys the container?" asks our physician of industry. "The housewife," he is informed. Very well, then, he must investigate. Patient inquiry soon reveals that the housewife's objection is based on its cheap, tawdry appearance. Mrs. Jones, the business doctor perceives, would not like to display it when entertaining Mrs. Brown. So he suggests that a simple modern design in black and white be adopted for the container.

Not without the gravest misgivings does the manufacturer resolve to try the experiment. A few weeks later, however, all records for sales of the article have been broken, and the actual cost of decorating the container is less than before.

Patient No. 2 is a firm of manufacturing chemists, which on examining its office expenses, discovers that the cost of running the accounts department is unaccountably high. It seeks to cut down this expenditure, but no practical solution is forthcoming, save the dismissal of an *employe* or two and throwing additional work on others.

HAPPY WORKERS MEAN PROFITS

When the business doctor arrives he sees that most of the work in the department consists of invoicing by typewriter. He watches the typists and observes that each one takes up a great deal of time fixing invoices and carbons in her machine and getting the margin right. Calculation of this time, when reckoned over the year, reveals a wastage of some thousands of hours.

"Try continuous stationery for this type of work," said the doctor. They did, and, allied to one or two other alterations, a saving of £1,320 a year has been effected.

The human factor is a vital consideration in the industrial psychologist's review. Neither he nor anyone else can prescribe financial good health for a firm unless its *employes* are working happily, efficiently, and harmoniously. Frequantly tedium, fatigue, bad light and air, or "bottle-neck" conditions, caused by an accumulation in one department and want in another, are at the root of a sick firm.

Fatigue is perhaps the most damaging. But, happily, there are two medicines in the psychological handbag that can be trusted to relieve it. The "scientific pause" is a carefully-calculated period, just before the worker reaches fatigue point, allowing him to take a short rest. An employer may, in this way, lose thirty minutes from each of his staff in a day, but he gains, it has been proved, a 20 per cent increase in efficiency.

The other medicine, more applicable to manual than clerical workers, is called "rhythmic movement." Every day now it is helping thousands of girls employed in such jobs as ironing, die-stamping, and folding handkerchiefs to forget the monotony of their tasks. Experiments recently conducted with two groups of expert typists showed that the one which typed rhythmically was 13 per cent. faster and more accurate than the other!

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VOL. 2 No. 27] MONDAY 23—3—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

INDIA, LAND OF UNITY

New Delhi.

Presiding over the All-Religions' Conference in New Delhi Sir Sultan Ahmed, Law Member, said "Ours is, par excellence, the Land of Unity, of peoples and religions and cultures And yet it is this country that is to-day subject to the bitterest deprivation for want of an agreement"

Continuing Sir Sultan said "Religion stands for man's ultimate relationship with his maker It expresses his joy of union with the divine!

Religious antagonism is a gross contradiction in terms, a perversion of value. It is the very negation of religion, a vile simulation of the pettiest of feelings, a miserable misrepresentation of the sub limest of passions.

The religious lores of the Hindu, Buddhist, Zoroastrian, Christian and Muslim are full of messages of love.

Not only different religions are to be viewed as complements to one another but also religion and science are to be regarded as allies

If we care to reach the heart of our religions and look into the ineffable light that the messengers of God had lighted, we should not fail to realise that not only all religions are united in spirit but all human beings too.

"Mankind is a single nation," says the Qoran. In fact, brotherhood of man is the corner stone of all the great religions of the world.

"It is this sense of higher fulfilment that puts India under the complete and unqualified obligation to oppose the reactionary forces of the Axis powers as long as they choose to be reactionary."

"It is this feeling which makes us abhor the barbarous acts of Japan, and coerces us to resist her in her nefarious ambitions."

Concluding Sir Sultan referred to the march of events in the theatres of war immediately affecting India, and made a fervent appeal to Indians to close their ranks and fight the aggressor.

"Our soldiers are fighting abroad, shedding their last drop of blood. Is it enough for us, is it fair to them or to our heritage that we should simply keep quiet and trust to luck?

RELIGIOUS DUTY

"If not, go round to-day and now, and tell people in the name of all that is holy that they have to perform a religious duty, and, that is, to stand *en masse* in the defence of our honour, person, property and civilisation

"Let this conference resolve that it is the religious duty of every citizen of India, whatever religion or creed he may have, to combine in the defence of the country irrespective of any political differences in the past

"I solemnly ask you to be brave yourselves and encourage your followers, so that the future historian of India may say those who believed in religion acted at a most critical time in the defence of the teachings of God against the aggression of the devils!"

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, Judge of the Federal Court, appealing for tolerance said that no religion taught them to abuse or disrespect the members of other communities, and if anybody did so, they should condemn his action

LIGHTNING AND THUNDER

A MALAY FANCY

It appears that Lightning was a slim young Princess who fell asleep in the woods. Along came Thunder, the big, black, spotted giant, with his club, saw her and fell in love at first sight. Lightning woke up and ran away as swiftly as her light feet would carry her! Thunder, a heavy fellow slow of movement, followed her. He has followed her ever since, and never caught up with the slim little Princess! That is why the flash always comes before the thunder. There is no moral to the story, because the Malays are an amoral race!"

VICKI BAUM.

WARNING TO RADIO LISTENERS

A Government of India Press Note dated the 1st June 1940 warning the public against dissemination of broadcasts from enemy countries was republished in the Mysore Gazette of the 11th July 1940 for general information, says a note from the Publicity Officer.

It appears desirable to draw the attention of the public once again to the fact that giving publicity of enemy broadcasts is an offence entailing both cancellation of the license and prosecution.

In the first place, it must be understood that private licensees hold their licenses on condition that the receiving set is used for private purposes and that they commit an offence if they give publicity to messages received from any source. Condition 12, printed on the Broadcast Receiver Licenses says that the licensee or any person either on behalf or by permission of the licensee or with the cognizance of the licensee shall not reproduce or publish in the Press or disseminate by other similar means, messages sent for general reception by any station and received by means of the Stations.

Licensees listening to enemy broadcasts and giving publicity to enemy broadcasts in any manner, render their licenses liable to cancellation. They may also be prosecuted under the wireless Telegraphy Rules and under the Defence of India Rules.

Rule 38 (1) (c) of these rules lays down that no person shall, without lawful authority or excuse publish by any means whatsoever any prejudicial report. A "prejudicial Report" is defined in Rule 34 (7) which should be read with Rule 34 (6), particularly with Sub Clause (g). Communication of news received from enemy broadcasts come under the definition of prejudicial reports.

Holders of commercial broadcast licenses are warned that their licenses will be cancelled if their sets are tuned to receive enemy broadcasts.

* * *

The public would have appreciated a little pre-amble explaining the necessity and purpose of such legislation. After 2½ years of War the public know that radio announcements about its progress should be accepted with great reserve. They have learnt that claims, denials, and admissions are all subject to verification by time. Therefore we would ask law-makers to give credit to radio-listeners for some wisdom, and not treat them as so-called fifth columnists! Ed.

THE PRINCES AND REFORMS

NEW DELHI.

Delhi which witnessed a meeting of the Princes' Chamber consisting of the minor Princes, witnessed also a meeting of the Council of Ministers consisting of the Dewans of the Major States last week.

The agenda included a review of the latest political and war situation so far as it affected the states, questions of joint services, air-navigation in the States, amendments to the Railway Act, formation of road transport boards in the States, British Indian Income-Tax law in so far as it affected the States, and the appointment of courts of arbitration.

Agreed recommendations were made on these subjects to the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

They have, insisted that in any scheme of constitution into which they were to be brought, they must be consulted, and no constitution would be acceptable to them unless it had their previous approval. Similarly, they had insisted that their rights under treaties, sanads and engagements should be recognised, and adequately safeguarded.

It is claimed on behalf of the Princes that they will come into the picture only when the scheme of constitution brings Indian States within its operation. If the states are to be left out and the constitution is to be only for British India, then they are out of the picture.

It is also pointed out on their behalf that in any scheme of negotiations or in the constitution, they alone can represent their states and their subjects.

* * *

Magna Carta could not be more explicit!

Ed.

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H. E. THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

STAND STEADY, AND ENCOURAGE THE BRAVE

New Delhi.

The following is the text of a message from H.E. the Viceroy to the people of India :

"I send this message to all men and women who live in this land, whatever their politics, their religion, or their race. You will be invited, during the next few weeks, to enrol yourselves in the National War front. The land we live in is threatened with danger.

"This is a call to action for every one of us. Close the ranks, and stand shoulder to shoulder against an aggressor whose conduct in the peaceful countries, which he has outraged, brands him as barbarous and pitiless.

The soldiers of India, in many parts of the world, have fought and are fighting gloriously for the safety of their motherland, for the preservation of her ancient inheritance, for the bringing to pass of her hopes for the future.

EVERYONE A SOLDIER

"To-day the battle front is of great depth, and each one of us can be a soldier too. Stand steady, encourage the brave, strengthen the faint-hearted, rebuke the babbler, and root out the hidden traitor. Make good the defence of the country to-day ; go forward to victory tomorrow : for, without victory, there is no hope for the survival of free institutions, culture, or kindness, in the world.

"We are members of a worthy company, China, Russia, America, Britain and a score of others : let each one of us in India be worthy of our own country and of our comrades, for thus shall we make our victory swift and sure.

"I confide in your courage!"

DEMOCRACY AND MINORITIES

Chidambaram.

Speaking before the Annamalay University recently Professor Appadurai of Madras has made some helpful observations about Democracy, which deserve consideration. He says,

"The division of India under the Pakistan scheme would not solve the minority problem, for minorities would continue to exist both in Hindustan and Pakistan. It further invited internal weakness and foreign aggression. The present war bade them re-examine their notions of the value of small states.

"The more urgent task was the discovery of appropriate institutions for the protection of minorities so that a united and free India might grow from strength to strength, nurtured by a democracy suited to the genius of her people and to her social conditions.

MINORITY RIGHTS

To ensure that minorities were not denied their rights by an unsympathetic administration, the best safeguard was an impartial and independent judiciary, and the Government of India Act of 1935 had made ample provision for this. But judicial impartiality was no safeguard against prejudicial administrative policy, and therefore other expedients were necessary.

DEMOCRACY

"Democracy is the most difficult of all forms of government, because it demands the utmost from the common man as well as the leader. But the spiritual effort necessary to work it successfully is worth putting forth. For, properly worked, it encourages the intelligence, self-reliance, initiative and social sense of freemen, by placing the ultimate responsibility for govenment on the citizens themselves ; it makes authority a trust, and ensures equal consideration for all.

"The real question for India is not whether Democracy will work successfully—for, in the twentieth century, placed, as she is, without the continuity of tradition of any form of National Government, she has no desirable alternative to which she can work up,—the question is rather how, and how quickly, she can create those conditions under which Democracy can start and continue to work successfully!"

The Rationalist.

Monday 23-3-1942.

MYSORE TRADITIONS

Sir D'Arcy Reilly, the Chief Justice, speaking at the Bangalore Rotary Club recently, is said to have given expression to some interesting thoughts about Mysore.

The Rotary seems to be one more of the institutions which hopeful men spring on a receptive world,—the League of Nations, Free-Masonry, Toc H, Salvation Army, Scouting, Red Cross and the like. There is a far cry between their original high aims and their ultimate achievements. A few of them achieve some numerical expansion, and the rest are kept alive as the spoonfed possession of a few opulent personages who can once in a way come together, eat a little, drink a little, and breathe out a few high sounding words; and the world goes its usual way, not much better, and not much worse unless the meeting be one held in a Munich Beer Cellar under the guidance of an evil genius like Hitler.

However, the remarks of Sir D'Arcy about Mysore at the Rotary meeting deserve examination. With some of them, of course, we are inclined to agree.

The conception that each State, each human being has an individuality, like his thumb-mark,—which it should discover and develop so as to contribute to the common good, is no doubt a just truth, and if mankind could have the wisdom and the patience to comply with it, it might be a good thing for the world. But that is an ideal state, and whether and when it will come into practice as a dominant world theory God alone knows. One is however inclined to ask whether it is or is not according to the Rotary theory that the Germans are trying to Aryanise or Nazi-ise Europe, and the Russians spoke of Bolshevising the World! Sir D'Arcy would no doubt deny that.

Like a famous British Judge, Justice Darling, Justice Reilly is noted for his candid utterances. Some of them are just and therefore indisputable, but some others are to be passed over as sincere and honest perhaps, but perverse and blinded by prejudice.

His remark, "In season and out of season Mysore is being proclaimed as a Model State. I am against such an attitude," is refreshingly candid, and one with which we are in hearty agreement. Mysore will not become a Model State by the Coue System of repeating the claim from many platforms, Jaganmohan Palace, Rangacharlu Hall or Puttanna Chetty Hall; or having it written down by well-fed tourists in autograph or visitors' books!

There are certain individual items of merit in every State, Hyderabad, Mysore, Cochin, Travancore, Baroda and others, but that could not render one of them a Model State. A Model State is one in which the administration is wise, just, and benevolent, Education is all-round and far-seeing, the Jails are empty, the Courts are not crowded but render Justice efficiently and honestly and not for the sake of quick disposal however erratic, harsh or ruinous, and the people are honest, industrious, contented and happy, and, we must add, capable of valiant self-defence!

We fancy that the blindest and most conceited of Mysoreans will not claim that Mysore stands these tests and comes out victorious. Therefore that statement of Sir D'Arcy has our heartiest concurrence.

But what is the special tradition of Mysore which it has to maintain, and the individual contribution which it has to make to India as a whole, and in what is Mysore "different from British India?"

Geographically, let us note, Mysore is not an exclusive entity like Ceylon, Abyssinia, Nepal, or Tibet. Its boundaries have never been rigid except during the last few generations, and its people are not a solid phalanx owning one language, religion and set of customs. Its bounds have been changing from age to age, often it has been sliced up into bits, and as often merged up with bigger entities according to the vicissitudes of the centuries.

Historically it has belonged to the Kadambas, Pallavas and Gangas, the Cholas, Hoysalas, and the Naiks of Vijayanagar, then the Yadavas, the Sultanate and the

British conquest. It is like a child suffering from measles and small-pox, malaria, typhoid and cholera, just trying to live through and outlive, with little leisure and little freedom to build up body, bones, and sinews! So then where are the traditions which the keen-eyed Chief-Justice has been able to see and we haven't?

Even after the fall of the Sultanate, Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar made only the beginning of building up some traditions, but not for long. And from 1831 to 1881 what was built up was anglicisation under the Commission, during which Mysore was no less British than British India. And since then, the untimely death of one Ruler and minority of another, and a long Dewanship by a "non-national",—a notable Indian administrator no doubt, but not a Mysorean interested in building up its individualistic traditions, did not yield much scope for building up special traditions.

There has thus been no attempt to conceive or build up any traditions, they seem to have been more in thought than in effect, more in the wish than in the achievement. If Sir D'Arcy as an onlooker is aware of things which have escaped our perception, he might perhaps elaborate them on a future occasion.

One remark of Sir D'Arcy strikes us as a gibe at "certain circles in the State," rather than a valid criticism of something really objectionable. He observes, "There is however a tendency in certain circles to be influenced by political happenings in British India. That was perhaps because people in the State read British Indian newspapers."

That, we think, is a very one-sided statement to make. The people in the State read British Indian newspapers to see how much State advertisement is being given to them, and how much the authorities seek to curry the good-will of the British Indian newspapers or their correspondents. They read them to see which British Indian official or public man is likely to get into the State as a major or minor official!

And is it a mistake to be influenced by political happenings in British India? Is it only the public that do so? Are not the authorities copying everything British Indian? Are not the Rulers themselves much concerned over the happenings in British India? And if the people are to be aloof from British Indian politics, why do the Rulers seek to pamper British Indian politicians, and to appoint British Indian job-hunters as Dewans? The people of the States are not blind and deaf and half-wits. They are as knowing and alert as anyone else. And if Dalhousie's policy had continued there would have been no Native State now. They would all have been British India. And British India was not always British India. It was all Native States, big or small, Hindu, or Muslim, or Sikh; and what is good for the people there, is good for the people of the States also, and what the people there are good for, the people of the States are good for also. To think otherwise, or say otherwise, cannot be accepted as right judgment or helpful criticism, whoever says it.

Editor,

MYSORE TRADITIONS

BANGALORE.

"Mysore has her own traditions to maintain and her own contribution to make to the India of the future, and we should not forget this aspect of the matter. Mysore is different from British India, and the political questions which agitate British India should not make Mysore forget her own traditions. Mysore must develop her own individuality more effectively to contribute her share to the India-to-be" said Sir D'Arcy Reilly, speaking at the Bangalore Rotary Club recently.

Sir D'Arcy Reilly said that Rotary sought that its members should develop themselves individually so as to be able to contribute of their best to the common good. In that aspect Rotary had a message to Mysore. In season and out of season Mysore was being proclaimed as a Model State. He was against such an attitude, not because Mysore had no cause to be proud of herself, but because such an attitude was likely to make them rest on their laurels.

Mysore, continued Sir D'Arcy, had great reason to be proud of her Ruling House and her administrators. Her sons had given practical proof that Indians were fit to govern themselves, and the value of that lesson was very great indeed.

There was, however, a tendency in certain circles in the State to be influenced by political happenings in British India. That was, perhaps, because people in the State read British Indian newspapers.

Rotary laid emphasis on individual development so that the best in the individual may be contributed to the common good. In the same way Mysore should remember that she had her own traditions to maintain and her own individual contribution to make to India as a whole. In such conservation, development and contribution of her individual genius to the common good of Ind a lay the progress and welfare of Mysore.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We acknowledge with thanks a handsome daily tear-off desk calendar from the Proprietor, Sharada Electric Press, Lansdowne Buildings, Mysore. Ed.

PAPER SUBSTITUTES

The size of our newspaper has been reduced, and probably you cannot get a paper at all unless you order it in advance. For this you have to thank Hitler who, by occupying Norway and sealing the Baltic, cut off nearly eighty per cent of the materials normally used in the British paper industry.

One of the few good things that arise out of war is a stimulation of inventive genius in the direction of overcoming the difficulties created by the disruption of normal industry, writes Arthur Rudkin, in the 'Adelaide Chronicle." And often such discoveries have immense value after the war is finished.

The present war may result in the discovery of new methods of manufacturing paper, or of a satisfactory substitute for paper.

THEY'VE TRIED WASPS' NESTS

Over 2,000 years ago the Chinese were making soft paper, suited to Chinese brush-writing, out of silk rags and other fibrous materials. The Arabs learnt the art from Chinese prisoners of war at Samarkand in A.D. 700, and taught it to the other Moslems. The Moors of Spain introduced it into Europe. Paper was used in Britain in 1200, but the first English paper-mill was not established until 1492.

During, those 2,000 years, no really satisfactory substitute for paper has been found, and the methods of manufacture have undergone surprisingly little change. Now raw materials have been discovered—or rather, new sources of the old raw material, cellulose or vegetable fibre—but the basic principles of manufacture are almost identical with those used in ancient China.

The first change in the paper industry occurred when European manufacturers substituted linen and cotton rags for silk. These make a hard paper better suited to the steel pen and the printing press. Some 150 years ago it was realized that rags would not satisfy the growing demand for paper, and in the next few years over 2,000 new materials were investigated!

These materials included wasps' nests, manure, nettle-stalks, bracken, grass, peat, straw, reeds, bamboo, and hemp-stalks. Most of them could be made into paper, but low yield and difficulties of collection and transport render the majority of them impracticable.

In 1938 over ninety per cent of the world's paper came from the pulp of wood grown mostly in Scandinavia, the Baltic States and Canada. The only other material of any importance was esparto grass, grown in French North Africa. Now we are reinvestigating some of these other 2,000 raw materials.

In Australia native woods have been tried, but with little success. In Britain oaten straws account for a growing percentage of the paper output. One inventor claims to have found a means of saving the expense of repulping waste paper, by washing it clean so that it can be printed on anew. The day may come when, instead of buying a paper every morning, you may take the same paper back each day for a re-fill!

PROMISING SUBSTITUTE

The search for a substitute for paper itself instead of the raw materials of which it is made has not been overlooked. Several substitutes have been tried, but the purpose of most of these has been to find a means of preserving important documents in a medium more enduring than paper. They include photographic records on glass plates, engravings on stone, and writing burned into the glaze of pottery.

The most promising paper substitute is a material called Asifilm, made from American clays. It tears more easily than paper, but means may be found of overcoming this. Most important of all lines of investigation is microfilm, which goes far beyond being a mere paper *ersatz* in its possible applications!

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H.E. THE VICEROY AND THE PRINCES

In the course of his Address to the Princes' Chamber last week H.E. The Viceroy struck a few notes of caution, warning and advice.

The following portions will be read with interest:

First, I regard it my duty to repeat what I have said in previous addresses to this Chamber regarding the absolute necessity, so far as the smaller States are concerned, for some form of co-operative measures to secure a standard of administrative efficiency which is beyond their individual resources. In my last address. I remarked that steps to this end had already been taken in many parts of India with visible, though not as yet spectacular results. The last year has seen further and encouraging progress, but I regret to observe that the progress has been apparent mainly in one area only.

Elsewhere, there are schemes to this end under consideration; but there are other large areas, comprising many States which, in my judgement, can certainly not afford to stand aloof in this matter, where no sign of this vital principle of co-operation has yet begun to emerge.

It is my duty, therefore, to urge all concerned to realise that when I urged upon this Chamber the necessity for some form of pooling of sovereignty I did not do so without full appreciation of the sacrifices involved, nor yet of the gravity of the eventual consequences which my advice was designed to avert.

Secondly, I should let Your Highnesses know that I have had under consideration a scheme designed to safeguard during the initial years of a young Ruler's responsibilities, of standards achieved under periods of minority administration. A definite policy still remains to be formulated.

But I have reached the preliminary conclusion that the object in view can best be achieved by a formal constitution under which all State business would be transacted in a Council of Ministers over which the Ruler would normally preside, and whose recommendations he would not disregard or override without good reason.

So great are the powers and responsibilities to which Rulers succeed at an early age, and so numerous the pitfalls which beset their footsteps, that no one who has the best interests of the States at heart could, in my opinion, take exception to safeguards of this nature, designed as they are mainly for the purpose of inculcating into young Princes the habit of orderly and methodical disposal of business.

CIVIL LISTS

Thirdly, I should like to say that I was delighted to learn recently that, in spite of all other preoccupations, the vexed question of Civil Lists and privy purses has again been receiving the active attention of Your Highnesses. This problem of deciding what proportion of a State's revenue can appropriately be earmarked for the use of the Ruler and his family, and what precisely are the items which should legitimately come within the scope of privy purse expenditure, is one of the greatest complexity and delicacy. The general principle that such distinctions ought to be made was unanimously accepted at the session of this Chamber in 1928 after a full debate on a resolution moved by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner. Experience has, perhaps, since shown how difficult is the task of translating principle into practice. Nevertheless, it ought to be tackled with courage and resolution.

I applaud, therefore, the foresight and statesmanship of those who are making such determined efforts in that direction. It would, indeed, be a notable achievement if those efforts were to lead to the formulation of some systematic plan likely to commend itself to Rulers as a body, and such as I or my successor could confidently recommend for acceptance by this Chamber, and thereafter by all individual States. I trust, therefore, that the endeavour will energetically be pursued and that, in order that we may not be at cross purposes in so vital a matter, the Chancellor and Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee will not hesitate to take my political Adviser into their confidence before the final stage of their deliberations is reached."

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VOL. 2 No. 28] MONDAY 30—3—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

MYSORE SQUADRON HONOURED

GANDABHERUNDA BADGE PRESENTED

LONDON.

At an inspection of the Mysore Squadron of the R.A.F., Air Vice-Marshal Leigh Mallory presented to the Squadron a badge comprising the coat of arms and emblem of the Maharaja of Mysore.

The emblem has a two-headed eagle, Gandabherunda,—a symbol of might, majesty and victory.

Air Vice-Marshal Mallory congratulated the Squadron on its achievements.

It has participated in 60 operational flights in which it has brought down 16 enemy machines, besides five probables and five known to have been seriously damaged.

Sir Frank Brown, introduced by the Trade Commissioner for Mysore as a personal friend of the Maharaja, presented each of the new members of the Squadron with a Gandabherunda medallion as a gift from the Maharaja.

Sir Frank said that the Maharaja, while ruling an important State of great antiquity, belonged to the same generation as the members of the Squadron and he had been called to rule at the age of 20, showing his high qualities of statesmanship.

* * *

So far so good! But we feel, and the public feel that Mysore should have an Air-Squadron of its own, not of bombers but of fighter planes, manned by Mysoreans. If Australia with the same population as Mysore can provide Air-men, we also can.

And a few anti-air craft guns should be placed on the hill-top in Mysore. No doubt the Goddess on it will give us Her spiritual protection, but Her stock of arms should be enriched with modern ones also, to suit modern warfare! Ed.

MUSLIMS EMPLOYED IN ALL INDIA RADIO

NEW DELHI.

At question time in the Central Assembly lately Sir Reginald Maxwell informed Nawab-zada Liaquat Ali Khan that out of eight substantive posts of Station Director, All India Radio, two were held by Muslims, out of seven Assistant Station Directors one was a Muslim, out of ten Station Engineers one was a Muslim, out of 41 Assistant Engineers six were Muslims, out of 92 technical assistants two were Muslims, and there was not a Muslim among seven Installation and Deputy Installation and Research Engineers.

Replying to the same member the Home Member said Muslims held 18.9 per cent, of gazetted posts in All India Radio. He answered in the negative a further question whether it was a fact that Government had refused to grant reservation of posts for Muslim candidates for the gazetted posts, except in the case of a few posts which had been specifically exempted from the application of orders regarding communal representation.

Sir Reginald added that Government were making every possible effort to facilitate the recruitment of Muslim candidates to technical posts but duly qualified candidates had not been available in sufficient numbers.

* * *

And what is the percentage of other employees? And what the percentage of Muslim radio licencees? And to what community does Mr. Bokhari, Director of A. I. R. belong? Ed.

THE PRESS AND ITS DUTY

HOME SECRETARY SNUBBED

LONDON.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison's, statement in the House of Commons that he had warned the *Daily Mirror* that Government could suppress a newspaper which "systematically published matter calculated to foment opposition to the war effort" brings a warning from several London dailies.

The Times says: "The weapon which Mr. Morrison has produced from his armoury is one to be handled with the utmost care. Anything tending to impede or impair the free play of opinion may do a grave disservice to the interests of the State, above all in time of war, and recoil disastrously upon the administration which imposes it.

"The Government may be offered an assurance that yesterday's reminder to one newspaper will in no way deter the rest from the discharge of their duty!"

NOT DEFEATIST

The *News Chronicle*, declaring that the Government and people are fighting the war, adds: "The purpose of newspaper criticism is not defeatist but the very opposite: not to dissuade the people from supporting the war effort, but to galvanise both Government and the nation to fight and work harder.

"A policy of suppression of opinion is much more likely to spread alarm and despondency, and to divide the nation, than is any article or line of policy in a particular newspaper!"

The *Daily Herald* says:

"It is a hundred times more sensible to permit a newspaper to write foolishly than to take action which might undermine public faith in the Press as an independent medium.

"It was amid the twilight of compulsory censorship that Petain and Laval contrived to do away with legitimate government in France!"

"SARVA VRANA VINASHINI"

Sovereign herbal Ointment for all sorts of ulcers, wounds, boils etc., however obstinate.

½ Tin Rs. 1—4—0 Sample 0—2—0

Postage extra.

Pandit. **P. H. Chandrabhan Singh,**
Cheluvamba Agrahar,
MYSORE.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

WAR AND WOMEN

"War had once been an Institution in which men fought and women wept. Now it had become a Chamber of Horrors in which men fought and women fought, and only children suffered! There were no heroes now, no wild cheering, no waving of hand-kerchiefs at Victoria Station, no swaggering of beribboned veterans. This new warfare summoned women to the same dangers as men. For the first time in recorded history, women, whose honour it was to perpetuate the human race, were called upon to fight in a war which might well extinguish all that is best in that human race. Women brought Socrates into the world, and Christ and Galilio, and St. Francis and Thomas More. Now they had to put on steel hats and asbestos gloves and gas masks, and be ready to go through Inferno!"

A. G. MACDONELL.

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HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

The Nawab of Cinhatari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, addressing the Hyderabad State Legislative Council last week, referred to the death of Sir Akbar Hydari and said: "Sir Akbar has left traces in almost every branch of the administration, and we shall not forget easily the services he rendered to education in the State and to the Osmania University, as well as the interest he took in the preservation of ancient monuments and historical records."

WAR SITUATION

Referring to the war situation he said that although no immediate attack of any kind was apprehended, Government had set up an organisation to put in effect as swiftly as possible precautionary measures to protect life and property against possible air attacks.

Rs. 25 lakhs had been sanctioned for this purpose, he said, and instructions were being given to all sections of the population through lectures, by the Press, and the wireless.

"Let us hope our fears will turn out to be exaggerated and that the aggressor will soon be countered, but let us not err on the side of complacency. While steering clear of panic, let us at the same time be prepared for the worst and act with calm and courage and resolve."

REFORMS

Referring to constitutional reforms, he said that despite the war the constitutional scheme had not been postponed, but was being expedited.

The same attitude, he said, characterised Government's policy in all matters affecting the welfare of the people and the progressive needs of the administration.

In this connexion, he pointed out, Government were considering a scheme to reduce salaries of new entrants to gazetted ranks in the State service, ultimately reducing the expenditure by Rs. 10 lakhs.

Government had already granted remissions and *taccavi* loans to the extent of Rs. 24,00,000, while suspensions of revenue to the tune of over Rs. 12 lakhs had been ordered in various parts of the State.

The Nawab expressed gratification that spokesmen of different communities and parties in the State had expressed adherence to the united purpose and complete co-operation in measures adopted by Government to meet any possible eventuality.

He concluded: "When the time arrives after the danger is past to assess the full worth of these public endeavours I am sure that in them will be found the germs of lasting understanding based on the conception that we are all subjects and servants of one sovereign, citizens of a common State, and that we must all rally round the person of His Exalted Highness and his House.

"Hyderabad has a distinct place of its own and special interests, but it is not its desire to stand in the way of the legitimate aspirations of British India, and seeks freedom to develop itself to its full stature according to its own genius and its rights.

"That is why we welcome even at this grave hour the visit to India of Sir Stafford Cripps, charged with a commission at once difficult and noble!"

PRINTING *in English, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, and Sanskrit.*

POSTERS, LETTER-HEADS AND BOOK-WORK.

Charges Moderate.

THE MANAGER,
CORONATION PRESS,
CHAMARAJA ROAD, MYSORE.

The Rationalist.
Monday 30-3-1942.

TAXING PEOPLE

Some people wish to live up to their names. The Finance Member of the Government of India, Sir Jeremy Raisman, seems to be one of them. Ever since he undertook to find money for running the India Government, he has been *raising* things, be it taxes, duties, or charges. He has been raising postage, M. O. and telegraph charges, raising excise and customs duties, and raising Income-Tax; so that, thanks to him, the cost of living of the whole country has raised itself! He raises even falling things. He raised the price of Silver which was falling, and now silver has raised itself like a balloon, with its elder sister Gold, and the balloon does not look like bursting!

Postage which used to be 3 pies for cards is now 300 per cent of that; and the 6 pies for covers has become 250% of that!

The test of civilisation is that it must make deer things cheap, and not cheap things deer. It must make difficult things easy. It must enable one to achieve much with little. And not make everything more and more a problem!

We do not know what kind of man Sir Roland Hill was. But he has left an indelible name as the man who introduced Penny Postage, more indelible than Ford's who introduced the 500 dollar car!

But take our Indian Financiers, Grigg, Schuster, Raisman. They are all of the type of Lord North, and are to be remembered for the duties they impose, afresh or in addition. But generally they are forgotten after their regime, and drag weary lives in Chelsea or Maida-Vale, with shaking fingers and aching knees, recounting to a bored audience, over a peg of beer, how they twitted their colleagues, silenced the Assembly, or bamboozled the public, when they were in power!

We are forced to the above reflections by the arguments with which Sir Jeremy Raisman met the opposition to his proposal to impose Income Tax on persons drawing from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 a year. We do not know what the shades of Mill and Marshall have to say about them. But they have struck most readers as far-fetched and perverse!

We give his arguments in their own sequence. He said,

"It was not merely a case of raising revenue, by lowering the minimum taxable income. Even on that basis, he would have been prepared to argue that, at a time like the present, it was justifiable to carry the demands of the State to the individual as low down as the classes which the proposals would affect.

But it was not merely a proposal to raise more revenue. It was a proposal which was in line with generally accepted thought in all countries as to some of the ways by which the fundamental economic difficulties of the times could be tackled.

The scheme was particularly devised to make it worth while for the assessee to choose the option of saving rather than paying tax.

The object was to furnish an inducement to him to endeavour to postpone, even at a little sacrifice, his claim for consumption in order to reduce the effect on the price level. He emphasised that the purchasing power of the income classes concerned, estimated at Rs. 100 crores, tended to push up the price level; and that the volume of purchasing power would be affected by the proposal to tax lower incomes."

Well, if the State has reached such a dire stage as to need money from the humblest for its,—not extravagant,—but necessary expenses, then it would be futile for any citizen to question his right to impose such a taxation. But that would mean that the State has sought to stint, economise, get the full pound's worth per each pound that it spends, and then as the needs go even beyond all that, imposes fresh taxation on sources which can bear it without sweating or without starving. As a matter of fact it is not apparent that he has made sure that Defence Department is spending its 100 crores with sufficient check or scrutiny to safe-guard at least against leakages if not against wastages. We mean that if the requisites of the Department could all be achieved with Rs. 50 crores if economically and incorruptibly spent, then to say, "we will

give a *carte blanche* to the spenders, and get the deficit by taxing a further class of the public," is not statesman-like, to say the least!

Then he speaks of some "generally accepted thought in all countries." What are "all countries?" Do they include occupied Europe, and unoccupied Europe, and North Africa, and South America? Have the Dominions accepted the thought? And in India who has accepted "the thought" except himself? We know of none except himself.

To speak of making it "worth while for the assessee to choose the option of saving rather than paying the tax," is to reduce the Finance Bill to the level of a vapid Co-operative legislation! Does he want the public to save or to pay tax? If the former, then the argument about Government requiring more money and therefore taxing the public falls to the ground!

And his object in requiring people to save is more curious still. And each one of his statements in that connection is incorrect.

He stated in his reply that the number of persons affected by the new tax would be some 75 lakhs. The purchasing power of 75 lakhs of persons with Rs. 1000 to 2000 income is not Rs. 100 crores but over Rs. 1000 crores!

The tax, he says, is intended to limit their demand for goods so that their demand may not push up the price-level. Price level is increased when buyers have an increase in their income, as in the case of the members of the Supply and Defence Departments, where the men of the family get extra incomes, and the women of the family also get new incomes of their own. Price level is not affected by the steady and normal income of the Rs. 1000 a year class of persons. The purchasing power which would be reduced by the new tax of Rs. 7 and odd per Rs. 1000 is not therefore Rs. 1000 crores or even 100 crores, but a paltry 5 and odd crores. To talk of it as affecting the price level is simply absurd!

Let us also note that this class has already had its purchasing power much reduced by the all-round increase in the cost of living owing to increased general taxation, increased transport charges, and absence or decrease of supplies. This class is the back-bone and "steel-frame" not only of the Government but also of the community at large. It is they who "carry out" things in the administration and in public life, or see that they are carried out. Their physical fitness and mental efficiency ought to be safeguarded by the State when it is engaged in a life and death-struggle. Instead of that, Sir Jeremy Raisman talks of making them forego their necessities and living on less and less, and both he and his Secretary flourish an incoherent jumble of arguments, and a worshipful world is expected to swallow them!

Editor.

WAR PROFITS IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Edmund Toland, counsel for the House of Representatives Committee investigating the high profits of companies making war supplies for the United Nations today told the Naval Affairs Committee that the profits of one firm were "astounding."

The firm is engaged in the manufacture of aeroplane starters and holds over 58 million dollars' worth of war contracts. "It is a wilful dissipation of Government money," declared Mr. Toland

He said that while the company reported 10 per cent profit, Navy Department officials found they were making 100 per cent! The Secretary to the president of the company alone received 39,000 dollars, asserted Mr. Toland.

A former civil servant admitted to the Committee that after he had been employed by the firm for 45 days he had received 11,000 dollars in bonuses besides his regular salary at the rate of 36,000 dollars!

* * * *

We were wondering how Mr. Roosevelt's staggering War-budget amounts were made, and how they were spent! We know now how they are spent! We hope that the new American businesses now being brought into India are not of this type. **Ed.**

SHOULD ONE SAVE TO PROSPER?

"No successful boy ever saved any money. They spent it just as fast as they could for things to improve themselves." So saying, Henry Ford's self-starter for life arouses intense pro and con discussion in the press. "Like all rules for success, this calls for no end of interpretations, modifications and exceptions" in the opinion of "The Wall Street Journal." It is his opening remark, and not the second sentence, that will be remembered, according to the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette," which calls it "Henry's slip," and predicts that "he will doubtless never get through having to explain it." The head of the Boy Scouts of America, James H. West, is quoted in news dispatches as saying that Ford "is spreading pernicious doctrine," for "it is exceptional for one to make a success in life who has not learned thrift in boyhood." Likewise the thirteen-year-old President Johnson of the Junior Bank in Weaton, Illinois, broke into the news columns with a telegram to Ford reading: "I hope you didn't mean what the papers printed in an interview with you. We have formed our Junior Bank to teach boys and girls to save regularly for useful purposes. How could you have started without some one's savings to start on?" Among papers which think Ford is at least partly wrong the Detroit "Free Press" declares:

"We are old-fashioned enough to believe that, for the great majority of boys and girls in this country, the philosophy of Poor Richard is more salutary than that attributed to Mr. Ford." As it is easier to learn to spend than to save, young people should first be grounded in economy. They will learn how to spend soon enough."

"INTELLIGENT ADVICE"

Yet enthusiastic approval is voiced in many papers, although frequently tempered with cautionary suggestions. "Thrice valuable is this counsel of Mr. Ford's" according to the New York "Herald Tribune," "for it is intelligent, it comes from a man who has made a vast fortune by following it, and it will be far more acceptable to the young than the maxims of Benjamin Franklin." Further—

"Youth, being youth, can get plenty of fun out of life without riches. Many of the builders of the nation look back with no regrets on the days of their early struggles, when money went far more easily than it came, and never tarried long in their hands. To have wasted it in skimping and saving would have been to throw away a treasure far greater than any fortune which could be built by counting the pennies and dimes."

"Wherever spirited youth foregathers these days, there will be three cheers and a tiger for Henry Ford," chimes in the "Providence Journal," remarking that he can point to himself and his friend, Thomas Edison, as examples that prove his argument, for "they were both past forty before they got their financial heads above water." In similar vein the New York "Evening Post" asserts that Mr. Ford "strikes a new and refreshing note" in "advice freely showered on the young"—

"Advice which will be relished for being so much easier to follow than the conventional adages about thrift and about 'pennies saved being pennies earned.' But it has the shrewdness we would expect of Mr. Ford. What he really advocates is not spending money, but investing it. He would have the boy of ability using what he can earn for the self-improvement which would enable him to earn more, until he reaches that fortunate state when he has so much that he doesn't know how to spend it.

"While his statement is not so radical as it may at first appear, it is far sounder doctrine than that which lays all emphasis upon saving. The question remains of how money may be spent wisely, and that is quite as much a test of success as earning it."

Such advice is by no means new, numerous editorial writers are reminded. The Asheville (N.C.) "Citizen," recalls the criticism of "the nickel nursers" by Radium King Flannery of Pittsburgh, who declared that "the boy who is taught only to save money is handicapped for the life struggle unless there is enough common sense or genius in him to offset the pernicious teaching." Flannery went on to say.

"No stingy or miserly man ever makes a big success in business. The fellow who is always watching the dimes with jealous care gets his mind lopsided. He is thinking too much of holding on, and not enough of getting on. Business, if it is correctly engaged in, has its adventurous phase. The merchant prince is one who has known how to take a chance to respond nobly to the lure of high emprise."

The "Citizen" then adds:

"In his advice to boys to spend their money in self-improvement, Mr. Ford reiterated the Flannery philosophy. It is, as a matter of fact, an ancient philosophy. The Golden Fleece comes to no man save as the reward of an adventurous spirit. He who nurses the nickels misses the knockouts. He probably will have enough to live on, but no sculptor will get a fee for making a statue of him when he is dead. The world belongs to the audacious!"

On the other hand, the Chicago "Evening Post" recalls that the late "Wheat King" James A. Patten, "insisted that young men should save half their incomes," and it goes on with emphasis:

"Who can doubt that the great majority of young men in Chicago would have better prospects if

they lived on one-half their incomes and saved the rest? It is the only hope for men of mediocre ability—the only assurance they can have of a comfortable old age. It is different, however, with men of extraordinary talent. They can not and should not be tied down to constant self-denial as the majority must be in order to succeed. That is to say, the maxims Franklin wrote for the common people do not apply to superior individuals. They would be hampered rather than helped by them because of their natural ability to succeed in large affairs, rather than by small savings. But for all men exercise in self-denial is a wholesome experience."

FORD VS. ROCKEFELLER

"To save or not to save, that is the question," somewhat confusing perhaps to the Jersey City "Journal," which contrasts Rockefeller and Ford as exemplars and advice givers. There is John D., who has "amassed more dimes than any other man in the world;" who "gives away shiny new dimes to all the little boys and girls he sees—and likes and advises them to put them in the bank, with lots of sisters and cousins and aunts," and then "along comes Henry Ford, another one of the 'richest men in the world,' on his way to the White House to dinner, giving out a few words on the success-value of spending instead of saving." "Alas and alack! What is a poor boy to do now?" exclaims the "Journal."

That the Ford doctrine applies only to the exceptional person is pointed out by many editors. The New York "World" asks:

"How many of us in these days can follow with profit the example of two such exceptional men as Ford and Edison? Edison by his inventions and Ford by his demonstration of the possibilities of quantity production have helped to make it more difficult for the average man to have a business of his own. He can not, therefore, spend his money as they did. The best that he can do is to save it and allow some great business enterprise to act as his proxy in spending it productively."

The original Ford interview in the Associated Press read:

"You often hear advice given to young boys that to succeed they must work and save their money. This is partly wrong. No successful boy ever saved any money. They spent it as fast as they could for things to improve themselves. Citing Edison as never having had any money until he got so much he couldn't spend it," he added: 'Instil in the minds of the young men that they will never get anywhere without work. I never knew a young man that was worth five cents that wouldn't work, and even occasionally get into trouble in his efforts to learn.'

Later, in view of all the discussion stirred up, Mr. Ford gave out a second statement, sticking to his guns against simply "putting money in the bank," and advising:

"Invest in yourself until you are forty. It is time enough to save when you can earn more than you can spend wisely. But you will never get to that point by saving!"

SINGAPORE: THE LION CITY

SINGAPORE, the Dreaded Den of British Lion,
His far east fortress, guardian of peace,
In Oceans vast, far east and west of Ind,
Has passed, Alas! into hostile hands anon!
Ought we to sing the song of sorrow now
And so forget our Duty's urgent call?
May be, a moment foes of peace gambol
In crafty gamble of this evil war.
The noble lion now taken aback has ope
His eyes, sees far and wide into space and time,
Has planned his grand majestic move to end
This once and once for all the pricks and pranks
Of wars; the lion is pricked and roused; he eyes
The mischief all around; in firm resolve
He pools his strength, in regress for the nonce,
To pounce in omnibus strength and overtop
The foes and lay the tempest of the wars
Of greed and grinding tyranny!
Churchill there, of lion soul and resolute!
He wavers not, undaunted works he on;
Nor praise nor blame he heeds, a noble heart!
Has laid the seed of success deep enough,
That it may grow so strong and firm a tree,
No wind nor tempest ever so strong could shake,
With patience watch the seed to sprout and grow,
Disturb it not in course of growth, be calm,
Work and work undaunted, on and on!

Look not back to groan and bore,
Work you have and much; and more!

Ne'er downcast, though stumbling oft,
Strive and strive to rise aloft!

Comrades, all to Victory!
Up high hills and crags too steep
Down through valleys low or deep
Marching all to Victory!

D.L.A.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪಾಪಗಳು 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0

AIR RAIDS

Citizens!

Have you studied the A.R.P. Rules?
Or have you laughed at
and ignored them?
After laughing at their language
or their naivete,

Study them. Practise them,
And teach them to your children!

It will be good for this war!
It will be good for the next war!
The Japs build their Towns and Homes
to guard against volcanoes!
You build your homes and lives
to guard against Air Raids!

And "Always Be Prepared!"

Says

THE CONTROLLER,
A. R. P., MYSORE.

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 29] MONDAY 6—4—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

A PEN PICTURE

The rise of Sir Stafford Cripps to the rank of a statesman has been so unopposed and sudden that we are finding it hard to sum up the man. Is he really great, or are we fooling ourselves?

Only the other day he was an amateur diplomat of less renown than Philip Kerr and, later, Lord Lothian. Before that he was a terrifying outsider who dared to make remarks about Buckingham Palace.

Now he will walk on Indian soil with authority to negotiate a new relationship between his country and India at a time when that continent faces invasion unprepared. He will walk with the commanding certitude of Warren Hastings, yet with the personal modesty and asceticism of a life which can compare with that of Gandhi.

And this is the man who recently returned with an Astrakhan cap from the snows of Russia. And spoke to us homely Englishmen in a calm restrained manner we liked. And became overnight one of our chief national figures.

VARIED CAREER

Certainly he is difficult to get into perspective. He left Winchester with the intention of being a scientist; read a paper to the Royal Society; managed a chemical factory in his twenties; earned £30,000 a year at the Bar; neither drinks alcohol nor eats meat nor lives luxuriously but smokes and adores the real simplicities of country life; is a man of principle and a believer in the Christian religion.

His early political career was a downright failure, ending with his expulsion from the Labour Party, which could not agree with his "Popular Front" policy. But was it a total failure? No; because it established his reputation for suicidal honesty—and that is the foundation of his political fortunes today.

For a time he had no outspoken critics—there are such things as political honeymoons—but he had doubters. Indeed, contemporary political opinion is one of wide-eyed scepticism. Though no one doubts his courage, character and brains, some doubt his judgement, others his patience, others his warmth of feeling, others his team spirit.

CHANGE AFTER MOSCOW?

But word has gone round that Sir Stafford has changed since his long exile in Moscow and Kuibisnev—those who know him best seem most struck by his growth of stature.

What is the change?

Just that he has more judgement, patience, warmth, more team spirit.

And why?

Some say it is because he has been watching real war and been spared the battle of Whitehall, and has not been worn by day-to-day inter-departmental compromises that turn a statesman into a weary bureaucrat.

Some that the simplicity of his intelligence, his ease and self-mastery coming fresh into our complicated and distracted scene have taken the size of things and seen them in a perspective which we had lost.

Others remember that no man can become a great advocate without learning how to make subtle things clear and hard things plain to 12 ordinary honest men.

CHURCHILL AND CRIPPS

What is it that Churchill likes about Cripps? His command of himself, his nerve, his calm in adversity, his intelligence, his humour, his directness. He is one of the many friends whom the Prime Minister is apt to call "my boy," and who call him back "Winston"—but one of the few to whose opinion he would defer.

Have they always been friends? Oddly enough, they have. They are ideologically and temperamentally different, and live contrasting lives.

There is one other thing. They are equal and alike in the two qualities which matter today—courage and patriotism.

But their differences are in many ways complementary. The bull dog determination and artistic power of Winston, and the idealism and crystal-clear intellect of Sir Stafford make up a partnership and not rivalry!

The Indian Reforms Scheme

:o:

New Delhi.

The conclusions of the British War Cabinet set out below are those which Sir Stafford Cripps has brought with him for discusion with Indian leaders, and the question as to whether they will be implemented will depend upon the outcome of those discussions, which are now taking place.

" His Majesty's Government, having considered the anxieties expressed in this country, and in India, as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of Self-Government in India.

" The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion, associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic and external affairs.

1. " The right of any Province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides.

With such non-acceding provinces, should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union, and arrived at by a procedure analogous to that here laid down.

2. " The signing of a treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the constitution-making body. This treaty will cover all necessary matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands ; it will make provision, in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, for the protection of racial and religious minorities: but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other member States of the British Commonwealth.

AFTER THE WAR

" His Majesty's Government, therefore make the following declaration :

(*a*) " Immediately upon the cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in the manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India.

(*b*) " Provision shall be made, as set out below, for the participation of Indian States in the constitution-making body.

(*c*) " His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the constitution so framed, subject only to :

" Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the constitution, it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation.

COMPOSITION OF BODY TO FRAME CONSTITUTION

(*d*) " The constitution-making body shall be composed as follows, unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities :

" Immediately upon the result being known of the provincial elections which will be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the lower houses of Provincial Legislature, proceed to the election of the constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation. This new body shall be in number about 1/10th of the number of the electoral college.

" Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives (the number of representatives will follow) in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole, and with the same powers as British Indian members.

DEFENCE OF INDIA

(e) " During the critical period which now faces India, and until the new constitution can be framed, His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for, and retain the control and direction of the Defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the people of India.

" His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations.

" Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India."

MEDICAL AND SANITARY CONFERENCE

KOLAR.

Opening the 14th session of the Mysore Medical and Sanitary Conference at Kolar, Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, referred to the need for a more equitable distribution of medical institutions over different areas. He said:

" In 1928, when the first of these Medical Conferences was opened, the expenditure on medical relief in the State was a little over Rs. 11 lakhs. We have now an expenditure somewhere double that figure. Are we sure that the benefits from that increase in expenditure are distributed equitably over the country at large? Are the benefits commensurate with the expenditure? How largely does rural medical relief come into our scheme of things? A statistical table gives us one medical institution to every 84 sq. miles. In spite of that there are, I fear, far too many linear miles between a large number of people and the nearest medical institution. This is particularly true of rural areas.

NEEDS OF VILLAGES

" We have no reason to be self-complacent until everyone of our villages commands adequate medical facilities. From that ideal we are still far off. The solution of this problem lies, not in having more institutions per square mile, but in a more equitable distribution of relief. Some of our hospitals achieve wonders in the treatment of most complicated cases. But of what avail is it to the man miles and miles off who is dying of some simple disease? Many epidemics still prevail over wide spaces of our country. I have seen in the Irwin Canal Area and other places, including Malnad, whole villages decimated by malaria. A harmonious readjustment of future expansion without serious disturbance to existing alignments, is a task of much complexity to which our best efforts have to be devoted.

" A more comprehensive scheme for the control of epidemics may have to be our next immediate step in this direction, I find that the prevailing tendency is to treat Public Health and Medical Relief as independent units. Concerted action, whenever possible, and closer collaboration between the two Departments is, I should think, the more advantageous course.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS

" The question of indigenous medical systems has so large a practical bearing on the present situation that I think they are well worth our earnest consideration. Especially at the present time when our usual drug supplies are too costly or unobtainable, it is necessary to make a serious approach to this subject. Indigenous systems have served and are still serving the country, and in them may be found an answer to some at least of our medical problems. In this connection, I commend to the earnest consideration of your body the formation of a research section to investigate the efficacy of the indigenous medicines so that standard medicines may be manufactured."

BOOK REVIEW

[" ರೈತನ ಏಳಿಗೆ," or Ryot's Rise, by Mr. D. Krishna Iyengar, M.A., 266 p.p. Price Rs. 1—8—0. Address not given.]

This is a companion volume to the author's previous book " ರೈತನ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ," or " Ryot's World." It is a comprehensive survey of the several lines of development which the Mysore ryots should undertake in order to prosper. Beginning with a general survey of village life, the author devotes his chapters to village reconstruction in the fields of agriculture, education, industries, co-operation, and village Panchayats.

Not only writers on Mysore and Indian conditions but also writers on Asiatic, European, and American methods of rural reconstruction are referred to and applied to the subject on hand. He has made a wide study of the various writers on these topics, and presents copious quotations. It is a scholarly, painstaking and elaborate production, and the author deserves credit for making so valuable a contribution to Kannada book-lore.

The style is fluent, but rather overladen with Sanskrit combinations not easily understandable by the average Kannada reader. We think that the language of such books should be simpler and more colloquial. The views expressed are those generally in vogue, according to which the ryot should increase his production, get educated, learn industries, take advantage of co-operation, and participate in local self-government. Only one thing is overlooked, *i.e.*, military training and self-defence, which seems to be absolutely necessary in the times that we are entering. That apart, the book covers a wide field, and presents much useful material in a handy form. As such the author deserves both appreciation and thanks.

Ed.

The Rationalist.

Monday 6-4-1942.

THE MAGNA CARTA

Sir Stafford Cripps deserves to rank with Burke, Sheridan, and Fox, Lord William Bentink, Sir Thomas Munro and Edwin S. Mantagu, whose names are cherished by Indians as friends of India. Modest, unassuming, and without bluster, Sir Stafford has already some spectacular and historic achievements to his credit.

By its conquest of Poland and the Baltic States, Russia had become anathema to Great Britain. As Britain's representative to Russia under such circumstances, he has brought about the wearing down of Russia's resentment and Britain's prejudice, and the creation of a second front so as to afford Great Britain some respite, and if we may say so without offence to those two great countries,—made England and America,—the bastions of capitalism,—serve as "hod-men" to the great communistic State! And in his own career too, though it is not so long ago that he was expelled from his party, he heads all parties to-day as the Leader of the House of Commons! And now he has come to us as the peace-maker between Great Britain and India, a great role, and, if he succeeds, he should go down in history as one of the greatest British statesmen for all time!

We fancy that Sir Stafford is the real author of the draft of the Declaration, and that he should have got it sanctioned by the other dominant members of the Cabinet,—born imperialists disdainful of the rights of subject peoples,—speaks volumes to his personality.

The scheme is more like an ink-blotch sketch of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore than an elaborate painting by Raphael or Ravivarma. Drop a blot of ink on paper, and draw lines from it as your fancy goes or hand moves. It may turn out a bird with wings, a quadruped with legs, or a quadruped with wings like Kamadhenu, or a bird with two heads like our own Gandabherunda!

So the scheme is a rough scheme, a hasty scheme, to meet the urgency of the hour,—a "take it and go to hell" sort of scheme, and not an elaborate, long drawn out red-tape scheme of the old Lionel Curtis type.

Indian leaders have clamoured for Dominion Status with the right to secede, self-determination of the constitution of the Government, and national government during the war.

These form the basis of the scheme. Next comes the fact that the country is not one province, but several autonomous provinces. That fact too is accepted, and the scheme states, the provinces shall have their own Governments, and voluntarily decide to join the Union.

What is the alternative? Shall it be said that they shall be compelled to join the Union by force of arms as in the case of the Southern States of U. S. A.? Obviously not. As it is, the Andhras want to break away from Madras, the Malayalees want a Kerala Province, the Kannada folk talk of breaking away from both Madras and Bombay, and possibly Hyderabad. While such tendencies prevail, how could the scheme say, the Provinces must automatically combine? And if India is one nation, and the urge for its unity and for its rank in the comity of nations is firing the heart of every Indian, where is the fear that the autonomous provinces will refuse to combine?

Let us remember that we have been saying that freedom is not to be given us by Britain but to be earned or won by ourselves. Are we now prepared to say that Unity is not to be achieved by ourselves, but is to come to us as a gift from Great Britain? We think not. And let nobody say so. Unity is not a matter of steel shackles, but of mutual good-will and commonness of aim and purpose.

In the world of strife which we are entering, which Province, and which State can remain aloof and independent? When great leviathans like Russia, 5 times the size of India, U. S. A., twice the size of India, Great

Britain, most majestic of empires, Australia and Canada, each twice as big as India, have to combine in order to cope with the enemy, can the Provinces and States of India, paltry as they are, dare to say that they will not enter the Union? To say that would be to utter their own death-knell!

Therefore the conception of autonomous provinces voluntarily combining in a Union is not ill-meant or Machiavellian, but perfectly sound and justifiable.

In this country with the traditions and sentiments of thousands of years, the provinces should take to the idea of Union as a duck takes to water. Over 180 years ago in America, a diffuse, conglomerate people, drawn from the four corners of Europe, with nothing to bring them together, but torn with hatred, rivalries, and jealousies, faced this experiment, and to-day stand together as a well-knit, prosperous whole. They are still named the "United States of America."

And but twenty years ago in far-flung and inaccessible Russia, with self-centred and almost primitive peoples, practically with little inter-communication, a similar Union was joyfully launched out, and to-day the "Union of Socialist and Soviet Republics" is thinking and acting as one man.

Are our leaders afraid that neither self-interest nor the examples of U. S. A., and U. S. S. R., will weld us into a Union, but that the country will be disintegrated into bits like brittle glass? Let them not count themselves leaders and utter such thoughts! And let us not utter such thoughts for shame!

The objection to Defence being reserved, were it normal times, would be perfectly sound, but to say that at this time when practised militarists of a life-time are floundering without knowing what to do, is it claimed that Mr. Aney, or ever Mr. Jawaharlal or Sir Sikandar, could handle the defence of the country with any credit? We fancy not. And as the right of India to be represented in the Imperial and Pacific War Councils is conceded, where is the harm in conceding to Britain the function of managing the Defence during the war?

It therefore seems to us clear, not being professional politicians with an eye to power, that the Cripps' scheme is quite a respectable offer by Great Britain, and worthy of being accepted without demur, or with demur, if the leaders so prefer! *Editor.*

ANGLO-INDIAN ATTITUDE

BANGALORE.

"Having contributed as largely as we have in manpower, money and moral support to the success of the cause for which the British Empire is now bringing into operation all her resources, it would be ridiculous for the Anglo-Indian community even to pretend to raise a voice against the granting of Dominion Status to India," said Mr. T. R. H. Peck, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Europeans' Association Bangalore, recently.

Mr. Peck said they were in the midst of a great crisis and there was need for a great re-orientation in their ways of thinking and living.

The reaction of respensible members and leaders of the community to Sir Stafford Cripps's mission was clearly defined in a resolution in New Delhi.

SAFEGUARDS

All that the community could ask for was a reasonable measure of cultural, political and economic safeguards in the future constitution in the same manner as every other community had done.

Mr. Peck appealed to members of the community to join the Association in full strength and strengthen the hands of the leaders of the community.

He also urged them to join the defence forces and volunteer for service in A.R.P. and as Civic Guards.

Mr. Peck opposed the proposed retrocession of the C. and M. Station to the Mysore Durbar, and he felt that due weight should be given to the expressed wish and feelings of the people of the C. and M. Station, who, he contended were against retrocession.

* * * *

Mr. Peck is willing that India may be given back to Indians, but the area which Britain has borrowed from Mysore should not be given back to Mysore, but to Mr. Peck! Ed.

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LANGUAGE

I love every language, because every language has its own beauty—its own beauty in structure and the mode of expression. Thoughts are universal, their differences depend on culture. Language is the vehicle of expression of thought. If I know more languages than one, I can express my thought equally and accurately in any of the languages I know, provided, of course, that my knowledge of those languages is equally good. Because I know one language best I cannot despise the other languages.

Culture is subject to evolution and improvement, so also thought and language. In these days of contact with one another of the various countries and peoples all over the globe it is impossible to think of culture and thought segregation. The give and take process has gone too far to admit of any withdrawal. The patriotism of the coming generation ought rightly to be a world-patriotism in opposition to country-patriotism. *Will I will I*, the trend is there.

The world of a tortoise, it is said, is bounded by the limits of the well or pond in which it lives. The world of man extends to his home, town, country or the entire earth according to what he is in culture and thought and the extent of his patriotism. This disposes of the mentalities of those that entertain the notions of Kannada-nad, Tamil-nad, Telugu-nad, Urdu-nad and the like.

Dear Editor, as you have already said in your leader of 9-2-42, "it is obvious therefore that the defect is not really of the language but of oneself. With a wider culture and larger knowledge, you would discover merits, attractions, beauties in other languages no less than in your own." About Sanskrit I have said,

ಆರ್ಷೇಯವಾಣೀ ಖಲು ಮಾನನೀಯಾ ಕಾಲೇ ನವೀನೇಽಪಿ
ಸುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಾ ಸಾ। ನನ್ವದ್ರಿರಾಜಸ್ಯ ಹಿಮಾಲಯಸ್ಯ ಪ್ರೌಢಿ
ಸ್ಥಿರಾ ಕಾಲವಿಪರ್ಯಯೇಽಪಿ ?

Sanskrit is the language come down to us from Sages of Yore. Is it not to be respected even in these modern times? It is a highly cultured language. Though ages have gone by and times have changed, is not the greatness of the Himalayas, the King of mountains, permanent? It is said that the original home of man was in Central Asia, at the foot of the Himalayas. At any rate it was there that the germ of culture proceeded in all directions on this earth. Their language was Sanskrit or the ancient Sanskrit. As rivers in their course take with them the mud and sediments in their previous course and leave some of them here and there and take new ones in their further course, while their waters may acquire changes in taste by reason of the differences of the lands through which they flow, so have been the modifications in the original language which the men took with them in their journey in all directions.

As for the Sanskrit language you have said much more on authority. "The intellectual debt of Europe to Sanskrit literature has been undeniably great. It may perhaps become greater still in the years to come" (Professor Macdonnell). You have quoted Sir William Jones about the wonderful structure, perfection, copiousness and exquisite refinement of the Sanskrit language. This refined and perfect language combines various qualities possessed separately by other tongues (Schlegel). To despise Sanskrit is like a modern creature hating the very flesh and blood which gave it origin and to which it owes its very being.

Speaking of modern languages we must treat them with fraternal love and consider the usefulness of each so far as it goes. This fraternal love suggests to us how much more we should love and revere the parent. The English language has become so universal that we cannot do without it for world knowledge. It is not rigid. It is pliable and adaptable to any thought. That is also due to the extent to which that language is made use of by so many peoples of the earth. Make Sanskrit a language of every-day use. It will soon become easy to learn and an easy medium to express anything. Is it more difficult to learn than the English language? In Mysore we think that Kannada is the easiest. To be able to talk does not mean possessing a good knowledge of the language. Common people speak and write; do they talk grammatically and spell correctly? Can even the educated speak or write freely without introducing Sanskrit words or other foreign words too? Those who hate Sanskrit cannot write an essay of a thousand words without using a Sanskrit word or a word corrupted or derived from Sanskrit.

All our religious books are in Sanskrit. We have to use that language in performing all our daily rites and occasional rituals. If we banish Sanskrit and all philoscphic and literary masterpieces in that language from our world, ours will be a world of heretics and barbarians! I happened a few months ago to read in a Kannada monthly an imitation Ramayana with the names Thimma and Thimmi for Rama and Sita. Evidently the writer of that Ramayana had no fear of the great Hero and the virtuous Heroine coming down to our level to take action for defamation in our Courts of Law!

I agree with you that there is no difficulty in any one learning any language or languages other than one's own mother tongue, unless one is bigotted, intolerant, clannish and given to hatred. It is real culture to know of all or as many religions as possible and to learn as many languages and the literature in those languages.

With all our experiences of the world we cannot be ignorant of the Nature's Law. The one law of nature is 'give and take' by whatever name we may call it. This law is working in every sphere—big or small. To violate this law would be unnatural and destructive. Co-operation is the only way to world welfare!

D.L.A.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY

Mr. L. S. Raju, M.A., B.L., writes:—

As certain incorrect and misleading statements have appeared in the Press about the Party, I have been authorised by the Party to issue the following statement for the information of the public:—

Mr. C. N. Narasinga Rao resigned his membership of the Bangalore City Municipal Congress Party and of the Mysore Congress not because he had any acute differences with the Party or the Congress on any question of principle or policy, but because the Party did not elect him as its candidate for Municipal Presidentship. There is absolutely no truth in the allegation that there was an unofficial agreement or understanding to choose Mr. C. N. Narasinga Rao as the Party candidate for Municipal Presidentship in the second year. The election of Mr. K. Hanumanthiah as party candidate for Presidentship was duly made at a meeting of the Party in accordance with rules, and at that meeting Mr. C. N. Narasinga Rao was present and took part.

When several equally competent members of the Party aspire for the office of President, the Party can only follow the ordinary democratic method of election and choose as its candidate the member who would be able to secure the support of a clear majority. If Mr. C. N. Narasinga Rao was not able to secure the confidence and support of a majority of members, it is hardly fair to blame the Party or to attribute improper motives to its members.

The main reason for the defeat of the Congress candidate in the recent Municipal by-election in the Seventh Division was not because the rate-payers had lost confidence in the Congress or the Municipal Party but because the Congress candidate happened to be a ratepayer residing outside the Division.

NAMING OF STREETS

As regards the naming of Streets, neither the Party nor the Council has made any decision. The Municipal Council set up a number of Street-naming committees for the various Divisions and directed them to submit recommendations after consulting the residents of the locality concerned. It was also resolved by the Council that the recommendations of each Committee should be published in a local newspaper before submission to the Council so as to enable the public to make suggestions and comments thereon. In pursuance of the above resolution the recommendations of the Committee for the Sixth Division were some time ago published in a local paper. Some members of the public and some local papers have criticised the Party and the Congress as if these recommendations have emanated from them.

REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONER

It is no doubt true that the Party decided to bring forward a proposition in the Municipal Council for the removal of the Commissioner. But subsequently some members of the Party sent a requisition for re-consideration, and in deference to their wishes the Party has decided to place the matter before a joint meeting of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress and the Party.

COMMISSIONER'S DISCOURTESY

There can hardly be two opinions with regard to the conduct of the Commissioner, namely, attending to office work in the open Council and throwing away the files and leaving the Council abruptly. As the guardian of the privileges of the Council the President apparently felt it as his duty to tell the Commissioner that he could not carry his office work in the Council. It is rather surprising that the Commissioner should have failed to observe such an obvious rule of Parliamentary etiquette. But it is hoped that such an unhappy incident will not recur.

THE CONGRESS PARTY

In this connection it is well to note that the Congress Party is a fighting Party. It can never forget its main objective for the sake of some temporary advantage. The discerning public would not have failed to note that the Congress Party has to work in an unwelcome atmosphere and with a bureaucracy that would leave no stone unturned to undermine its power and prestige. Though it has to work against such heavy odds the Party has not failed to implement its election pledge and to serve the ratepayers of Bangalore to the best of its ability. Space does not permit me to deal with the work of the Party in this brief statement. I may, however, invite the attention of the public to the recently published Municipal Hand-Book for a detailed account of the aims and activities of the Party.

Bangalore,
26—3—1942

L. S. RAJU,
Leader,
Congress Municipal Party.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
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VOL. 2 No. 30] MONDAY 13—4—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

MR. JINNAH AND THE PRESS

ALLAHABAD.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing the Journalists' Association, Allahabad, said that he had no hesitation in saying that so far as the Press was concerned, especially the news agency Press, he had been invariably treated fairly and generously. Of course the party papers were at liberty to carry on various controversies. He very much appreciated indeed the goodwill of the Press and he hoped that the relationship between him and the Press would always remain cordial and friendly and that they would co-operate with each other—whatever be the good cause that was being fought. It was only by examining and analysing things and putting them before the public that some of the controversial questions could be really seen in their proper perspective.

Mr. Jinnah observed, "I agree that there is a very wide difference to-day especially between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. Whether you are here Hindus, Muslims, Parsis or Christians, all I can say to you is this, that however much I am criticised, however much I am attacked—and to-day I am charged with hate in some quarters—let me tell you—and this I tell you most sincerely—that I believe and I honestly believe that the day will come when not only Mussalmans but this great community of Hindus will also bless, if not during my lifetime, after I am dead, the memory of my name.

"I have expressed many times that whatever differences there are they do not from my side arise from the slightest ill-will against the great community of Hindus or any other community. We may not see eye to eye to-day but I can only give you one example to illustrate. The first man that went into the street with an umbrella was laughed at and was mobbed by the crowd, because they had never seen the umbrella before in their lives. I am carrying an umbrella. You may laugh at me, but time will come sooner than you realise that you will all not only understand what the umbrella is but you will use it to the advantage of every one of you."

Mr. Jinnah said that there were many instances in history of men who started with unbeaten tracks being ridiculed, laughed at, suppressed, misrepresented and treated with contempt, and one such instance that they knew of was the case of Disraeli.

Another instance that they knew of was Chamberlain. When Chamberlain started with his umbrella of tariff and protection, what happened to him? He had to cross the floor of the House and he sat as a single man. His son succeeded him and adopted the very policy of protection and tariff with the unanimous vote of Parliament.

Mr. Jinnah hoped that he would see during his life-time, and if he did not see perhaps—he had no son to succeed him—one who succeeded to the ideal for which he was fighting, which was in the best interest of every one, would see that it was an accomplished fact.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

We much appreciate the tone and the sobriety of the above statement. "Comparisons are odious," Samuel Johnson said. We however think that Mr. Jinnah is individualistic like Disraeli. But unfortunately Mr. Jinnah goes one better than Disraeli. If Disraeli had fought for a "Jewistan" and not for the Premiership of Great Britain we doubt whether he would have succeeded. We would not grudge Mr. Jinnah becoming the Premier of India instead of seeking the Premiership of Pakistan!

Ed.

RUKN-UL-MULK
S. ABDUL WAJID

Mr. Rukn-ul-mulk S. Abdul Wajid, Revenue Commissioner of the State, relinquished office last week-end and passed into retirement. We would like to express appreciation on behalf of the public of the qualities which made him dear to officials and non-officials.

Office is apt to make men conceited about their own merits, contemptuous of others, and imperious, overbearing, and high-handed. The general public has not much remedy against them, and has no option but to endure the consequences.

But mild-mannered, soft-spoken, polite and always considerate, imperturbable, ready to oblige and grant a request rather than to refuse and show authority, wishing no harm to anyone and trying to do none to any, Mr. Wajid ranks with the simple and good, who are as necessary to the stability of the human race as the dominant, pushing, and over-mastering ones, just as the healer and the nurse are as necessary as the Victoria Cross, George Cross, or Iron Cross men who burst cities and blow battalions!

We bid farewell to Mr. Wajid after a worthy and respectable official career!

We would like to welcome him, however, to a new role. He no doubt commands respect in his own Moslem community, and his words should carry weight in their councils. With his knowledge of what is good in the Hindu community and his interest in his own, he could help to soften antagonisms and bridge differences, so that both may rise in common endeavour for their own mutual good, and for the general good of the State! Ed.

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H. H. SANKARACHARYA'S APPEAL

MANNARGUDI.

"When I advocate the revival of Sanskrit education, I do not mean the Siromani system but the system prevalent in ancient days. Students of the Siromani system are not free from the incubus of the so-called modern civilisation," observed H. H. Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam in a discourse.

Referring to the present system of education, His Holiness expressed the view that it had only swelled the ranks of the unemployed. The craze for the English system of education had robbed the Brahmins of all their landed properties which had been converted into "certificates." It was no use blaming the political parties in power for their failure to solve the problem of unemployment. The Justice Party was the target of attack at the hands of the members of the Brahmins community, in this connection, which according to the speaker was unmerited. It would be impossible to find berths for the plethora of educated men.

Alluding to the Hindu religion, His Holiness expressed the opinion that it was perhaps the only religion which prayed for the prosperity of the entire universe. Other religions were not so catholic in their outlook as to make a world-wide appeal to the Creator. This was borne out by the theory of conversion to which votaries of other religions clung. As the appeal to God was universal and all-embracing a Hindu was chary of embracing any other religion. He would say that salvation would be attained by remaining in his own religion. Thereby the object of conversion would be nullified. It was, therefore, abundantly clear, the Swamiji said, that Hinduism was the most catholic of all religions.

His Holiness advised the Hindus not to remove their tufts which was the symbol of a Sanyasin. Avoidance of coffee-drinking was also insisted upon by His Holiness.

MARRIAGE

CHI. R. B. SHIVAPPA, son of MR. KUNDUR BASAPPA, Mill-owner, Krishnarajnagar, with SOW. PUTTAMMANNI, daughter of MR. GURUKAR THAMMIAH, on the 19th instant at Krishnarajnagar.

* * *

UPANAYANA

CHI. P. R. RAMASWAMI, son of MR. P. R. RAMAIYA, Proprietor, "Tai Nadu," on the 9th instant at Karighatta.

* * *

CHI. K. R. SHARMA, son of MR. K. NARAYANA RAO, Proprietor, Sri Yoganarasimha Motor Service, Mysore, on the 10th instant, at Mysore.

* * *

We invoke blessings on the two *Vatus* and the bridal couple! Ed.

THE STATES' PEOPLE

NEW DELHI.

The Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference met recently, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding, and decided to observe an All-India States People's Day on April 19.

The Committee also considered the British War Cabinet's proposals and passed a comprehensive resolution declaring that the proposals are "utterly harmful and injurious to the cause of freedom, both in the States and in India as a whole."

The Committee says nowhere in the proposals brought by Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the British Government is any reference made to the people of the States who number 90 and odd millions, and therefore they can only be resisted to the utmost.

The Committee reiterates that nothing short of full self-determination and the right to frame the constitution of the States, and also to participate in the Constituent Assembly for all India through their elected representatives, can be accepted or can meet the requirements of the situation.

OVER-CROWDING IN RAILWAYS

PULLING CHAIN NO OFFENCE

MADRAS.

Mr. A. V. Chettiar, Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate sitting in the Court at Central Station has acquitted two persons of the offence of having pulled the Railway communication chain in the Bombay Mail near Tiruvellore on February 21, 1942, without sufficient cause.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed that they were justified in pulling the chain and stopping the train for enforcing their right to have the compartment vacated, so as to bring down the number of passengers therein within the maximum limit prescribed by section 63 of the Railway Act. Pulling of communication chains of a railway compartment to remove over-crowding, which was the duty of the railway administration to prevent under Sec. 93, was a reasonable and sufficient cause under Sec. 108 of the Railway Act.

WONDERFUL

There are 620,448,401,735,259,439,369,000 different transpositions possible with thirty letters. To illustrate this amazing statement, Mr. Ripley gives us a picture of five square blocks each with six letters of the alphabet printed on their sides. The five blocks thus contain a total of thirty letters, and "all the people on earth working day and night for a million years could not arrange these five blocks into all possible combinations!"

* * *

The population of China and its annual increase is so great that "if all the Chinese in the world were to march four abreast past a given point they would never finish passing, though they marched for ever and ever!"

* * *

Captain J. E. Hedley, of Chicago, is the luckiest man alive. He "fell out of a 'plane nearly three miles in the air and then fell back into it again" while scouting over the German lines in 1918!

* * *

There once was a week with two Thursdays. "In 1147 Pope Eugene III, reached Paris on a Friday. In as much as Friday was a fast day, and to enable the populace properly to celebrate his entry into the city, the Pope decreed that Friday was Thursday!"

* * *

Can you punctuate this sentence: "That that is is that that is not is not but that that is not is not that that is nor is that that is that that is not"?

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The Rationalist.
Monday 13-4-1942.

MARRIAGE

POLYGAMY AND POLYANDRY

H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda, it is stated, has been pleased to give his assent to a bill for amending the Hindu Code passed by the State Legislative Assembly declaring invalid all polygamous and polyandrous marriages, subject to certain exceptions.

"Poly," as undergraduates know, means many, and polygamy means one man having several wives, and polyandry one woman having several husbands. On the face of it, both sound absurd to the average reader, but it is well to remember that in many parts of the world to-day, and throughout the ages, the two have been practised as normal and just social institutions, and caused neither surprise nor revolt in the mind of the on-looker.

How does it happen ?

The basis of family life lies in the mutual attachment of man and woman, and their joint attachment for their children. In savage tribes there is no established form of union between a man and a woman except their fancy for each other and subsequent living together. Domestic life is temporary, and ceases any time that the man and woman disagree. Among Tasmanians not to change their wives is considered a departure from their tradition.

. . . . . .

In the lowest societies the relation between man and woman is loose, short-lived, and by no means definite. There is neither State control nor moral restraint. Among the Haidas and Erulars of Nilgiris the mixture of men and women is promiscuous. So also among the Andamanese.

The result of promiscuity or uncertain fatherhood is that children begin to be known by their mother's name, and relationship is counted on the mother's side. The consequences on Society would be that relationships would not be strong. The children of each mother would only be half-brothers and half-sisters. Family bonds would be weak and short. The rearing of offspring, in the absence of the father, would devolve solely upon the mother, who would lack the father's support. The father too in his old age would lack the comforts of family life and would be short-lived. Promiscuity is thus a hindrance to the welfare of the Society, of the young, and of the adults.

From this primitive stage there gradually evolved the following domestic systems: in some cases polyandry in which one woman has connections with several men; in some cases polygamy in which one man lives with several women; in some cases both these practices co-exist side by side; and in some cases there is monogamy, or marriage between one man and one woman only.

Polyandry is the custom of one wife having several husbands. Among the Todas, if one out of several brothers gets married his wife is common for all the brothers; and if the wife has several sisters, all the sisters are common to all the brothers. Among the Nairs of South Malabar one woman could have twelve unrelated husbands. In Tahiti also brothers or family members exchange their wives.

Polyandry is seen among the Caribs, the Eskimos and the natives of Canary Islands. Its higher form in which the husbands are all brothers to one another is common in the interior of Ceylon, among the Avaroes and Maypures of America, among the Tibetans, and Cashmiries. The Mahabharata has the story of one Princess being married to several brothers. Caesar refers to this kind of Polyandry in early Britain also. Polyandry among brothers is superior to the other kinds of it, in that there is greater cohesion in the family and greater attachment between the male parents and the offspring.

Though an inferior type of domestic life, it is the only kind that can prevail in certain territories. In the barren Himalayan regions,

population has to be limited for economising food, and in polyandry the birthrate is restricted.

Polygamy is the marriage of one man to several wives. It has been common in America, Malaya, Australasia, and Africa. In Asia the Singhalese as well as the semi-nomadic tribes of India practise it. But want of money, or parity of girls, limits this practice. The Bushmen, Ghonds, the Veddahs are too poor for polygamy. It is only the wealthy that can practise it. Thus the rich few practise polygamy, the masses monogamy.

The East African Chiefs have from 12 to 300 wives. The Judges and Kings among the Hebrews marked their superior status by owning innumerable wives.

Polygamy shows greater cohesion in the family, greater social strength, and greater welfare of offsprings and adults. A society which makes use of all its women as mothers has advantages over those which do not do so. Besides, the descent in male line helps political growth, develops ancestor worship, and the customs and laws consequent upon it. All this keeps a society very fit for offensive and defensive purposes.

But the evils of polygamy are the mutual jealousies of half-brothers and half-sisters in each household, the impossibility of happy relationship among a number of wives, and the absence of the higher feelings towards women so perceptible in monogamy.

Such are polygamy and polyandry. They have been the outcome of social evolution according to the needs of the times and peoples among whom they prevailed.

Today modern legislatures have a definite bias in favour of monogamy, and are fashioning laws accordingly. But there is at the same time a tendency to loosen the ties of monogamy, by granting legislative sanctions to divorce, separation, companionate and trial marriages, provision for illegitimacy, and recognition of unmarried spinstership, as well as tolerance of night life in its various forms. This renders the law enforcing monogamy only an eyewash, and lets the two other systems continue as before, discarded in theory but practised in other guises and forms!

Editor.

WHAT TO DO WHEN OPINIONS DIFFER

AHMEDABAD.

"There is a bewildering conflict of opinion among Congress leaders. Sardar speaks with one voice, Rajaji with another, Maulana with a third, and Jawaharlalji with a fourth—not to speak of the lesser lights. Whom is one to follow, who is to be regarded as the sole authority to interpret the Congress policy and resolutions?"

In reply to this question Mahatma Gandhi writes:

"Legally and constitutionally the President is the sole authority. If there is a conflict of opinion between the majority of the Working Committee and the President, as was once the case in the early stages, the Majority view would supersede the President's. But on critical occasions legal opinion is not of much value. People have their favourite heroes, and they will follow the heroes even blindly. My advice, therefore, is that in the ticklish question of *Ahimsa* each one should be his own authority, not on the law but on interpretation.

If all the four distinguished leaders whom you have mentioned were to sit together, they would probably give the same interpretation, but in the course of their speeches each would put his special emphasis on one aspect or another of the same matter."

* * *

The difference is as between bass and baritone, contralto and soprano, but it is all music!

Ed.

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AIR RAIDS

DEFENCES AGAINST THEM

In this article methods of dealing with the bombing raider are dealt with. Air-raid defence systems fall into three distinct groups·

1. Aerial defence
2. Ground defence
3. Passive defence

Aerial Defence:—One of the most effective means employed to combat and drive away the bombing raider is the fighter plane. Fighter planes, because of their quick manoeuvrability and fast speed, could tackle the heavier and slower bombers. Fighter planes are well equipped with guns, and the single seater plane like the Spitfires and Hurricanes with front guns has given a very creditable performance. The huge total of German planes brought down in England during the mass attacks in September and October is a convincing proof of the usefulness of this craft. Many a time the German raiders have been driven back before they could get near to their targets. A country having a large force of fighter planes can be confident of being able to defy enemy raiders. As the fighter plane has to make swift moves while fighting the bomber there would be very little time for the pilot to train his gun at the enemy. So an ingenious arrangement has been made The front guns of the fighter planes are fixed and are so mounted that when the nose of the fighter plane points to the enemy the guns are also pointed at the enemy at the same moment. There are mechanical devices by which the pilot could fire these guns automatically at the proper moment. The single seater fighter has been the dread of many a raider.

Ground Defence:—This is an elaborate system of many units acting in perfect harmony as a single team. These are usually in two well defined groups. The observers, Sound locators and Searchlight batteries form one group while the Anti-Aircraft gun with its attendant units, the Predictor and Height Finder form the other group. The work of the first group is of invaluable aid during the night to locate the enemy for the fighter planes or the anti-aircraft guns to attack.

Now let us see how these groups work together. On the first sign of the approach of enemy planes the observers who are stationed at far away places communicate the fact to a central headquarters who in turn immediately get into touch with the respective searchlight batteries. The men at the sound locators now turn their instruments in the direction of the enemy. The searchlights which are linked to these sound locators are automatically set to the correct angle to light up or spot the enemy. Modern searchlights could reach miles into the sky.

Once the enemy is spotted it is for the anti-aircraft guns to take up further work. The guns are set to the angle indicated by those of the searchlight beams. If the raider comes by day the help of the Height-finder and the Predictor are sought to fix the shooting angle. The Height-finder gives the height of the plane and the Predictor indicates the position where the plane would be at the moment of a hit. With the help of these facts the gunners set their firing angle. As there is little time for individual calculations the work of setting the instruments is done automatically and all the men work in complete unison without losing even a fraction of a second in their observations or in their handling of the apparatus.

The anti-aircraft gun of to-day is a marvel of mechanical precision and could shoot a heavy shell as far high as five or six miles. So any invader who does not wish to be caught in the firing line has to keep himself at a much higher level from where of course accurate bombing is seldom possible. The new gun barrage round London has proved so effective that fighter planes had very little work left for them to do on many occasions.

Another ground defence system which has proved helpful is the balloon barrage. Here a number of balloons tied to cables are sent into the air and many of these are flown at great heights. The cables are a positive menace to flying planes as any raider who happens to be caught in these swaying cables quickly comes to grief. The Germans have a similar device though not attached to a balloon. These are known as Flaming Onions. These are a number of parachute shells linked together by wire and when fired into the air drop slowly and provide a spectacle as though a number of onions are stringed together. Yet another device reported are shells which release miles of coiled wire in mid air. A barrage of these wire fences in the sky would indeed be a very effective defence against raiders.

Passive Defence: "These consist of underground shelters, offices and works. The value of these is beginning to be questioned. Their usefulness in the case of women, children, the aged and the infirm is admitted but the feeling has been growing that workers should not leave their work and take to shelters except in emergent circumstances. The object of the enemy is to paralyse industry and he would be gaining his object if work is discontinued during every alarm. So, of late, work is carried on till the very last minute, and in many districts even the sounding of alarms has been abandoned."

THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK

OPTIMISM—PESSIMISM

Optimism, it is said, is the doctrine that everything is ordered for the best, that the Universe is constantly tending toward a better state.

Pessimism is a theory that everything in the world and life is essentially evil and is tending to the worst. The one is a disposition to look on the brightest side of things, the other to take a gloomy view of affairs. The two are directly opposed to each other and each is understandable only in abstraction. They are as opposed as good and evil, light and darkness. One emphasises the good side of everything, the other its evil side. But nothing is wholly good, nothing wholly bad. Good and evil exist together in everything. We can speak of goodness and badness only relatively, not absolutely. The notions of good and bad are ours; they are artificial and ever changing; good now was bad before, good then is bad now. No one is competent to know what is best and what is worst. We must therefore discard both optimism and pessimism.

Two persons or parties may recognise some particular thing as good and may fight for it. One may win it, the other may lose; one becomes an optimist the other a pessimist in that connection. Optimism and pessimism may also be changing hands. Here optimism and pessimism have reference to selfish ends.

There are stages in the march of events when an optimist becomes a pessimist and a pessimist an optimist in the spheres which those events cover. One should not think of optimism and pessimism. One should simply act as one would in the given circumstances. How one acts in those circumstances is also determined by the circumstances themselves. Such action is duty unattached to the result.

DUTY

What is duty? It is what one ought to do in general and in particular situations. Every action of a human being should tend to the common weal. One may work for one's own welfare, but that should not detract from that of one's clan or group; one may work for the welfare of one's clan or group, but that should not interfere detrimentally with that of the large bodies, so on of the nations and of humanity as a whole. It is real duty which promotes the welfare of the entire humanity of the world. There should be no taint of selfishness individual, clannish or national. Duties should merge in duty to humanity. Such duty is the true religion.

RELIGION

The aim of every religion is to elevate man to divinity. Whatever methods are pursued should not be antagonistic to those of others. Otherwise the methods render religions rather a curse than a blessing to humanity and the religions under such circumstances instead of aiming at divinity will result in making their followers devilish. There should be one true religion for the whole humanity of the world—the Religion of all religions!

D.L.A.

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 31] MONDAY 20—4—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

WORK UNDER AIR-RAIDS

MALTA'S EXAMPLE

Despite mass dive-bombing raids which have now lasted for more than a fortnight and in which bombs have been dropped on town and countryside alike, Malta is still carrying on. This is made possible by the prompt and efficient working of many war and civilian service organisations.

Even before the 'raiders passed' signal has been sounded, the police and A.R.P. personnel are already hard at work rescuing those trapped in blitzed houses, conveying shrapnel and blast victims to hospital and ascertaining whether there are any victims underneath the debris. If necessary, demolition and clearance squads are called to the scene —for the masses of fallen masonry, which in Malta consists of huge chunks of stone, make rescue work highly technical. A.R.P. personnel, including doctors and priests, stand by with stretchers and ambulances ready. Special constables keep back the crowds and help the victims to rescue their belongings from the damaged houses. If they have nowhere to go to, they find them accommodation in dormitory shelters or in reception areas. They are mostly taken to shelters now, however, as there are hardly any reception areas left owing to the extent of the raids.

Kindly neighbours and relatives care for the majority of the homeless. Regular police carry out organised searches for unexploded bombs. These are roped off, or a 'danger' signal is placed on the spot while men of the Royal Engineers are quickly summoned to remove them. Demolition and clearance squads, besides helping to rescue victims, clear the streets of stones and open them to traffic in the quickest possible time. They also fill in bomb-craters on roadways. Every householder or shop-owner clears fallen glass and debris from his own premises, and sweeps the street in front of them. If the shutters are blasted, planks of wood are fastened on to the frames somehow. The police often help with this work.

Meanwhile ordinary work goes on. Passenger buses sometimes have to make detours, but by the end of the day roads are generally opened for traffic again. The same applies to utility services, electricity, water, gas and telephone—everything is working again by the end of the day.

Every service has a man with a car detailed to stand by to effect quick repairs. The service in one district has often been cut two or three times in a single day, but never more than 12 hours pass without the necessary repairs being completed. This is particularly true of electricity. All such repair work has become a matter of routine.

The A.R.P. in Malta has 414 members. There are six demolition squads of 66 men each. Goza, a sister island, has a squad of 58 men. Every demolition and clearance centre has two engineers attached to it. The work of these squads involves toiling often for hours at a stretch in constant peril from falling masonry and unexploded bombs.

In the past 21 months 4,200 houses have been destroyed in Malta and Goza, an indication of size of the job these demolition squads have had to tackle. When there have been no blitzes these men are engaged in clearing the sites of demolished buildings and making them ready for re-building.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0

OUR GOLD PRODUCTION

The Kolar Gold Field is in the south of the Bowringpet Taluk, in Mysore State, to the east of a low ridge of hills of which Betarayan Hill, 3,199 feet above sea-level, is the most conspicuous point.

In the early days gold was recovered in this area by washing the sands in the *nullas*. It is stated that during the reign of Tippu Sultan some mining work was done in this area, but the first authentic record is to be found in the report of Lt. John Warren of H. M. 33rd Regiment who conducted a survey in 1802. Seventy years later M. F. Lavelle obtained from the Government a monopoly for prospecting for gold in the Kolar District with the option of selecting certain blocks for mining purposes. In 1876 he handed over his rights to the Kolar concessionaries. Between 1880 and 1884 several companies were formed and worked without success. All but the Mysore Gold Mine were practically closed down. Through the efforts of Mr. John Taylor the capital of this company was spent in a last enterprise, and in 1885, the famous Champion Lode which has yielded over £87,000,000 worth of gold was discovered!

The mines to-day have reached depths equal to the deepest mines in the world. The deepest point in the field is 8,860 feet vertically below field datum or 5,893 feet below sea level.

PRODUCTION

Commencing with 9 ozs. of gold valued at £37-13-5 in 1882, the production of the K.G.F. reached a maximum of 5,56,527 ozs. valued at £2,23,457 in 1905. The output and value of gold produced during the last five years is shown below.

Year	*Output* Ozs.	*Value* Rs.
1936	331,856,153	3,07,03,112
1937	330,710,223	3,06,03,701
1938	321,114,829	3,06,77,828
1939	314,501,313	3,26,45,724
1940	289,241,709	3,26,62,460
Total	1,587,424,227	15,72,92,825

Almost the entire gold output in India is derived from the Kolar Gold Field.

The royalty paid to Government on gold and silver produced and on dividends during the last five years is shown below.

Year	*Royalty* Rs.
1936	28,40,897
1937	25,73,760
1938	22,84,772
1939	24,28,056
1940	21,47,714
Total	1,22,75,199

The income-tax and super-tax paid by the gold mining companies amount to more than Rs. 22 lakhs out of a total income-tax revenue of about Rs. 30 lakhs. The income-tax paid by the companies and the employees during the last four years and this year is shown below.

Year	*Amount* Rs.
1937-38	21,44,306
1938-39	20,77,167
1939-40	19,35,286
1940-41	26,62,293
1941-42	22,74,793

The industry consumes a large block of electric power. The revenue derived by the Electrical Department during the last five years is shown below :—

Year	*Revenue* Rs.
1936-37	26,66,890
1937-38	27,83,140
1938-39	27,56,783
1939-40	28,42,821
1940-41	30,84,238

It is estimated that the Excise Department derives a revenue of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs a year from the Gold Field Area.

EMPLOYMENT

The Mining Industry gave employment to 29,035 labourers in 1940-41. The population of the K.G.F., according to the latest Census is 1,34,186. It was 85,103 in the last Census!

ARE NOT INDIAN BOYS INDUSTRIALLY MINDED?

London.

"When an appeal for 350 recruits for the Indian Air Force was made eighteen thousand students applied for enrolment" said Sir S. E. Runganadhan, Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, addressing the Royal Society of Arts in London.

"Doubts had been expressed whether Indian boys are industrially minded at all," he said. "The Great War effort of India at present has shown that these doubts are groundless. In view of the phenomenal expansion which Indian industries are undergoing now, technical education has been organised on a wide scale and successful arrangements have been made for the training of forty-thousand mechanics and technicians. Students are of course all animated by a spirit of nationalism but the vast majority have no sympathy with the separatist policies of extreme communal leaders."

REPLACING CHARRED BANK NOTES

A British General Post Office announcement made recently, mentioned that tiny charred fragments of paper are being handed in at some of the London Post Offices—all that is left of Bank of England notes recovered from premises destroyed in the fire-bomb raids on the City.

"We do issue fresh notes in cases of this kind," said a Post Office official, according to a report in *The Observer*, "but there are naturally a number of safeguards we must apply. There must be more than a half of the note still left, and the whole of the sentence 'I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of £1 (or 10s.)' must be there.

"We insist, too, on at least one-third of the chief cashier's signature at the front of the note being readable. When these conditions are not fulfilled, we pass the case along to the Bank of England for a decision."

These conditions may apply in India also. Ed.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN THE TIMES AHEAD

LADY LINLITHGOW'S ADDRESS

Lahore.

"If we stand together, strong in the faith that our cause is just, and that the aggressor must fail, then we shall come through our ordeal—if ordeal it has to be—purified and undaunted, prepared to take our part in the creation of a better world" said Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, addressing a representative women's rally at Government House.

She added:—"Some of you may know of my interest in the future of Indian women and of how I am always exhorting them to extend their influence far beyond their homes. From what I can see, they will not get much encouragement from their menfolk. Men are jealous of what they consider their own sphere. What I would like to see is an earlier departure from college and that a girl should take up some form of social service for the intervening period between her leaving college and her marriage. She would then be equipped to continue her work even after marriage."

Her Excellency continued:

"India is now in the forefront of this devastating war. We may require all the courage and fortitude that is in us, and I want the women of India, of whatever race or creed, to show of what stuff they are made. Discipline, courage, co-operation—these should be our watchwords. The enemy's object is to spread panic and fear in the hearts of all, his methods are many, and false rumours and idle gossip are among his most formidable weapons. They undermine and destroy confidence and prepare the way for defeat and disgrace!"

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Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

The Rationalist.
Monday 20-4-1942.

THE CRIPPS FIASCO

There has been so much written and said about the Cripps mission that we thought we might quietly pass it over, in view of what we had already said at the outset. But our readers however seem to expect an obituary from us on the failure of the mission, and after all an Editor is like a musician. If the audience call for an *encore*, he must come again and repeat the song, and there can be no demur!

The Cripps mission to India should rank with the great failures of our times, the failure of Chamberlain at Munich, of Eden at Moscow!

But what a coming was his, and what a going! He came with a send off by one nation, and was received with open arms by another. He came with every one willing to be a friend, and has left almost without a friend. He purported to bring almost all that the country desired, and has left practically nothing behind except angry memories. He began by making every one grin with him, Nehru grin, Jinnah grin, Gandhi grin, Princes grin, Savarkar grin, and has ended by making every one snarl. He forgot the adage, "He laughs best who laughs last." If he had made his visitors scowl at first, perhaps things would have ended with grins. He roused great expectations, and the expectations have all turned to ashes!

Roughly it would seem that it takes just two weeks to convert a white socialist into a sun-burnt brown bureaucrat! He came like Father Christmas with a box of gifts, and when he opened the box and let the children handle them, they turned into stone!

There was a scramble for his gifts. The Princes, mighty Princes rushed to him. The Dewans, some of them more arrogant than Hitler, rushed to him. Great party leaders, more pompous than Chinese Mandarins, rushed to him. Other unnoticed parties and leaders fought for his attention and notice. Even individual busy-bodies in the Native States sought to force him to notice their existence!

We were reminded of the poem by Robert Browning, "Pied Piper of Hamelin," which is too good not to be shared with our readers:

"Into the street the Piper stept,
Smiling first a little smile!
As if he knew what magic slept,
In his quiet pipe the while.
Then, like a musical adept,
To blow the pipe his lips he wrinkled;
And ere three shrill notes the pipe uttered,
You heard as if an army muttered;
And the muttering grew to a grumbling,
And the grumbling grew to a mighty rumbling;
And out of the houses the rats came tumbling.
Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats,
Brown rats, black rats, grey rats, tawny rats,
Grave old plodders, gay young friskers,
Fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins,
Brothers, sisters, husbands, wives,
Followed the piper for their lives!
Describing what happened, one rat said,
"At the first shrill notes of the pipe
I heard a sound as of scraping tripe,
And putting apples, wondrous ripe,
Into a cider-press's gripe;
And a moving away of pickle-tub-boards,
And a leaving ajar of conserve cup-boards,
And a drawing the corks of train-oil flasks,
And a breaking the hasps of butter-casks;
And it seemed as if a voice called out.
"Oh rats, rejoice!
'The world is grown to one vast dry-saltery!
So munch on, crunch on, take your puncheon,
Breakfast, supper, dinner, luncheon!'
And then it adds
"I found the Weser rolling over me!"

So our politicians found the river Weser rolling over them, in the form of the endless red-tape of New Delhi, and dropped the whole thing like hot coals! So ended the Cripps mission!

We have great respect for rats, and mean no offence to any one by the comparison.

Had he been able to fulfil his first promise, had he been able to deliver the goods, had he not changed his tune as the negotiations progressed, there would have been no reason for

Cripps to fail. But he who had been strong enough to rush the British Cabinet to accept his scheme did not withstand but succumbed to the wire-pulling of the "Imperial Head-Quarters," and so he had to go back achieving nothing. Instead of imposing his fresh views on the wire-pullers, he turned himself into a mouth-piece for their obstructionist tendencies. He could have saved himself the trouble of flying to India for that purpose!

The answer to such obstructionism was given by Burke 170 years ago. Speaking of the privileges claimed by the Colonies, Burke asked in words which should echo from the aisles of Westminster even to-day:

"Is it not the same virtue which does everything for us here in England? Do you imagine that it is the Land tax Act which raises your revenue? That it is the annual vote in the Committee of Supply which gives you your army? Or that it is the Mutiny Bill which inspires it with bravery and discipline? No! surely not! It is the love of the people, it is their attachment to their government, from the sense of the deep stake they have in such a glorious institution, which gives you your army and your navy; and infuses into both that liberal obedience without which your army would be a base rabble, and your navy nothing but rotten timber."

We would invite British politicians to read their Burke and digest him. It would make them better statesmen and better men.

To speak of waiting for communal unity in India for the grant of political self-government, is to talk like the stranger who stood at Thames Bridge or Piccadilly and said that he would wait for the crowds to thin before he would attempt to cross it!

It may also be pointed out that nations getting self-government and preserving it is a matter of Destiny, and not a matter of arguments!

So we feel no worry over the failure of the Cripps mission! *Editor.*

FATHER NEHRU

Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru is so much in the news to-day that it may not be inapt to place before the public the following picture of his illustrious father, the father who paved the way for the son:

"You (Mahatma Gandhi) will be interested to know the kind of life I am leading here (Ramgadh). In the good old days two kitchen establishments—one English and the other Indian accompanied me in the hills. After Chota Hazri in camp we would start off for the jungle with a full equipment of rifles, shotguns and ammunition, and on occasions with quite a little army of beaters, and killed such innocent creatures as came on our way till late in the afternoon,—lunch and tea being served in the jungle with as much punctilious care as at home. A hearty dinner awaited our return to camp, and after doing full justice to it we slept the sleep of the just!.....And now—the brass cooker has taken the place of the two kitchens, a solitary servant not over-intelligent, that of the old routine—three small bags containing rice, dal, masala that of the mule-loads of provisions—one square meal of rice, dal, vegetables, sometimes khir in the middle of the day, that of breakfast, lunch and dinner *L'Anglaiser*—lots of fruit with morning and afternoon tea and occasional egg or two when available.... .'What a fall, my countrymen!' But really I have never enjoyed life better!"

* * *

The story has its own moral for most of us. Ed.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page ...	Rs. 50 a month.
	„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page ...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page ...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

STORY OF THREE SISTERS

MADAME KUNG, MADAME SEN, MADAME SHEK

It is an old tradition in China for women to participate in politics. The last Manchu ruler was a woman—the Dowager Empress. But the position of the Soong family is unique. Having married three of the most important men in China, the three sisters have had great opportunities for using their remarkable talents in guiding the destiny of their country.

The origin of the Soong family is obscure. Mr. Soong, the father of the three sisters and three brothers, emigrated to U. S. A. in 1879 when a boy and had his school and university education there. He became a Christian and returned to China as a missionary, helped to organise the first Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai and then became a printer and salesman of Bibles. He married a Christian lady and they remained staunch Methodists all their life. They lived long enough to see their family of six prosper and attain positions of influence. The Soong family became one of the richest in their day. All the three sisters are beautiful and talented. All of them had their university education in America.

MADAME KUNG

The eldest sister, Ai-ling (*loving mood*) was born in 1888 and is at present Madame Kung—the wife of the Chairman of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China. She has never held office like her youngest sister, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, but wields tremendous influence in the background. She has a clique of rich and ambitious friends and the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek relies on her help for some of his enterprises. She delights in launching business enterprises and her husband who is also the Finance Minister of China looks to her for advice and help. At the early age of 22 their son became the Joint Managing Director of the Central Trust Company. It is believed that Madame Kung is responsible for the amassing of the Soong fortune.

MADAME SUN-YAT SEN

However, the source of all the power and greatness of the Soongs was the second daughter who married Dr. Sun-Yat Sen, the father of the Revolution and the first President of the Chinese Republic. She was called Ching-ling (happy mood)—born in 1890. When she returned to China after finishing her university course in U. S. A., she became secretary to Sun-Yat Sen and then married him and continued to be his helper and companion till he died in 1925. Later came a split in political parties. The Left or the Radical Party with Soviet sympathies remained at Hankow while the Right or the Conservative was led by Chiang at Nanking. Madame Sun remained with the Radical group—thus giving up association with her relatives who were leaders of the Conservative group—giving up wealth and position for all that her husband had stood for. When the Hankow Government collapsed, she went away to Moscow, and before going she issued a statement that the nationalists at Nanking (Chiang Kai-shek) had betrayed the three principles for which her husband had stood:

1. Unification of the country,
2. Popular Government,
3. Social and economic reforms.

On return from Moscow she lived in Hongkong in comparative retirement and poverty. She refused a car which friends had offered to keep at her disposal. She sees her sisters when they invite her but they have necessarily to keep apart, but her influence over her brother T. V. Soong is very great. She is a member of the China Defence League and the inspiration of the National Salvation Group, a left wing movement in the Kuomintang. When in 1937 at the instance of Chiang seven members of this group were arrested and taken for secret trial, Madame Sun followed her friends and staged a satyagraha before the court till the prisoners were released. Though as ever a staunch adherent of her own principles and convictions, she now stands for an United front.

Madame Sun is very beautiful and looks young even now. She has been described as the gazelle of the family by her devotion to principles and by her unselfish life (she has given away all her wealth for relief work). She represents all that is best in the progressive life of China to-day.

MEI-LING THE YOUNGEST

The youngest of the sisters, Mei-ling (beautiful mood), was born in 1898 and is the most talented of the sisters. She is the only one of the sisters who held an official position. She had always held a very prominent part in her husband's career.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is said to love three things—mountains, poetry and his wife, and it was with some difficulty that he got the last. The Soongs were a staunch Methodist family and Miss Soong is said to have rejected Chiang's suit on the score that he was not a Christian.

Chiang's first wife was Min Mao whom he divorced in 1921. ...She was old fashioned with bound feet, etc. There is a son who is now thirty years of age. When Chiang first met Miss Soong, he fell madly in love with her. But she gave him little encouragement. He persisted, interrupting the war revolution and everything else. He won at last. The maiden agreed to the marriage only when Chiang promised that he would seriously study the Christian faith. In 1930 Chiang was baptised, largely as a result of his wife's influence.

The Marriage took place in 1927. There was at first a religious ceremony in the Soong family house, performed by the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. An imposing public ceremony took place later at

which the Generalissimo is said to have spent £10,000. Chiang Kai-shek is said to be as much in love with his wife as then. She is his indispensable companion and adviser.

Chiang knows only Japanese besides his own language and his wife is his interpreter. She receives his visitors and entertains. Having been educated in the West she is proficient in the art of small talk and is a charming hostess. She is alert and witty. Both are earnest Christians and observe all Christian practices.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek does not dominate her husband but is indispensable to him in his foreign contacts. She has a western maid while that of the Generalissimo is essentially Chinese. She has even been accused of a lack of understanding of the Chinese people. But she is intensely patriotic and has a yearning to see her people and her country take a rightful place in the world. She is therefore the patron of every movement for the social uplift of the country or the character building of the nation. She has sponsored the New Life Movement. She writes about this: "There was a time when some thought they might make a political instrument out of the New Life Movement, but this can never be. It must for ever remain a movement in the hearts and lives of the people, encouraging them towards fuller co-operation in the tasks that face us as a nation and slowly but surely building character that will stand the test of time and that will never again allow us to stoop to the evils that have afflicted society so long." The inspiration of this movement is mainly Christian and foreign but the form is based on Chinese heritage. When defects are pointed out, Madame Chiang is ever ready to correct them. She has placed a leading National Salvationist in charge of an important department of the New Life Movement, although she has little sympathy with National Salvationists.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek is a woman of great courage. Many stories are told of her fearlessness and coolness during air-raids. Her handling of the situation at Sian is an illustration of her courage, tact and devotion to her husband.

WHEN MARSHAL CHIANG WAS KIDNAPPED

The Sian mutiny in 1936 was a protest against Chiang policy from 1931-36—a policy of the suppression of the patriotic movement under the social group resulting in Civil War. The immediate cause of the kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek by the young Marshal Chiang Hsueh-liang was the arrest of the seven members of the National Salvationist movement. Chiang was suspected of pro-Japanese sympathies. All that the young Marshal wanted was an assurance from the Generalissimo that the principles of Sun-Yat Sen would not be sacrificed and that Japan would not be given further advantages in China. When Chiang in his captivity was stubborn and unbending, when his military chiefs were unwilling to come to terms and were thinking of bombing Sian things looked very gloomy for the Generalissimo. It was said that Chiang stood in greater peril from his friends at Nanking than from his foes in Sian. Madame Chiang and her brother, T. V. Soong, by their tact and persistence [illegible] both friend and foe. T. V. Soong flew to Sian with a message from Madame that she would follow in three days, to die with the husband, if necessary. She arrived the very next day. She had tea with her husband's captor and her charm and shrewdness softened her husband's enemies. On Christmas Day she redoubled her efforts and the young Marshal yielded, taking Chiang Kai-shek to Nanking in his own plane and running the risk of being condemned by his friends.

SPIRITED AND RESOURCEFUL

Madame Chiang is a woman who would not easily acknowledge defeat. In 1938 Japan took Nanking, and the German Ambassador, acting as intermediary, came to her with Japan's peace terms. "Oh, you bring us luck" was her greeting, "We have shot down Japanese planes to-day." Hardly glancing at the peace terms, she inquired after the Ambassador's family. Japan refuses to consider the existence of Chiang Kai-shek and it is his wife who is the spokeswoman. In 1939 Madame Chiang announced China's minimum peace terms in answer to Japan's peace terms in 1938. (1) Territorial integrity of China, (2) Administrative sovereignty and (3) Equal treatment. Her personal influence is great and so is her energy and resourcefulness. Sometimes during the war, industrial enterprises have to be bodily removed from areas occupied by the Japanese. Not only were technical difficulties great but the industrialists were often stubborn. In 1937 the factory refused to move. Madame Chiang appeared one morning at 5 a.m., when the night shift was going home and the day labourers were coming in. She appealed to the workers who responded spontaneously. The factory had to move after that. She was ever ready to help in any cause, in attending to the victims of air-raids, in ministering to the needs of hospitals and in serving clothes for soldiers. She tries to awaken in women of the upper classes their sense of responsibility in these matters. Her example is being followed by some, but a great deal has yet to be done, and she cannot go too quick with reforms. The New Life Movement is her hope for a better day. During the bombing of Chungking, her car went up and down carrying beggars out of the city to safety.

Religion is the mainspring of her life. She says: "The mystical element in religion must have value for some; otherwise so many great people in history would not have followed its gleam. To me, however, religion is just life as it must be lived by ordinary mortals but with the hum-drum tasks of everyday being performed with greater cheerfulness because of an inner faith in God. It is the daily renewing of our faith, our courage, our vision, the better to grapple what the day may bring forth!"

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

In connection with the elections to the Senate an official Memorandum has been sent to the candidates by the Registrar indicating Ordinance 5 A which is worded as follows :

" 5 A.—If the number of nominees exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall forward to each candidate nominated a complete list of nominees. It will be competent for any candidate to withdraw his candidature by intimation in writing to the Registrar, which *should reach him not less than five clear days after the date of the issue of the list.*"

We offer Rs. 5 to any reader, including the University authorities, who can prove that the ordinance is sense and not nonsense.

Does nobody read things in the University? Have the highly-paid English Professors passed the above Ordinance as correctly worded? And yet they are the people who sack the S. S. L. C. and Intermediate studentsi Ed.

MARRIAGE

MR. P. R. VENKATESHAN, brother of Mr. P. R. RAMAIYA, Proprietor, "Tai Nadu," with SOW. VIJAYALAKSHMI, daughter of MR. K. V. RANGANNA, Forest Accountant, on the 20th instant at Mysore.

* * *

MR. V. L. KRISHNAMURTHY, son of MR. V. LINGAPPAIYA, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Mysore, with SOW. RUKMINAMMA, daughter of MR. K. KRISHNAPPA, Superintendent, Government Secretariate, Bangalore, on the 20th instant at Bangalore.

* * *

BRAHMOPADESA

CHI. H. D. GOPALARAJ URS, son of MR. H. L. DEVARAJ URS, Durbar Bakshi, Palace, Mysore, on the 23rd instant at "West Lynne," Mysore.

* * *

We invoke blessings on the bridal couples and the *vatu*! Ed.

U. S. DIPLOMAT WHO SAW THINGS COMING

The diary of the late William E. Dodd, U. S. Ambassador to Berlin, 1933 to 1938, has been published in New York (Harcourt, Brace and Co.)

It is full of warnings and prophecies which might have helped Europe, had they been known when they were put into the Dodd Diary.

Dodd detested Nazism in general. Specifically, he detested Hitler, Goering and Goebbels, and he wrote a note :

"The Hitler regime is composed of three rather inexperienced persons, all of whom have been more or less connected with murderous undertakings in the last eight or ten years."

After the "blood purge" of June, 1934. Ambassador Dodd recorded that he tried never to meet Hitler, Goering, or Goebbels, or to take the hand of any one of them, unless diplomatic necessity forced him to do it.

He thought that British ambassadors in Germany were purblind.

Of the late Lord Lothian (finally Ambassador to the U. S. A.), he noted: "Lothian seemed to be more a Fascist than any other Englishman I have met."

In 1937, of Sir Nevile Henderson, who finished with a ruthlessly hostile analysis of Hitler: "I had suspected Henderson was inclined to favour German annexations of Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc. I did not think he would go so far in his statements. What would happen to Britain, if Germany annexed all the peoples all the way to the Black Sea?"

That is what Britain is asking now.

Dodd told in his Diary that it was necessary for all Europe to be united against Germany unless (as an alternative)—

"Europe is to collapse one day under thousands of aeroplanes dropping bombs and poison gases."

The Ambassador was dead against the Hoare-Laval plan for a free run to Italy in Abyssinia (December, 1935).

"It is the biggest mistake since the world war. It means an Italian-German combination for the redistribution of Southern and Eastern Europe, and such a combination cannot be defeated by England and France."

Finally, concerning appeasement, Dodd wrote in February, 1936:—

"Pacifism will mean a great war, and the subordination of all Europe to Germany, if the pacifist peoples do not act courageously at this critical moment in their history."

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 32] MONDAY 27—4—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD'S ADVICE

PATNA.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad has chalked out a comprehensive programme suggesting how the people, by their own initiative, can deal with a situation which may arise from any hostile action on India.

(1) Grow as much of foodstuffs as possible, for, by so doing you would be able to get over the shortage consequent on the stoppage of import of rice from Burma and the difficulties that have arisen in transporting rice or other grains even from one district to another.

(2) Increase the yield of the cultivated lands and grow rice instead of money-crops like jute. The cultivation of jute is not likely to be a very profitable proposition at the present moment, as its export has been stopped. Hence it is wise to grow rice and other food crops.

GROW OILSEEDS

(3) In future, oil will be needed, not only for purposes of food but also for lighting purposes, as kerosene oil will not be easily available. The production of oilseeds like linseed, mustard etc., is very necessary.

(4) Grow food crops in the uncultivated lands.

(5) Do not waste food at the time of taking meals. The huge waste must be stopped. The leavings that are thrown off after meals may otherwise save lives in the absence of food.

(6) Use only unpolished rice and whole wheat flour, for they are beneficial to health. More nourishment can be had even with a lesser quantity of such foodstuffs and so a person can do even with a small quantity of these stuffs. The more you save foodstuffs, the more helpful you prove in saving others from starvation.

(7) The Kisans should store foodstuffs according to their requirements and sell what they can spare so that those who do not grow foodstuffs may not die of starvation and none may be put to trouble for want of grains.

(8) Organise Seva Dals in every village and mohalla and arrange for night patrolling in your respective areas. If all the good men are organised, thieves, dacoits and other bad characters will not have their way. Let every young man join the Seva Dal.

(9) Check false rumours and prevent people from getting nervous and also from running away in fear from one place to another.

SPIN

(10) Everyone should take to the Charka and spin yarn sufficient for his cloth requirements and get it woven into cloth by weavers of his village or any neighbouring place. The price of cloths is getting high and cloths will not be easily available in a few months' time. Hence it behoves everybody to take to spinning before it is too late, so that he may not be a sufferer in respect of cloth. Every person should also grow cotton in his fields according to his requirement.

(11) The merchants and the shopkeepers should not hoard goods for undue profit, because, in that case, people would be put to much trouble for want of grains and other necessaries of life.

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HISTORY REPEATS

Sir Subramanier, presiding over a Madras Public meeting in the last War made the following observations about the then British offer to India. Much of it fits the facts to-day though 25 years are past.

"I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for your putting me in the chair on this most momentous occasion. It is an honour, which among all honours that I have received, I consider as the greatest. I have been referred to by Mr. Venkatarama Aiyar as a leader. I am a humble follower of those who are entitled to lead. My only qualification for my being here is that I have been a devout follower, never doubting for one moment what my duty is. I know who the leaders are.

HOME RULE DEMAND

The object of the meeting is to give expression to our attitude and opinion with reference to the present political situation, and as part of that work to give our opinion upon the propositions which two of the most important political bodies in our midst have arrived at and adopted after a most careful consideration and the fullest possible discussion. There are at least six propositions to be moved, and allowing only a mover and a seconder for each proposition, the time taken up will be very great. I shall, therefore, not attempt to detain you with any long speech of mine. But there is just one point which strikes me and which I wish to put in a very few words.

We have been constantly told that we are bargaining at a time when bargains ought never to be thought of and that we are doing something extremely improper. We are demanding our just rights for Home Rule before we are called upon to render that duty which certainly is due from us to the Empire. To my mind the bargaining is not on our part so much as on the part of our rulers.

THAT PLEDGE

The Premier in August last year, announced that Responsible Government was the ultimate aim of the British people with reference to India. Of course, it was accepted. We received it with a candour, humility and genuineness which belong to the Indian people. The next step which was intended equally to confirm that impression, but really a pretension as I should call it, was that the Secretary of State was sent out here to investigate the matter, and not to trust the man on the spot, as was the case with his predecessor, and to form a conclusion upon the whole evidence collected by himself on the spot. He came here under circumstances which raised great expectations, but very shortly afterwards we began to doubt that very little would really come out of it. There has been subsequently a meeting of the satraps, which was an incubation of the measure which was going to be brought forward.

THE REFORMS

We expected that Mr. Montague would, after making enquiries, carry his resolution back to his country, and place it before the English public for their consideration. But what is the result? Nothing of the kind takes place. We are told and it was perhaps the result of Mr. Montague's efforts that we have no business to think about the reforms or discuss about them. The English people will not allow us to go to England and make representations to them. They want a calm atmosphere when Mr. Montague returns there, as if we want to get anything which is unworthy from them. The moment you get something unworthy of the Indian people that moment you degrade yourselves."

INDIA'S RIGHT

"What you are entitled to, you must insist upon getting. If you cannot get it, you will continue to be slaves which they wish to make us. We shall not demand anything less than what the nation has put forward through its recognised representatives, the Congress and the Muslim League. One thing I want you to do with people who are dealing with you constantly and wishing you to believe that the article they wish to thrust upon you is the best article, is to behave very carefully in accepting it. Don't allow yourselves to be tempted with the possibility of our having to continue under the bureaucracy further for any time. It is far better, to my mind, to be under the pressure, because it will appeal to the moral nature of the people than to accept any little thing under the temptation of getting more and more from the hands of the bureaucracy. It is impossible a present to say what the scheme is going to be.

CONTROL OVER FINANCE

As Sir Philip Hutchinson said, the moment you allow anything to escape, however confidential it may be, it is sure to come out. Though Mr. Montague's scheme is kept confidential, so far as I am able to gather, it will not be even eight annas in the rupee, and others think that we will get 8 annas in the rupee. I think you will get nothing but cyphers which will not be worth having. Until you get control over finance you have no hope, and that is not going to be given to you. The particular character of the present bureaucracy is that of a shopkeeper who is trying to sell you an article which you ought not to buy, and which they want you to accept. If you reject it *in toto* there will be a change in their attitude, and they will try to increase the measure of reforms a little bit. Of course, various measures will be contrived to induce you to accept the article by a little cajoling and by other means. Once you are firm, and you will not accept anything less than the demands contained in the Congress-Muslim League Scheme you are bound to succeed. Do not be foolish in accepting anything less. The sons of the motherland should give free, independent and fearless expression to their feelings."

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

A press communique states that the Government have directed that a National War Front organisation be formed consisting of a central agency with head-quarters at Bangalore and local agencies at each District Head-quarter and in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field.

The following non-official gentlemen have kindly agreed to be members of the State Advisory Committee of the National War Front:—

1. Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., B.L., 2. Rajadharmaprasakta Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L, 3. Lokasevasakta Rao Bahadur Mr. B. K Carudachar, 4. Rajasevasakta Mr. B. M. Srikantia, M.A., B.L., 5. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Sindia, 6. Khan Bahadur Mr. Mohamad Abbas Khan, 7. Mr. N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B., 8. Mr. O. S. Nasrulla Sheriff, M.A., LL.B., 9. Mr. M. Sitharama Sastry, 10. Mr. B. Puttaiya, B.A.

The following members of the Committee have also agreed to be in charge of the respective sections of the central organisation.

(*a*) Meetings.—Khan Bahadur Mr. Mohamed Abbas Khan, Lokesevasakta Rao Bahadur Mr. B. K Carudachar. (*b*) Press.—Mr. M. Sitharama Sastry (*c*) Enrolment and Propaganda.—Mr. O. S. Nasrulla Sheriff, M.A., LL.B., Mr. M. Sitharama Sastry. (*d*) Educational Institutions.—Rajasevasakta Mr. B. M. Srikantia, M.A., B.L., Mr. B. Puttaiya, B.A.

* * *

We were expecting much from the National War Front idea. But the names of the Committee have dispelled any hopes. The qualification of most of the members named seems to be that they were adults at the time of the Russo-Japanese and South African Wars! What their capacity is to constitute the State's National War Front now we fail to see. But perhaps the Government are wizards, and see things which our poor eyes do not! We have however long ceased to wonder at Government's selection of non-official personnel to various Committees. The more a man is a dummy or a museum piece, the quicker he is thurst in by some official patron!

Ed.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	Message redacted	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0

WHY?

"Why are our arms worthless than the arms of men?"

"Why are our legs worthless than the legs of men?"

These were among the slogans shouted by thousands of women who assembled in Trafalgar Square recently to demand equal compensation for war injuries.

At present, women who are wounded in air-raids, get a much lower scale pension than men.

Sometimes, they get only two-thirds of the compensation that is paid to a man for the same injury.

At the demonstration, which was preceded by a procession through London, Dr. Edith Summerskill, M. P., Lady Astor, M. P., and speakers representing all the leading women's political, social and trade union organisations, put forward the demand for equality.

THOUGHT-EXERCISE

An aesthete saw in Nature beauties,
Admired that Art in Nature graceful:
The tints and hues and forms, varieties
In leaves and flowers; he culled a vaseful
And wove them all in artful fine array;
And lo! the wreath as beautiful as aye!

An ape did jump and snatch the wreath,
He turned it round and nosed a bit:
No eye for beauty and no breath
For fragrance fine, he tore the knit!
The aesthete saw and said, "Not strange, I ken,
When apes there are in mankind, though
like men!"

D.L.A.

MARRIAGES

CHI. K. SRINIVASIENGAR, LL.B., son of MR. P. N. KRISHNASWAMI, M.A., B.L., Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, with SOW. RAJALAKSHMI, daughter of M. V. KRISHNASWAMI IYENGAR, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Srirangam, on the 29th instant at Srirangam.

* * *

SOW. KASTURI, daughter of SRI. S. SARANGARATNAM, Sub-Editor, "The Hindu," Madras, with CHI. A. G. NARASIMHAN, son of MR. A. GOPALARATNAM, B.A., and nephew of Mr. Rajasevaprasaktha A. N. RAGHAVACHAR, M.A., Financial Secretary to Government, on the 22nd instant at Mysore.

* * *

We invoke blessings on the couples! Ed.

The Rationalist.
Monday 27-4-1942.

SCORCHED EARTH

As the battle zone approaches the borders of India, an unusual scare seems to be taking possession of people's minds; the fear that the defending army of the country, if forced to withdraw, might destroy and burn everything before the withdrawal.

In the early days of the war we used to be told of the practice of the Nazis to scuttle ships likely to fall into the hands of the Allies, and used to think of it as absurd and ridiculous. Later when Germany began to rush through Russia, the fleeing Russians sought to hamper the advance by wholesale evacuation of the war-front and burning the crops and granaries that could feed the enemy. Russia is four times the size of India, with a population less than half India's. It is a land of vast barren distances, and an enemy cannot progress very far in it without depending upon local supplies. If those supplies were cut off by burning, he would have to die or to withdraw.

That policy had saved Russia when Napolean sought to invade the country 130 years ago. And that policy seems to have served again and stayed the German invasion.

But Poland did not practise the scorched earth policy, nor France, nor Norway nor any other compact and populous countries. We have not heard of its practice in China. What they have been doing during the last four years is to withdraw and transfer stocks and equipments rather than to destroy them.

In Rumania we were told that the oil wells were destroyed before the German invasion. We are not aware that that has prevented them from restoring them and getting supplies. We were told recently that the Dutch oil and rubber fields were destroyed before surrender. But Borneo does seem to be supplying oil to the invaders.

In India, still with its primitive resources and teeming millions, the scorched earth policy cannot be said to be of much military help, and will certainly prove disastrous to the civil population.

To call it a policy in any case seems to be an error of thought and conception. We cannot imagine that either Sandhurst or its Continental prototypes teach that the scorched earth policy is a praise-worthy military manœuvre or tactics. It could only be recommended as a doubtful means to be resorted to when all else has failed.

The only place where it can be said to be a useful military weapon is Russia, where the things destroyed are only a season's crops, where the enemy are effectively checked thereby, and the people are not put to great hardship therefrom. Everywhere else, we think, it is a blind and futile step, causing to one's own people the misery which it is the brave soldier's duty to prevent at the hands of the enemy!

Destruction of civilian life and property even by an invading army is considered unjust and barbarous by all civilised canons.

In fact General Wavell has with refreshing candour admitted in his recent speech that the enemy from Nippon has minimised attacks on civilian life and property. He says,

"Yet Singapore had few scars and there were few casualties, military or civilian, in spite of inadequate defences, except for one raid, when casualties were heavy through failure to take cover. The same is true of Rangoon.

So far, the Japanese have seldom resorted to indiscriminate bombing of the civil population, though they will no doubt do so if it suits their purpose."

While that is so it could hardly be deemed to be correct for our own defenders to destroy what they are expected to defend, on the plea of not letting it fall into the hands of the enemy.

The conditions in India could by no means be deemed to correspond to those of Russia. And if the invaders of Burma should ever chance to invade India, it would not be under circumstances approximating to those of the

German invasion of Russia. Therefore destruction of property for fear of its falling into their hands could not prove an effective means of checking the invasion. It will only prove a wanton and avoidable destruction. The invader himself dare not destroy any property, for fear of having to render account at the ultimate but assured victory of the Allies.

A war of utter destruction is unworthy of the vaunted civilisation and enlightenment of our times. If an aggressor indulges in it he renders himself a savage and a hooligan. And if a defender indulges in it, it would be both a blunder and a sin.

Wars are won by brains, resources and outwitting, and not by a blind hitting about like Ajax or Kumbhakarna. And the scorched earth policy has no connection with brains. The war, so far, has proved very uneven, and has caused too many ups and downs. Shades of Nelson, Wellington, and Marlborough are looking on; Destiny is looking on; and we hope that the growing Allied military strength, backed by the Allied military brains, will fight it, and win it, in a way that the present generation will commend, and future generations will applaud!

Editor.

YOUNGHUSBAND ON INDIA

LONDON.

"A step forward has been taken even if it is not as big a step as we had hoped. Now, we shall certainly have a response from the Indian side. The biggest Indians have not yet come to the fore. The urgency of the position will bring them to the fore as it has brought forward Sir Stafford Cripps himself. Then, with the earnest desire that there is in Britain for a settlement and with the advice and encouragement that these bigger Indians will have from both China and America, we cannot doubt that the step we had hoped for will yet be made," said Sir Francis Younghusband speaking on the Cripps mission. He added,

"But India is not so naturally inclined to politics and war as she is to religion. And, it is to her great spiritual leaders that we in England look at this time of crisis. We are all engaged in a mighty war of spirit. It is not merely a matter of military invasion of India. It is a matter of resisting that spirit of brutality which has caught hold of Germany and Japan. And it is a matter not merely of resisting that spirit but of replacing it—of replacing it by that enlightened spirit, that spirit of divine illumination which has shone forth from India for many, many centuries, and which we are confident will now flame forth in greater glory than ever before."

* * *

We think Sir Francis Younghusband must be "as old as the hills," like our Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar! And when he speaks of the biggest Indians not yet coming to the fore, we wonder whether he knows what he means, or refers to some of us who have not yet come to the fore, or to the Mahants, Mathadhipathis, Pandarasannadhis and Pesh Imams, whom Sir Cripps failed to interview! However the old gentleman has had his say, and there let it rest! Ed.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO

A London weekly recalls the interesting story of how Dr. Wellington Koo, the new Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, once effectively humbled a British officer with a "swelled head."

American by training, smooth, polished, infinitely patient and gentle, Dr. Koo is unsurpassed by Western diplomats in poise or suavity, it says.

When he was Chinese Minister in London during 1920-22, he found himself at a banquet next to an officer who served in China.

"Likee soupee?" asked this public servant in pidgin English at the end of that course. Dr Koo smiled politely.

After the speeches in which the cultured Chinese Minister delivered a particularly brilliant address, he turned to his neighbour and asked, "Likee speechee?"

* * *

The officer's face must have become red as the Russian flag, at the repartee! Ed.

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SONGS TO CURE HEADACHES!

Writing under the heading, "Music As Medicine," Edward Podolsky, New York, says:

Music as a healing agent is appreciated as such not only among the so-called civilized races. Many visitors to Indian villages have been impressed with the custom of medicine-men of singing while administering their herbs. They believe that singing makes the herbs more effective. In fact, many tribes have medicine-men who dispense with herbs entirely and depend upon their vocal music to heal the patient!

Among the Chippewa Indians there is a song which contains the following incantation: "You will recover; you will walk again. It is I who say it. My power is great." This song was believed by many to restore a person to the use of his legs.

ELABORATE SYSTEM

Among the Yuma Indians, the medicine-man sings at least four songs before he is expected to obtain any relief from his patient. It is only after the fourth song that the patient begins to experience any relief.

The Sioux medicine-man has a more elaborate music-medical system. He has a song for almost every known ailment—a song to cure headaches, one for children's ailments and another for setting a fractured leg. The Papago Indians of Arizona also have a similarly elaborate musical curing treasure-house. It is their belief that healings are given by certain birds and animals.

The Indian medicine-man of almost every tribe has a standardized regimen. He sings his song four times after which there is a pause. Then, if necessary, the song is repeated four more times. While he sings he beats a drum or shakes a rattle which has not a little power in energizing the patient exhausted from disease. The Indians are masters of rhythm, and they realized years ago that rhythm is one of the most powerful means of influencing the human body.

Music has emerged as one of the most pleasant of all curative agents. Modern science with its exact methods of measuring psychological activities is daily confirming what many suspected for a great many years, that music exerts a most profound influence on almost every organ in the human body!

CIVIC LIFE IN BOMBAY

A CENTURY AGO

Bombay had its black-out even in 1833! This is the revelation made by a writer.

It may sound highly improbable that the highest judicial court in the Bombay presidency should rule and decide that the lighting of the streets of Bombay was illegal. But so it was. In 1833, the Committee of the Justices of Peace appointed by His Majesty's Government resolved to fix lamps across Esplanade Road from Churchgate to Mumbadevi Chowki or the Parel Road. The first objection to the lighting of the roads was raised by the Chief of the Garrison.

The Committee of the Justices, however, as an experimental measure resolved to fix six lamps along Bhendy Bazar Road. Even to this the Hon Chief Justice objected stating that the act of the Justices was illegal as lighting of the roads was not provided for by the Act of Parliament.

OTHER ILLEGAL ACTS

In the same way, he said that the watering of the roads and streets was also illegal, the function of the municipality then, under the Act of Parliament being of cleansing, watching and repairing of the different public-ways.

The Justices went to the Supreme Court as it was then called, and the judgment was given by the Hon. Judges that the application of the Assessment Funds to the lighting of streets was contrary to the meaning and intent of the Statute 33rd George III. The lighting was thereupon stopped.

For ten years, there was no lamp light in Bombay. In 1843, a resolution was passed by the Bench to light the public roads and streets.

In 1853, there were 50 lights which were lighted from dusk to midnight throughout the year except on moonlight nights!

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GOVERNMENT AND THE MYSORE CONGRESS

Replying to certain allegations and representations made by the Congress, Government are reported to have made the following observations.

Regarding the alleged victimisation of patels and shanbogues, school masters, contractors and the like for participation in Congress activities and voting or securing of votes for the Congress candidates during the election to the legislatures and local bodies, the Standing Orders laid down that village officers should not participate in the affairs of any political organisation. The Government were glad to hear from the Congress that they had no complaint of official interference in regard to the bye-elections which were held recently.

Regarding the punitive tax at Turuvanoor the Government, on reconsideration have ordered that the tax be waived and the amount already collected be refunded to the parties.

About the disqualification in respect of Congressmen from standing as candidates to the legislatures and the local bodies, the Government enunciated their policy. The question of bringing the law regarding disqualifications into conformity with that prevailing in the British Indian provinces would be examined.

As for promulgation of prohibitory and externment orders curtailing the civil rights of the citizens, the Chief Secretary said that the orders were issued to the local officers according to circumstances for the maintenance of law and order. No instance of arbitrary exercise of the powers had come to the notice of the Government.

Regarding the need for dissolution of the legislature and the holding of fresh elections, the Government had no reason to think that the elections held last year were not "fair and free." Any mistakes or irregularities made were rectified on appeal to the Election Commissioner and the High Court.

To the suggestion made by the Congress of vesting the administration in the hands of the elected representatives of the people, the Chief Secretary said: "In the course of the conversations, you suggested that one or more ministers might be appointed from the Mysore State Congress. It was pointed out on behalf of the Government that under the Mysore Government Act, it is open to His Highness the Maharaja to appoint any non-official members of the legislature, who, among other things are likely to work the constitution in a spirit of helpfulness and co-operation, as Ministers."

Regarding the above the Congress Secretary states that Government's reply contains some incorrect statements. He says that at the interviews all prohibitory orders were discussed. Further, no representation was made to the Government to move the High Court to reinstate the advocates whose 'sannads' had been withdrawn. But the Congress President pointed out that the Legal Practitioners Act in Mysore contained some defects, and that it should be brought in line with the Act in British India. The Government's reply stated that the Government would examine the matter. Next, no representation was made on behalf of the Congress for a seat in the Council of Ministers. What the Congress President said was that the Constitution Act provided for all ministers being non-officials and urged for such appointment.

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VOL. 2 No. 33] MONDAY 4—5—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

SAVARKAR DENOUNCES CONGRESS

BOMBAY.

An appeal to Hindus to follow the lead of the Hindu Mahasabha and "deprive the Congress altogether of its representative character," and a strong criticism of the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Cripps Proposals are made by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a press statement.

Mr. Savarkar deplores the failure of the Hindus, "to detect and denounce the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress in which it was emphatically stated that Congress could not think in terms of compelling the people of any territorial unit to join the Indian Union against their declared and established will. He asserts that the implication of the Congress resolution "is so damaging and detrimental to Indian unity in general and to Hindudom in particular that, by admitting the right of Moslem Provinces positively to secede, they have deprived the Hindus negatively of any 'right' to resist them from doing so and fighting for the unity and integrity of Hindusthan which, today, is already an accomplished fact."

A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

The League of Nations lays down a fundamental principle when it states as emphatically as possible hat minorities must not be allowed "to create a state within a State" and break up the territorial nd political unity of a country into a number of states independent of each other. But the Congress as admitted this very right and given a charter to he Moslems to carve out as many Pakistans as hey liked, independent of any Central Indian Government. If ever a constitution-making body is alled, the Congress cannot but be bound by this rinciple it has admitted, and the Moslems, taking heir stand on this charter which the Indian National Congress has deliberately signed and deli-ered to them, cannot but exercise this right by aising a Pakistan Federation."

U. S. WAR EFFORTS

RAPID EXPANSION

LONDON.

It is now four months since the United States entered the War. We are told that it now possesses the following fighting equipment.

(1) An army of more than 2,000,000 trained men which will be increased to 3,600,000 before the next fall. (2) Thousands of air-planes in the four corners of the earth fighting the Axis Powers. (3) An army and naval air force of about 600,000 with a goal of another 200,000. (4) Hundreds of cargo ships and tankers of 300,000,000 deadweight tons are being built or are under contract. (5) A navy twice the size of that of 1917—one that is being increased rapidly. (6) Immense war industries devoted to beating the Axis. War production is rolling along. The output of planes has doubled since December 7, Production of tanks is so far ahead of schedule that the goal has been increased. Ships—naval and cargo—now roll off the ways at an average of one daily and two daily. The conversion of automobile factories closed in January to war production is progressing faster than expected. Men have been sent to Australia, Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, England, Ireland, South America, Alaska and British islands in the Atlantic. They are well armed, well fed, clothed, housed and protected from the air. They are inoculated against disease. American aviators and bombers are in Australia, England, Africa, India and China. Industrial production is breaking records. Employment is soaring. Labour disturbances are being held at a Minimum.

THE MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The 35th Annual General Meeting of the above institution was held recently under the Chairmanship of the President, Mr. G. R. Josyer M.A., F.R.E.S. Over 600 members were present. The Report of the Managing Committee which was presented to the meeting disclosed that the Society has nearly 2,800 members, Rs. 1,30,000 of share capital, Rs. 75,000 of Reserve Fund, Rs. 6 lakhs of Deposits, and the total transactions during the year amounted to over Rs. 22 lakhs.

The membership of the Society consisted of 165 women, 1160 Government officials, 170 Palace officials, 450 merchants, 290 industrialists, 75 lawyers, 30 doctors, 147 teachers, and other miscellaneous public of the city.

The Trading section of the Society supplied members with goods to the extent of Rs. 65,000 for cash or credit during the year.

The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 17,740, out of which the Managing Committee recommended 25% to be taken to the Reserve Fund. Rs. 3,000 to bad debts fund, Rs. 1,560 to award of bonus to staff, Rs. 8,000 for payment of dividend of 6¼%, and Rs. 1,600 to payment of rebate at 3 pies in the rupee on interest paid on loans and on purchases in the trade section.

The General body approved of the recommendations and elected the following gentlemen to the Managing Committee for the coming year:

Messrs. T. Mariappa 375 votes, T. S. Rajagopaliengar 340, M. N. Jois 327, G. R. Josyer 309, B. R. Lakshmana Setty 291, T. Krishna Rao 252, G. V. Desikachar 252, A. Krishnamurthy Rao 238, Sri Sunandamma 222, V. Lingappiah 213, M. R. C. Basappa 209, B. S. Rudrappa 207, S. Chinnaswamy Setty 200. Agaram Rangiah 195, M. S. Nanjappa 187.

Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S., was reelected President of the Society, Mr. S. Chinnaswamy Setty, B.A., B.L., as Vice President, Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A., LL.B., as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L., as Legal Adviser.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	**Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship**	0—2—0
2.	**Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times**	0—2—0
3.	**Problem of Wealth**	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ರಾಮಾಯಣ	0—1—0
5.	**The Tree of Happiness**	0—1—0

DISTRICT CONFERENCES

HYDERABAD SCHEME TO MEET VILLAGERS' NEEDS

HYDERABAD.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* issued by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government contains the orders relating to the holding of the annual District Conferences.

It is stated that the purpose of the conferences is to "bring Government officers and villagers closer to each other so as further to strengthen their relations to enable villagers more easily and directly to approach Government officers with regard to local needs and to facilitate the fulfilment of these needs by Government."

The rules provide that Subedars (Revenue Commissioners) shall fix the place in each district to hold the conferences on convenient dates between the middle of March and May. Subedars will review the activities during the past year of the various departments in the district and invite those present to state the local needs.

Those belonging to the district who are desirous of attending the conference will inform the District Collector 30 days before the date fixed for the conference. The Subedar will select the members in such a manner that "the members attending the conference will not be more than 300 and will include such persons as may have rendered meritorious public service."

Subedars will submit reports of these conferences to Government for necessary action.

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ROYAL MARRIAGE

It is stated that H. H. The Maharaja is to be married again, and the bride is to be Sow. Tripurasundarmmanni, daughter of late Lieut. Balananjaraj Urs, and grand-daughter of late Lt. Col. B. Chame Urs and Mr. Tenkeale Subraje Urs. The marriage is said to take place on Wednesday, *i.e.*, on Shashthi, the 6th instant.

The news has evoked keen interest in the State, and the people wish all happiness to His Highness The Maharaja and Their Highnesses The Maharanies!

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

The latest report of the working of the Osmania University,—that for 1349 F. (1939-40),—contains some interesting facts and figures which mark that year as an eventful one in the career of the institution. It was notable, for instance, for the opening by His Exalted Highness of the permanent building of the Arts College, built and furnished at a cost of Rs. 28 lakhs. There was also a substantial increase in extra-curricular activities among the students. Then again, as a first step towards realising the ideal of a fully residential University, residence was made compulsory for all students of the Junior Intermediate Class and for this purpose two additional hostels were opened for the poorer students. In the Women's College, too, a hostel was opened for the benefit of students coming from the districts. Another notable event was the opening during the year of M.A. classes in Kanarese, Marathi and Telugu as a result of which all the Departments of the University were brought to the Post-Graduate stage. The M. Ed. course was also introduced in the Faculty of Education. That the University is steadily gaining in popularity in the student world is strikingly demonstrated by the all-round increase registered during the year in the strength of the various Colleges, the total number of the students having risen from 1,888 in the previous year to 2,304 in the year under report or an increase of about 21 per cent.

The Rationalist

A valued subscriber writes.

"I have got bound the first volume of the Rationalist. I am getting the further issues also bound half-yearly. I very much liked your interpretation of the name "Raisman" (Sir Jeremy Raisman) in your issue of 30-3-42, and how you have brought the "Pied Piper of Hamelin' to the fore in your issue of 20-4-42. I am simply admiring the store of your knowledge, vast and varied. Even as to the extracts you give they are worth preserving for future reference."

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The Rationalist.
Monday 4-5-1942.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

SOME SIDELIGHTS

I

To most Indians Churchill is an occasional voice on the radio, speaking with pent up force and slow deliberation, bearing an Empire's burden on his aged but square shoulders, a man of dogged determination with a capacity for forceful expression. Most of them would like to like him and respect him for his great merits, but that they dislike his being anti-Indian!

However he ranks among the great men of our times, and will rank among the greatest in the Pantheon of British Statesmen.

Like Gladstone he has no titles. But unlike Gladstone he is a Duke's grandson, and a Lord's son, Duke of Marlborough and Lord Randolph Churchill. Few know that the father was a Secretary of State for India, in 1885!

In many ways the father was the predecessor of the son; and the son is but an extension of the father. The father was as self-willed and offensively critical as the son. As a young man in his twenties he used to heckle and attack Gladstone in the height of his glory, just as the son could refer contemptuously to Baldwin, who had unmade a king, with the words, "decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all-powerful to be impotent!"

The father deemed India "the most truly bright and precious gem in the crown of the Queen, the possession of which, more than that of all your Colonial dominions, has raised in power, in resources, in wealth, and in authority this small island home of ours far above the level of the majority of nations and of States—has placed it on an equality with, perhaps even in a position of superiority over, every other Empire either of ancient or of modern times!" And he called on Parliament "to watch with the most sedulous attention, to develop with the most anxious care, to guard with the most united and undying resolution, the land and the people of Hindostan!"

And what does the son say? Denouncing the Irvin-Gandhi negotiations some time ago he refused to contemplate "Casting away that most truly bright and precious gem in the Crown of the King, which, more than all our other Dominions and Dependencies, constitutes the glory and strength of the British Empire!" And he refused to serve in any Administration about whose Indian policy he "was not reassured!"

That explains why the Cripps Mission failed!

Seeing Churchill the old man today, could any one guess what Churchill the boy was? As a student meant for Harrow and Oxford he was not much of a success. Neither the discipline nor the course of study could he digest. But he was "a small red-headed pupil, the naughtiest boy in the class; I used to think he was the naughtiest small boy in the world", said a much harassed teacher at the time. His real education was much later, in Bangalore!

We have heard of a pleasant diversion to which he was addicted during his preparatory school days,—pushing from behind into the swimming-bath some one who looked small enough! Once the boy so pushed happened to turn out an athletic one named Amery. Churchill quickly discovered his mistake and sought nervously to appease him with the words "I am very sorry. I mistook you for a Fourth Form boy. You are so small," adding quickly, "My father who is a great man is also small!"

Do our readers recognise the name of the athletic boy, Amery? Evidently he is the strong man of the India Office whose pious hopes about our country we do not sufficiently appreciate! No wonder he continues as a permanent fixture during all the Cabinet changes! Old ties do last a long time!

Oxford proving out of reach, Churchill was sent to Sandhurst for a military career, and he entered life as a Cadet of the Hussars.

Whether in military or civil life he was not one for a quiet life. Alert, vivid, vital, dynamic physically as well as mentally, he must always be up and doing. Like Don Quixote or Brigadier Gerard he wanted adventures. And at the time the Spaniards were trying to impose imperialism on Cuba, and Churchill got permission to go there and help. Not much was achieved however, but one experience then learned stayed with him in after life. He learnt that by going to bed for an hour after luncheon, he could add nearly two hours to his working effort. Returning to England his regiment was ordered to India, and in 1896 Winston Churchill hailed to Bangalore!

He was 21, and he filled his days with light military duties, and polo, and reading, a lot of reading. He read Gibbon and Macaulay, and Plato's *Republic*, Aristotle's *Politics*, Malthus's *Population* and Darwin's *Origin*, and Schopenhauer and Lecky.

Then in 1897 trouble broke out in the North West Frontier, and Churchill rushed there. But he was not allowed to fight, and the alternative was to become a war correspondent, and he became one for the "Daily Telegraph," and an Indian paper. He was however no mere milk-and-water war correspondent of today concocting laudatory reports, but was also shooting tribesmen with a borrowed rifle, and once when he was carrying a wounded Sikh, seeing the body of the Adjutant being hacked by a big tribesman, he shot him dead with his revolver.

His was a curious combination. He had a penchant for action, and at the same time a penchant for writing. As a Correspondent he was ready to fight, and as a fighter he was eager to write! Some of us fight only as writers!

And after this campaign he wrote his first book, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*. His mother found a publisher, and the book came out. We are told that the Prime Minister read it, and the Prince of Wales wrote to the author, "you have plenty of time before you, and should certainly stick to the Army before adding M.P. to your name."

The book brought some money also. And that put him on a new line. He wrote another book, a novel, the story of a revolution.

Then came the Sudan Campaign under Lord Kitchener, who did not like him. That gave scope for his third book, "The River War, or Reconquest of Sudan." He went home then and stood for Parliament for Oldham. The *Daily Mail* wrote of him as "the Youngest Man in Europe, with qualities which make him, almost at will, a great popular leader, a great journalist, or the founder of a great advertising business. At the rate he goes, there will hardly be room for him in Parliament at thirty, or in England at forty!" However there was no room for him in Parliament then, by the will of the people of Oldham!

Then came the South African War, and thither went this knight of the lance and pen, on behalf of the *Daily Mail*. When he was going on an armoured train with the British there, there was a break down and an attack by the Boers, and as he was trying to escape, a horse-man rode up and called to him to surrender. Churchill's hands groped for his pistol, but it had been left behind. The horseman was General Botha, and Churchill became a prisoner in Pretoria!

That could not be borne long, and he escaped in a Dutch pastor's hat, boarding a moving train, hiding amongst coal-sacks, guided by the stars, eating chocolate and reading *Kidnapped*. His return to freedom and Durban was triumphal! The Boers had put a price of £25 on his head, living or dead!

He returned home, and was elected to Parliament by a repentant Oldham! That was one thing achieved, but money was wanted, and the hero-warrior-writer set off to America on a lecture tour. His manager chose to describe him as "The hero of five wars, the author of six books, and the future Prime Minister of Great Britain!"

Do our readers think him wrong? Not now at any rate!

Editor

HINDU ART

ITS SIGNIFICANCE

KOTAGIRI.

Lecturing at Kotagiri last week Dr. J. H. Cousins said that the culture of India had within recent years become a subject of increasing interest beyond India, especially in America. The old idea, that the arts of Hindu India began and ended in idol worship, had broadened out to the scientific conception that, whatever was the express intention of creative art, such as the religious intention in India or the aesthetical intention elsewhere, works of creative art made inevitable and intimate revelations of both the outer circumstances and the inner impulses and ideas of their area and period that had a continual and universal value in their contribution to human thought and knowledge. Hindu art was particularly rich in this respect, as its statuary and painting, apart from religious purposes, carried, not only aesthetical and psychological inferences, but made symbolical statements of philosophical and scientific kind that had an important place in modern comparative cultural study.

From this point of view, Prof. Cousins sketched a study of universal ideas that were expressed in Hindu art. Behind all manifest things, the Hindu mind conceived a unity that, though inherent in all its details, was beyond any of them, and was thus outside expression in art which worked through form and its appearances. The line between the inexpressible and the expressible was crossed by the figure of Surya, a necessarily anthropomorphic and symbolical suggestion of the life-centre of the solar system. From Surya proceeded three main powers of creation, the activity that is originated and supports the universe, the consciousness that holds all things together in the changes imposed on them by the creative activity, and the substances and forms through which the creative activity fulfils itself. These three aspects of Surya were symbolised as morning, noon and evening, and separately figured as Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu. There were various modifications of these ideas as successive generations of artists exercised their desire for variety in their representations, but his time did not permit an exposition of the 'trimurtis' and 'tripurushas' of Hindu Art.

The threefold conception of the universal creative process as expressed in Hindu art, was accompanied by a twofold conception which began with Chhaya, the consort of Surya, symbolising the shadow that accompanies light, and passed on through the consorts of the three major Powers, Saraswati of Brahma, Parvati of Shiva, and Lakshmi of Vishnu. These were known as the 'shaktis' of the gods. the substantial and formal agencies through which their inner powers were transmitted to the outer universe. The conception of a duality in the external universe had to be prevented from becoming subject to the sense of separateness that still vitiated thought and action. The expression of a fundamental unity behind duality was relatively easy to express in language, but not so easy in sculpture and painting which dealt with apparently separate objects.

But the purpose of Hindu art was not artistic or representative in the western sense; apart from the ritual use of images, it was symbolical. The technique of art was secondary to the conceptions it sought to embody. So, the Hindu artist found no difficulty in symbolising duality in unity by creating a single image out of the halves of normally separate figures. In this way, an external fact was misrepresented, but a conception beyond form and personality was expressed! The image of 'Ardhanareeswara' symbolised the inner unity of the complementary and interacting aspects of life variously expressed as feminine and masculine, matter and energy, form and life. In the same way, Hindu art expressed the unity behind the two main aspects of Hindu culture, the Vaishnavite and the Saivite, in the image of Hari-Hara (Vishnu-Shiva).

Prof. Cousins concluded by pointing out the anticipations of modern science in the famous image of Nataraja, which in the figure of the Lord of the Dance expressed the rhythmical motion that maintained the life of the universe, and in the drum in one hand and flame in another, symbolised the wave-lengths and radio-activity that had become familiar!

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FASTS

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE BODY

The amazing fasts said to have been made now and then by prisoners has astonished those who have been educated to believe that even a few days' abstention from food is to be regarded as a fatal accident. Fasting, however, has its uses, and much is known by the medical professor of its progressive action on the tissues and general system. Thus a doctor writes to the "Chemist and Druggist" as follows:—

In fasting the changes by which energy is liberated in the body continue, but since no source of energy from without is introduced the animal's own tissues are used up. The rate of wasting depends on the amount of energy required for muscular work and for heat production. An individual kept warm and at rest will endure a fast for a much longer period than one exposed to cold and obliged to carry on strenuous labour.

In the course of a fast the tissues do not waste equally. The more essential live on the less essential parts of the body. The heart, for example, hardly loses weight at all in the longest fast. It must live on the ordinary muscles of the limbs, which in their turn live on the stored fat of the body, which, of course, varies greatly in different individuals. At the commencement of a fast the rate of wasting is rapid, but after a time it diminishes, and the animal lives more economically, especially as regards proteins. This is well shown by the following observations made during a month's voluntary fast:—

Day of Fast	Protein Waste	Fat Waste
1st ...	104 grammes	—
10th ...	51 do	... 170
20th ...	33 do	... 170
29th ...	31 do	... 103

So long as fats remain they are used in preference to proteins. It is only when they have nearly disappeared that the protein tissues are called in to supply the necessary body energy.

AN INDIAN EXAMPLE

Fasting is the essential feature of the accepted modern treatment of diabetes. All food, with the exception of water, tea, coffee, or boudlon, is withheld for seven to ten days, until the urine is free from sugar. It is also the feature of a method of treating obesity extensively and successfully practised in India by a retired doctor of the R.A.M.C.

In fasting hunger tends to disappear in thirty-six to forty-eight hours. The duration of a fast depends on whether water is withheld or not. If water is withheld death ensues in ten days, but if water is taken the "hunger striker" may remain alive for a very long period. The writers on medical jurisprudence are very cautious in their statements, but apparently authentic cases are recorded where persons have done without every food except water for two calendar months. The older and fatter the individual, the better he stands starvation, and given a healthy elderly man, with plenty of fat to start with, he will stand three weeks' fast with impunity.

I have seen a great deal of fasting in the East, and three striking examples occur to me. One was a European who had reduced his weight from twenty to eleven stones by a "fast which extended over six weeks. He drank copiously of water, had tea with sugar, but without milk, and as much fruit as he wished. He carried on his duties as an engineering adviser of a Government Department during the whole of the "fast," and smoked three cigars a day. The second was a Hindu girl who was stated to have eaten nothing for six months She was in a sort of cataleptic condition, and appeared to resemble a hibernating animal. The third was a fakir (holy man), who lived in a remote cave and had obtained no food supplies of the ordinary kind for two years. I formed the opinion that he had reverted to the dietary of the ape man, and was subsisting on roots, plants, insects and small rodents, as there appeared to be no doubt that he did not obtain ordinary food from any source.

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VOL. 2 No. 34] MONDAY 11—5—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

WOMEN AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Kolhapur.

The first session of the Kolhapur State Women's Conference was held last week, Mrs. Hansa Mehta presiding. About 1,000 delegates from all parts of Kolhapur State attended. Her Highness Tarabai Maharani who opened the Conference was given an ovation on arrival at the theatre. The proceedings commenced with songs by girls followed by the speeches of Mrs. Ramabai Shirgaonkar and Mrs. Saroni Dhavle the Karyadhyaksha and Swagatadhyaksha respectively of the Conference. Messages wishing success to the Conference were recived amongst others from Rajkumari Amritkaur, Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, Prof. Karve and Mrs. Nalini Sukhathankar. Mr. Perry, the Prime Minister, and Sir Raghunath Sabnis were present by specal invitation.

Mrs. Hansa in the course of her presidential address said.

We are meeting under the shadow of war when the fate of the empires is in the balance, and the future of many countries including our own is all blurred and uncertain. My advice to you therefore would be firstly to organise women to meet any emergency arising in the near future. Secondly to think of the present problems affecting women in terms of the new world order based on freedom, equality and justice. Such an order alone can bring lasting peace to this war weary world. We as women who suffer most through these horrible wars of destruction must exert our best to bring about this new order which will ensure lasting peace. Our first task is to put our own house in order. We must get rid of customs and laws that hamper our progress. Education of the right kind and plenty of it must be given to men and women enabling them to stand on their legs. The economic rights of women must be recognised and no woman should be denied entry into a service or profession for which she is otherwise fit.

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TRAVANCORE DURBAR'S NOTIFICATION

Trivandrum.

A Press Communique says: "Having regard to the present emergency and the necessity for personal economy in every direction and also with special reference to the climatic and other conditions in the State, the Travancore Government, after careful consideration, have decided that for daily use in offices and educational and other institutions throughout the State, dhoti, mundu, pyjama or trousers worn in accordance with the custom and usage of the community in question, and white kudtha or jubba made in Indian style be regarded as adequte and appropriate. If European costume is used, it should be cut and made in correct style.

"The rules that are presently applied in the case of levees, public functions and formal visits to the Palace will, however, continue until further orders. These regulations are not, of course, applicable to officers and other persons who are entitled or bound to wear special uniforms, and military personnel and officers of the Police, Excise and other departments, as well as non-officials like scouts and girl guides."

MARRIAGE.

MISS J. M. IMAM, daughter of MR. J. M. IMAM, Minister of Education, Government of Mysore, with MR. H. S. HASAN PEER, son of MR. SHEIK HONNUR SAHIB at Jagalur.

* * *

MISS J. B. KHASIM SAHEB daughter of Mr. J. B. KHASIM SAHIB, with MR. P. N. MOHAMED PEER, on the 11th instant at Jagalur.

* * *

We invoke blessings on the two couples!

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE

ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AT BANGALORE

"At this hour of grave national crisis, when the enemy is at the gates of India, I appeal to my people to rally to the defence of our motherland and, forgetting all religious, political and class differences, present a united national front. The object of the movement is to strengthen the war resistance of the people and to consolidate the national will to offer united resistance to Nazism and Fascism in every form or shape. This can be achieved by counteracting activities of all kinds likely to produce a defeatist mentality and by inculcating in the people faith in the ultimate victory of our cause and courage in the trials and sacrifices that it may fall to our lot to face.

For some time past the enemy has been carrying on a war of nerves against this country, as a prelude to active measures of destruction, hoping thereby to frighten the people out of self-defence, to sow panic and paralyse civic life. If he succeeds in this phase of his war, his path to our subsequent destruction becomes quite smooth. It is the supreme need of the hour, therefore, that the people of this country should stand calm and organised to face the situation. Panic is our worst enemy; and we must prepare ourselves to fight it.

I need hardly remind you that war at present is a total war, involving the whole population of a country in one way or the other. The enemy does not distinguish between combatants and non-combatants, between man woman and child, between the old and the young, much less between persons of different religious, class or political affiliations. Every one is bound to suffer in a war of this nature; and it is therefore the duty of every person to join the Front and contribute to the safeguarding of the integrity and honour of our motherland.

Every one can be serviceable at this hour of need—even those who only stand firm and wait! The appeal of the National War Front is to your innate patriotism and to your sentiment of mutual help and protection. I trust all the people of the State will join the Front, and each will endeavour to play worthily the part that may be assigned to him or her, so that we may deserve the victory to which we all look forward with confidence."

NOT MUCH FAITH IN BLACK-OUTS

A BETTER METHOD OF DEFENCE

America does not seem to have full faith in black-outs. This is what *Science and Culture* says:

It has been pointed out that while creating new problems for the police, because of the possibility of increased crime and traffic accidents, black-outs have been of questionable value from the military point of view. Nazi fliers, it is said, located English cities with the aid of radio beams. Moreover, parachute flares and incendiary bombs have largely annulled the effect of black-outs. On the other hand, the works of the police, the A.R.P. workers and firemen are greatly increased during black-outs, and continued reduction in social life for long periods tends to affect the morale of the people.

An alternative to hinder the activities of enemy aircrafts has been suggested. Powerful searchlights and wide-angle floodlights directed towards the sky would confuse enemy aircrafts, and would aid protecting aircrafts to shoot down the enemy. Preliminary tests carried out by the U.S. Army shows that even with a long-viewing tube, pilots could not penetrate the glare to find important targets.

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GALLANT EPISODES FROM THE BURMA FRONT

Behind the cover of a bamboo thicket an Indian soldier stared out across an empty jungle clearing. A Bren-gun lay ready by his forearm. He was listening intently ..... From somewhere in the jungle came the call of a bird. The soldier reached for the Bren-gun. Then he answered the call. After a short interval the bird call sounded again. It was closer ... Once more the soldier replied: then silently slid himself into a more comfortable position, his index finger lightly curved about the trigger of his gun. Twigs crackled, the dense foliage of bushes was cautiously parted and four Japanese soldiers came out into the clearing. They looked about them, then their leader repeated the bird call. It was answered emphatically by the Bren-gun. A single burst sufficed!

A familiar sight on the Irrawaddy. A black-painted I.F. launch hauling upstream a couple of laden flats. Against the burnished background of the river the vessels stood out in clear silhouette. Suddenly the crew of the launch heard a faint drone in the sky. The sound increased, grew to a roar as the enemy plane swooped down. It circled insolently above the launch, then swept up the reach of the river. It was in no hurry to deal with its prey as there was no escape. Returning, it was now no more than a few hundred feet above the water, and the crew of the launch took what cover they could find. Abruptly there came the staccato stutter of a machinegun. The plane made half a turn, a plume of smoke trailing behind it. Then with drunken lurch it swung down to crash headlong on a sandbank ... A Bren-gunner on that I.F. launch had got his shot in first and with his opening burst he had made no mistake!

An Indian Mountain Battery was covering an aerodrome north of Toungoo. The Japanese were advancing. They were around and behind the gun positions, but the battery remained. There was still work to be done. Across the wide expanse of the aerodrome groups of enemy appeared. Out into open they came, scores of them, a perfect gunner's target. The little mountain guns went into action with a sudden crash of sound. Firing over open sights the Indian gunners made havoc of the enemy, every shell bursting dead upon its targets. The aerodrome was swept clear of the enemy ... Then it was time to go. Those fine gunners now had to fight their way out through the Japanese. They did it and got away every gun and every mule, but many gallant men fell before the battery was safe!

Somewhere behind the Japanese line, preparations for an attack were afoot. It was of the utmost importance that we should learn what was happening. A Burman officer of the Burma Rifles volunteered to make a reconnaissance ... Slipping through the enemy line he entered a village where the Japanese were impressing men for labour. He made himself conspicuous in his desire for work. He was seized upon as a strong-looking fellow and ordered to join the other labourers. All day he was hard at work digging trenches and gun emplacements, but he was not too busy to observe everything that went on and to make mental notes of troop movements. He saw and heard enough to satisfy him as to the direction of the proposed attack and the forces the enemy intended to employ ... At dusk when the labourers were dismissed he strolled casually towards the village, then dived into a convenient clump of bamboo and made his escape. Little more than a couple of hours later he was giving a full report of the situation to his Commanding Officer!

A party of Indian soldiers was ordered to comb a patch of jungle where the presence of enemy snipers was suspected. Cautiously the men worked their way forward, searching the undergrowth and peering up into the foliage overhead. For some time they found nothing. They had almost decided that the jungle was free of enemy when a young soldier suddenly dropped on one knee and fired up into the branches of a tree. A body crashed through twigs and leaves to the ground. The soldier fired again and a second sniper fell dead from the tree ... Only a few moments previously the Indian officer in command had been standing near that same tree and upon examination of it had noticed nothing. He questioned the young soldier, who pointed to the leaves with which the dead snipers had camouflaged their uniforms. "Mango leaves do not grow on a jungle tree" was his terse explanation!

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Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.
Monday 11-5-1942.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

SOME SIDELIGHTS

II*

The lecture tour was repeated in Canada and also in England, and then he settled down to his Parliamentary duties. He sat in his father's seat as a Tory, but a Tory with his own line of thought and policy independent of the heirarchy. He championed South Africa, championed the Navy as the mainstay of Great Britain's national defence, and urged economy in public expenditure. "The honour and security of the British Empire do not depend and can never depend upon the British Army. The Admiralty is the only office strong enough to insure the British Empire," he proclaimed. His methods evoked from Sir William Harcourt the remark, "The want of judgment of the fellow is despairing, but there is a good deal of force in his oratory!" He was so irrepressible as a party member, that from the Tory benches he once exclaimed "Thank God for the Liberal Party" in heat, when his leader Joseph Chamberlain wanted to introduce Protection for British Trade.

Not long after, he crossed the floor, and joined the Liberals. He sat by the side of Lloyd George. He then engaged himself in writing the Life of his father. John Morley read his proofs, and Lord Rosebery gave lavish advice. We are told that it was a fine performance. Then when the Liberals came to power in 1905 Churchill became Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The question of South Africa came up, and he urged that there be "no difference in the grant of responsible Government between Boer and Britain in South Africa," in order to create "A tranquil, prosperous, consolidated Afrikander nation, under the protecting ægis of the British Crown!"

South Africa shot at him, made him prisoner, and proclaimed a reward for his recapture. Yet he was prepared to grant its full claims! India, north to south, gave him a good time, inspired his valour, and opened his mind, and we have to wring every claim, every concession out of him, and not with much success!

During the next few years he with his party passed through electoral vicissitudes, became President of the Board of Trade, and came under the tutelage of old John Morley, who spoke of "his vitality, his indefatigable industry and attention to business, his remarkable gift of language and skill in argument."

His Cabinet methods were over-powering. He was long-winded and persistent, and he had a habit of presenting for his colleagues' guidance his views written and printed,—"carefully marshalled arguments, clearly printed, read by him at leisure,"—on not only matters of his own portfolios, but on all Cabinet matters, so much so, that Sir Edward Grey once cried out in anguish "Winston, very soon, will become incapable from sheer activity of mind of being anything in a Cabinet but Prime Minister!"

In 1910 he became Home Secretary, under Asquith. And "Once a week, or oftener, Mr. Churchill came down to the office bringing with him some adventurous and impossible projects; but after half-an-hour's discussion something was evolved which was still adventurous, but no longer impossible," in the words of an official assistant. As Home Secretary he introduced some measure of Prison Reform, on one occasion General Booth of the Salvation Army calling at his office and loudly "praying for the conversion of the Home Secretary!"

Within a year or two the war clouds menaced, and the Admiralty required a strong man, and Churchill was appointed First Sea Lord.

And he served the Navy well. In his own words, "who could fail to work for such a service? Who could fail when the very "darkness seemed loaded with the menace of approaching war?"

But the war years were chequered ones for both Churchill and England. The Navy did

*(contd. from last issue)

not make a very good show, and Churchill was in and out of office, and shifting from Whitehall to the trenches on the Western Front.

There is a remark of Asquith at the time, "Our two rhetoricians, Lloyd George and Winston, as it happens, have good brains of different types. But they can only think talking; just as some people can only think writing. Only the salt of the earth can think inside, and the bulk of mankind cannot think at all!" And when circumstances forced Churchill to resign at the close of 1915, Asquith bade farewell to a "wise counsellor, a brilliant colleague, and a faithful friend."

For a time the dynamic Cabinet Minister was transformed into a subdued Major and Colonel Churchill at the war front. Then Asquith had to quit the helm, and Lloyd George became Premier. He was eager to take Churchill back, and though warned that he was "a potential danger in opposition, but an active danger in our midst," he made Churchill Minister of Munitions in 1917. And Churchill proved in many ways a most useful colleague in the weary months in which the scales of war were tilting dangerously to the other side.

In the elections after the war Lloyd George returned to power, and as the question of demobilisation was proving acute, Churchill was made Secretary of State for War in 1919.

How this was received can be seen from the cryptic remark in the diary of Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, "Whew!"

The problem of Russia came to the fore now, and Churchill felt that Russia had to be "saved, as I pray she may be saved, by Russians," though with some assistance from his War Office. However Russia saved itself somehow or other.

In 1921 he became Colonial Secretary. Many problems came up then, the Irish one chief among them, and Churchill had to pilot warily between Sinn Fein and Ulster, Sir James Craig and Michael Collins. At the close, Collins sent the message, "Tell Winston we could never have done anything without him!" Not a bad tribute!

But the Coalition fell in 1922, and he lost also his seat in the elections.

Undaunted he set to the task of writing the history of the War, with the title, *World Crisis*. There was so much of actor, observer, and judge in it that Lord Balfour sardonically declared to a friend that he was "immersed in Winston's brilliant autobiography, disguised as a history of the universe!"

Baldwin dissolved his Parliament in 1923, and Churchill standing as a Coalition Liberal failed again in the elections. And Labour came to power in 1924, with the support of the Liberals.

That ended his contact with Liberals. In 1924 he stood at a bye-election as an Independent Anti-Socialist, but though supported by Balfour, Birkenhead, Austen Chamberlain, and Rothermere, he was defeated. But the same year at the General Election he stood as a Constitutionalist, was elected and accepted into the Baldwin Ministry as Chancellor of the Exchequer. So the wandering ship was home again, both in the party and in the Cabinet!

Editor.

PRIME MINISTER'S POST ABOLISHED

MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S REFORMS

It is reported that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has abolished the office of the Prime Minister of the State and Rai Bahadur Col. Dinanath is permitted to retire. His Highness assumes the office of President of the State Huzur Cabinet. The Ministers of His Highness will submit papers directly to His Highness and obtain orders.

This change has been hailed by the Indore State as a popular measure.

His Highness Yeshwantrao Holkar is deeply interested in the uplift of the Harijans, and after Travancore, Indore threw open all the temples in the State for Harijans.

STRANGE TALES ABOUT ELEPHANTS

In spite of their huge bulk, elephants are almost the only wild beasts with whom it is possible to make friends. With lions a trainer always has to be stern. The slightest slip, one moment's relaxation, and twenty brutes, which ten seconds previously were complacent pets, turn into roaring beasts who may rend their best friends to pieces!

With elephants there is no danger of this kind. Once it has been badly treated an elephant never forgets, but its attitude towards a kind trainer is always one of friendship, and the only real danger is that it may accidentally injure you because of its tremendous strength and great weight.

The long memory of elephants for an act of cruelty is most uncanny. In my early days in the circus, a young man was engaged as groom while we were performing in a large continental town.

TWENTY YEARS—THEN REVENGE

The man treated one of the elephants with consistent brutality and was eventually dismissed. Twenty years later we revisited the town and, without my knowledge, the same man was again engaged. I entered the tent just in time to see the elephant take the unfortunate man in its trunk and dash him to the ground. Then, in spite of all our efforts, it knelt on him and crushed him to death. The elephant had waited twenty years for revenge!

Elephants have a reputation for being "wicked," but that is not my experience of them, provided they are looked after by those who understand them. Two things every elephant detests—fire and a small animal. A fire will frighten the best trained elephant out of its wits.

AFRAID OF MOUSE

It is extraordinary that the elephant faces the tiger without flinching, but will run from a rabbit or mouse. When I made this statement to a friend on one occasion, he scoffed and laid a bet that elephants would not worry about a rat. We thereupon secured a rat and let it loose in one of the elephants' stalls. The huge beast retired hastily, trumpeting and shrieking, while the rat sat up, washed its face, and wondered what the commotion was about. A mouse running across the circus ring will upset a whole troupe of elephants.

FRIENDLINESS

When they have been with you for some years, elephants become very friendly, and I owe my life to my old friends. On one occasion when I was "breaking in" a young elephant almost straight from the jungle, it turned on me and tried to knock me down. The older elephants standing by immediately ambled up and gave the youngster a tremendous hiding. In Southern India the elephants caught in the jungle are subdued by trained elephants and remarkably effective teachers they make.

SENSE OF BALANCE

In spite of their great weight, elephants have a remarkable sense of touch and balance. Everyone knows that they can pick up very small objects with their trunks, and once I saw a mahout set his elephant to work rocking a cradle containing his infant son!

I was once training a comparatively inexperienced elephant to lift me up in its trunk, when it slipped, and crashed to its knees. If it had rolled on me I should have been crushed to death, but with extraordinary good sense the elephant threw its weight away from me, and I scrambled up unhurt!

The only serious accident I have had was on a "see-saw" when one of my beasts playfully exerted his full weight and sent me up into the air over its back. Even on that occasion I escaped with nothing more serious than a broken wrist.

LOVE OF WHISKY!

The most amusing elephant story I have ever heard concerns an elephant catching cold. The animal became very ill indeed and, in desperation, its trainer dosed it with a whole bottle of neat whisky. The cold disappeared immediately, but the elephant liked the whisky so much that he started catching colds every week. Thinking he would put a stop to this expensive habit, the trainer one day gave him a whole bottle of cold tea instead of whisky. The elephant tasted it and squirted the rest into his friend's face! Rum, champagne, and every other drink was treated in the same way and at last, the trainer had to give it whisky. The elephant drank it up in a couple of seconds and its cold disappeared in an hour!

C.B.

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THE FIRING AT BHADRAVATHY

Mr. L. S. Raju, M.A. Hons., M.L.C., President of the Civil Liberties Union sends us the following statement:

The incidents connected with the shooting tragedy at Bhadravathi have come as a great shock to the people of Mysore. They call for immediate and impartial inquiry and, pending the result of such an enquiry, I do not desire to prejudge the issue. There are, however, certain aspects connected with the incidents as can be judged from the press reports available which deserve public notice and comment.

It would appear that the local authorities had issued certain prohibitory orders which were not complied with by the labourers on the May Day celebrations. In my opinion, the issue of such prohibitory orders was entirely misconceived, and should never have been done. I have been always protesting against the abuse of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Police Act, trying to interfere with and restrain the legitimate activities and liberties of individuals and groups of individuals. Surely, the labourers had a right to organise processions and meetings, especially on an important day like the May Day. These prohibitory orders were at the root of the trouble at Bhadravathi. The prohibitory orders having been issued, however wrong they might have been, must, in my opinion, have been obeyed and not violated, especially as there is no question of civil disobedience now, and it is practically impossible to carry on and civilly disobey the laws in a non-violent spirit, on account of the fact that labour is deprived of the leadership of important Congress persons imbued with the Congress creed of non-violence and, secondly, on account of the unhelpful attitude of the authorities in the matter.

The violation of the prohibitory orders, therefore, deserves to be condemned. However, the May Day celebrations themselves passed off peacefully and if only the authorities had ignored the technical violation of the prohibitory orders in larger interests, the unfortunate tragic incidents would never have occurred. The bureaucracy never learns, as it could well have, by what had happened at Viduraswatha in April 1938. Prestige as usual stood in the way of adopting a more tactful, statesmanlike and conciliatory attitude on the part of the authorities, with the result that there were arrests of the local leaders resulting in a clash.

I strongly condemn the violence on both sides and particularly the indiscriminate shooting resulting in the death of innocent persons, including a child of three years old playing at a long distance. The reports from the papers, if true, indicate that one of the in-patients of the hospital there had been discharged with a view, it would appear, to make provision for anticipated injured persons on account of gun-shot wounds. This is unthinkable and I would request Government to go into this aspect of the matter carefully and impartially. Can it be that the local authorities had made up their minds to teach a lesson! I would fain not believe the existence of such a Dyerian attitude.

My heartfelt sympathies and the sympathies of the people of Mysore undoubtedly extend to all the victims of violence on either side. I hoped that so far as shooting in Mysore was concerned we heard the last of it at Viduraswatha. May I hope that at least the present incident is the last that should ever happen in Mysore?

In the present international conflict where thousands are being killed every day and big nations indulge in homicidal glory it is difficult to spread Mahatmaji's gospel of truth and non-violence; but if the world is to be saved from further disaster, there is no other remedy than that. It would be much better if labour leaders are given a chance to deal with labour difficulties and spread the gospel of non-violence among the labourers, and it would also be further desirable to entrust the administration of Law and Order to one who commands the confidence of the people and not allow it to be administered in the usual bureaucratic, mechanically ridden way, devoid of all understanding of human psychology and statesmanship.

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VOL. 2 No. 35] MONDAY 18—5—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

'NOT A SINGLE BURMAN QUISLING'

GOVERNOR'S CLAIM

NEW DELHI.

"Far from there being any considerable disloyalty among Burmans, the Japanese are unable to get a single Burman of any weight to join their side since the invasion began. In fact, there is not a single Burman Quisling, and I am proud of it". This assertion was made by Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, just arrived in India, interviewed by the "Associated Press."

The Governor, anxious to place in the correct perspective the reports that the invasion was greatly helped forward by the people of Burma said, "The number of people who ran over to the enemy from political motives was infinitely small. Bands operating with the Japs were either caught with the tide or were forced to labour."

It had been predicted, continued Sir Reginald, that there would be risings in Tharawaddy and Shwebo immediately Rangoon fell, but there was no rising and the people of Tharawaddy showed no signs of disloyalty. In fact they gave our troops food and water. "As for my Ministry, they functioned in Maymyo right to the end."

Denying the allegations that the administration in Burma generally failed to stand up to the test, the Governor said it was a most mischievous statement to say there was lack of co-operation between the civil and military. The fact was that the civil administration from the first set themselves out to meet the military needs. The Ministers in the fullness of their power never stood in the way of the war effort; indeed, when required, they unhesitatingly handed over to the military complete control of the Public Works Department, Post and Telegraphs, Railways and the Inland Water Transport.

Referring to the plans for the evacuation of Rangoon, the Governor said that these were arranged in three stages according to the state of emergency reached, and the army was entrusted with giving word for each stage carried out. At the same time, the civil administration through a skeleton staff carried on the public services including water, lights, and telephones until the last moment.

Speaking of the situation in the districts, Sir Reginald said as the tide of invasion came up, frequently the whole population disappeared; therefore, he could scarcely blame the administration who with very few exceptions stuck to their guns until the order to leave was given by the military with whom they were in constant contact.

Admitting that the administration of justice automatically broke down, the Governor said that mainly because there were no witnesses, cases had to be dropped, but emergency powers were given to magistrates, and the military super-imposed their own powers over the civil courts. "Far from criticising them, I as Governor desire to pay the highest tribute to the manner in which Burmese, Indian and European civil servants of all grades and classes carried out their duties."

Concluding, he said, he and his Ministers had the most supreme admiration for the epic fight put up by the Imperial forces in Burma.

DECLARING AN OPEN CITY

MANILA IN PHILIPPINES

One of the reasons why Manila was declared an open city is because it was mainly inhabited by Filipinos and not by Europeans.

Loyal as the Filipinos have been, says one American paper, their loyalty could not be expected to improve if they were bombed to a cinder while under grossly inadequate U.S. protection. But, if the Japs bombed the city after the Americans retired, the Filipinos would well know who was their enemy.

NAUGHTY NATIONS

A novel inquiry has lately been held in America. Which is the "naughtiest" of all the foreign nations represented in the United States?

The method adopted to decide this question has been to take a census of all the people who have been imprisoned for breaking laws, and the fairest record is held by Switzerland. Only 0.31 per cent of the Swiss in the United States have been to prison.

Mexico is the bad boy of the family with 2.3 per cent or just over one in fifty. Ireland is only a fraction better, 2 per cent., and Scotland is third from bottom with 1.2 per cent. Following these, each country being better than the last come Austria, England, and Wales, Canada, France, Italy, Russia and Denmark.

What about Germany? Prepare for a nasty blow. Omitting Switzerland, Germany comes top!

JAPANESE POLICY

These days one learns much if one knows Japanese and can listen into Japanese home broadcasts. From the picture given it is quite clear that the Japanese are now engaged in cold-bloodedly and systematically exploiting their conquests. The actions of the Japanese in occupied Asia are the same, even to details, as the actions of the Germans in occupied Europe. The propaganda they send out is the same also. The technique is very simple. It is the Hitler technique of a promise that will never be kept. The Japanese, like the Germans, are saying that their coming will be to the advantage of the conquered peoples and that a new era of "co-prosperity", happiness and freedom will dawn for all.

JAPANESE HOPE

The Japanese know, of course, that with the passage of time even the most ignorant and uneducated of their victims will come to see that the Japanese are calmly planning to exploit him and all his property entirely for their own ends, but by that time—so the Japanese hope—it will be too late. Arrangements for further exploitation and results of the exploitation already achieved are stated by the Japanese with a definite note of jubilation, just as the Germans speak among themselves of the exploitation of occupied Europe.

The exploitation in all its stages was planned many years ago. When the Dutch police went through the papers of the Japanese Consul in Menado, in North Celebes, they found in his possession complete plans for the administration of the Dutch East Indies. This exploitation applies to the financial structure. The same applies to raw material supplies. Japanese factories are being set up wherever possible in the occupied territories. The Japanese agency has been speaking with glee of the "mushroom growth of Japanese factories in the Bangkok suburbs where Japanese machinery has been installed to turn out all kinds of goods from hemp to rubber products."

SPREADING JAPANESE LANGUAGE

But this exploitation is not merely material. The Japanese appear to be attempting to create a vast Japanese Empire by suppressing all other racial and cultural individualities within the conquered areas. The Japanese Government is trying to construct a simplified form of its language, with only 300 simple Japanese characters and 300 common idioms to form a sufficient minimum for practical purposes. This plan of spreading knowledge of the Japanese language is being very vigorously pursued and the Japanese broadcasts make frequent references to the alleged success of it. It has, for instance, been announced in Bangkok, to take one example, that the Japanese language school has four times as many students this year as the last.

This is only a broad draft of the picture. But even so it shows what cleary awaits the East in the Japanese policy and intentions just as it awaits the West in the policy and intentions of Hitler!

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HANDS ARE GUIDES TO CHARACTER

Haven't you often seen people whom you would like to know more about? Perhaps you have never spoken to them. Still, they interest you.

Try watching their hands, those truthful little indexes to character that frequently "give a person away," however effectually he or she may be comouflaged in other directions.

THE VARIOUS SHAPES

First, look well at the shape of the hands, for this will tell you much even at a glance. The long, slender hand with tapering fingers betrays the artistic temperament, while the short, square hand is nearly always the sign of a strong pratical nature. The hand that is a blend of these two shows the owner to possess a well-balanced disposition that embodies the best qualities of both these types. Beware of the hand, squat almost to ugliness, with coarse club-shaped fingers and a thick soft palm, for these are signs of an evil nature prone to self-indulgence. Hands that suggest greed are easily recognisable, likewise the helpless, shifty hand that betokens weakness and absence of convictions. Rare but always unmistakable is the long, firm, well-shaped, spiritual and idealistic hand that seems made to bless and heal.

The condition of the hands is another unfailing guide to character. Smooth, white, and over-manicured hands show a pleasure-loving vain nature, while the hands that express nothing but toil, are a sign of the hopeless drudge. Bitten nails and torn flesh are danger signals of irritability, nervousness and a slovenly disposition.

Notice how people shake hands, and use their fingers generally. There is the confident grip, the insinuating hand-clasp, the indeterminate shake, the grasp that is inexorable, feeble, bored, eager, or affectionate, according to the disposition of the person in question. Then there are the hands that caress everything they touch, hands that are never still, hands that are always tightly gripped, hands that appear quite lifeless. All tell a story to those who look.

A FASCINATING HOBBY

As a hobby, the study of hands is fascinating, inexpensive, and can be carried on anywhere. The more you watch, notice and compare hands the more you will learn. In time your judgments will be rarely, if ever, at fault. Though palmistry may remain a sealed book to you, you will possess a way of "telling hands" that will prove more reliable than the ramblings of any fortune-teller!

AMBITION—GREED

There was a demon grew so stout and strong
That none on earth could match him in his might;
He made his fellows grieve and groan ere long;
Still vile ambition had to reach its height.

His cunning, grim and might-befogged,
Did hit upon a reckless scheme:
He then a mighty power invoked
With firm and sure resolve supreme.

In ecstasy he danced in zest,
For his ambition he did crest!
He threw his arms up and down,
His palm once touched the head his own!

Alack! the demon where was he?
A heap of ashes the wind did waft!
No more of him was there to see;
And so did end his mighty craft!

The power for which he strove so hard,
To turn to ashes aught on which
He laid his palm,—so said a bard,—
Did have on himself its first switch!

Greed doth ever grow and grow
As it goes on fed and fed;
It doth not know what's enow
Till by glut itself is dead!

D.L.A.

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Monday 18-5-1942.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

SOME SIDELIGHTS

III*

Thirty years before, his father had been Chancellor, and Churchill entered office wearing his father's robes. That gesture bespoke his pride of birth, his loyalty, and his fancy for the spectacular. His presence in the Ministry Lord Oxford described as that of "Chimborazo or Everest among the sandhills of the Baldwin Cabinet." Baldwin however ruefully complained that a "Cabinet meeting when Winston was present did not have the opportunity of considering its proper agenda, for the reason that invariably it had first to deal with some extremely clever memorandum submitted by him on the work of some Department other than his own!"

Shortly after, in 1926, the memorable General Strike occurred with intent to paralyse the State. The Cabinet sought to infuse confidence in the public by means of a new Daily, the *British Gazette*, and who was more competent amongst them all to run it than the admirable Mr. Winston? And he entered with gusto into the duties; the great newspaper office with its machines crashing and grinding away reminding him of "a first-class battle-ship mingled with a first-class General Election."

In 1929 the Baldwin Government ceased, and Labourites came to power under Mr. Macdonald, "the boneless wonder," to borrow the Churchillian phraseology.

Out of office once more, his pen grew busy and some more volumes of his War history, "*World Crisis*", were brought forth. They contained a lot of powerful and vivid writing of which the following picture of the then Russian Commander is a sample:

"There he sat at the same desk in the same room with the same ceremony and decorum around him, a failure, a by-word in history, a cause of his country's undoing—all because he had sent telegrams from time to time as was his duty, and events had belied these telegrams. There were the maps there were the telegrams, there was the quiet room, there was the horrible disaster. And this was the glamour of a high Command—almost the highest—in modern war! This was what was supposed to equal the opportunities of the great Commanders of history. What a swindle, what a mockery! They at least rode their horses in the battle-smoke and shared the perils of the soldiers they actually led. But here all around were only the maps and the jiggling flags, the counterfoils of telegrams, all read by the enemy, and incoming disconnected tidings of ruin, and glum staff-officers slouching in with more."

How truly apt a portraiture of some Commanders of to-day! There was also a volume of sketches of recent British Statesmen with the title "*Great Contemporaries*," of which a critic wrote, "Mr. Churchill gleams back at us from twenty-five looking glasses, formidable, affectionate, and lovable!"

Meanwhile, in 1933, Hitler had come to power, and Churchill's alarm at Great Britain's naval and air weakness found full expression inside and outside Parliament. He spoke of their "enormous Metropolis, the greatest target in the world", and warned the Government, "Beware, Germany is a country fertile in military surprises." "For many months, many years, we are inexorably condemned to protracted, indefinite and agonising inferiority," he wailed.

But it all fell on deaf ears. Yet not all ears were deaf. Hitler listened from across the ether. And Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist, writes in *I Paid Hitler*, "Even so Hitler would probably not have dared attack if Winston Churchill, then an ordinary member of Parliament, had not publicly revealed the incompleteness of British armaments in the air."

That consequence of his Cassandra cries Churchill could scarcely have dreamed!

One episode of this period needs mention. In December 1936 when King Edward's tragic personal drama was in the course of

*contd. from last issue

enactment, he sought the counsel of Mr. Churchill, and Churchill chivalrously sought to stay the hand of Baldwin. But curiously enough the Commons chose to howl him down and dismiss the King, and Baldwin's prestige rose, and Churchill's dimmed!

But not for long. In his turn Baldwin too was dismissed, and Neville Chamberlain took the helm. Then followed Munich, and one after another the events which have quickly darkened the light of Europe and left the world dazed and horror-struck!

Churchill's patriotic pangs during this period of suffering and shame, could well be imagined. He cried out, "Dictators ride to and fro upon tigers which they dare not dismount. And the tigers are getting hungry." And "by this time next year we shall know whether the policy of appeasement has appeased, or whether it has only stimulated a more ferocious appetite!"

His words proved prophetic!

In September 1939 the War broke out. And a dismayed Cabinet and clamorous nation turned to him, and he was taken back into the Ministry, first as Minister of the Navy, and then as Prime Minister.

During the period that has elapsed, his mental heroism, moral stature, and capacity for leadership have been fully put to the test, and they have stood the test well.

Forty years before, Churchill, the writer, had sought to survey the puny enemies of Great Britain in words of lofty disdain and telling force:

"Year after year and stretching back to an indefinite horizon, we see the figures of the odd and bizarre potentates against whom the British arms continually are turned. They pass in a long procession: The Akhand of Swat; Cetawayo brandishing an assegai as naked as himself; Kruger, singing a psalm of victory; Osman Digna, the Immortal and the Irretrievable; Theebaw with his umbrella; Lobengula, gazing fondly at the pages of *Truth*: Prempeh abasing himself in the dust; the Mad Mullah on his white ass; and latest of all, the Khalifa in his coach of state. It is like a pantomime at Drury Lane. These extraordinary foreign figures—each with his complete set of crimes, horrible customs, and 'minor peculiarities',—march one by one from the dark wings of barbarism up to the bright footlights of civilisation. For a space their names are on the wires of the world and the tongues of men. The Sovereign on the Throne, the Minister in his Cabinet, the General in his tent, pronounce or mispronounce their styles and titles. The unusual syllables become household words. The street-boy bellows them in our ears. The artisan laughs over them at night in his cottage. The child in the nursery is cajoled into virtue or silence by the repetition of the dread accents. And then the world-audience clap their hands, amused yet impatient, and the potentates and their trains pass on, some to exile, some to prison, some to death!"

For a brief space it looked as though a Continental Churchill would be able to write about England's own pageantry in terms equally withering. But he who could not stay or force the hand of Baldwin, seems to have held the hand of Fate. England, not much Mistress of the Seas, no longer victorious in a thousand battles, is again on her feet, standing four-square to meet the enemy. "The whole British army is at home, and the whole island bristles against invaders." Production has been speeded up, and morale restored in the nation. Alliance has been set up with U.S.A., Russia, and China. The Dominions have been given loose reins to work their own fate. And a mighty combat, spreading over the seven seas and five continents, is being fought with courage, determination, and resource. All this through one man's galvanising energy, and that Churchill. "The occasion," as they say, "has found the man!"

On assuming the reins of his high office, he said, "You ask, what is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us. You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word: Victory—Victory at all costs, Victory in spite of all terror, Victory however long and hard the road may be; for without Victory their is no survival!"

There spoke a master of expression, and master of exposition. And the future is in the lap of the Gods! *Editor.*

THE GROWTH OF THE NAVY

Great changes have occurred in the Royal Navy of recent years. Modern battleships are virtually scientific laboratories. The gunnery is electrically controlled; experiments have been made with invisible signalling by infra-red and ultra-violet rays; readings are made by hydrophone giving cross-bearings to the two- or three-thousandth part of a second. Among the personnel there is a much higher standard of general intelligence and specialized skill.

Leader gear, sound ranging and directional wireless, and echo detection are three of the devices which help to solve problems of navigation in fog. They are being developed and improved at the Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

One remarkable instrument, which he tried out on board a United States destroyer, is described by Admiral Mark Kerr, C.B., M.V.O., in his most interesting book, "The Navy in My Time." He was able, he says, to fix the bearing of a merchant-ship about three miles away within a degree of the actual bearing taken by compass at the same moment by the officer of the watch. On another occasion he got the depth of the water with perfect accuracy. All the while he was inside the chart-house with the instrument, with the blinds drawn so that everything outside was invisible.

FISHER HAS HIS WAY

The soundings were ascertained by the echo of the destroyer's own propeller from off the bottom of the sea. The bearings of merchant ships were taken from the direct waves, through the water, from the revolution of the ship's propellers.

All this means, of course, costlier navies. In Nelson's day, Admiral Mark Kerr points out, vessels like the *Victory* cost £100,000. The first ironclads, *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, etc., cost £356,690, excluding guns. The *Formidable* class in 1898, was the first to exceed the million mark. *Dreadnought* advanced the cost to £1,700,000. After the War, *Hood* completely equipped, swallowed about £12,000,000.

The development of the submarine, the mine-field, and torpedo-launching aircraft, however, has seriously depreciated the value of giant battleships, and Admiral Mark Kerr considers it would be wise economy if all countries could agree that no warship should be larger than 10,000 tons and no gun bigger than 8-inch. On this basis we could have fifty cruisers to defend our trade routes at the cost of twelve 35,000-ton battleships; and they would be of much more practical use under modern conditions.

Our trade routes, since we are not self-supporting with regard to food or raw materials, are our life-blood. In the words of Sir Walter Raleigh: "He who commands the sea, commands the commerce; he who commands the commerce, commands the world."

The possibility of using small craft to attack big ships with torpedoes was suggested by the 43-foot single-screw river launch *Miranda*, built by Thornycroft's in 1871. Early torpedoes were towed by the attacking vessel; others were attached to the end of a long spar thrust over the bow. The introduction of machine-guns led to the adoption of the Whitehead torpedo, discharged from a tube.

The *Lightning* (1877) was the first torpedo boat—81 feet long, 30 tons displacement, 400 h.p., 18½ knots speed, with a single revolving tube. One of the latest leader destroyers, the *Keith*, has a displacement of 1,350—1,375 tons, a speed of 35 knots and is armed with four 4.7-inch guns and two quadruple revolving torpedo tubes.

Admiral Mark Kerr tells a good story relative to the speed of the *Invincible*, built for 25 knots, in the 1909 manœuvres. After the trials he was summoned before Admiral Sir John Fisher. "I went in, and was greeted with the question: 'What speed did you do in the *Invincible*?' To which I replied: 'Just over 27 knots, sir.' On which a very sharp and severe voice hurled at me the order: 'You did not. You only made 23 knots,' and I dutifully replied, 'Yes, sir, 23 knots, sir.' And then Sir John firmly said: 'How the devil do you think I'm going to be allowed to build new battle cruisers, which I propose to do, and which are to make 27 knots speed, if you go and do 27 knots now? You understand, Kerr?' And I replied: 'Yes, sir, the *Invincible* did 23 knots!'"

Admiral Kerr pays a tribute to the gallantry of the Marines, who do not always come into the limelight. At the battle of Jutland, he says, one of their officers, Major F.J.W. Harvey, R.M.L.I., of H.M.S. *Lion*, earned one of the few Victoria Crosses for his courageous action:—

"When the roof of 'Q' turret was blown off, the shell exploded in the gun-house, killing or mortally wounding all the crew in the gun-house. Major Harvey, who had been mortally wounded, both legs being shot off, was heard to give an order to flood the magazine, in case the fire, which had started in the turret, should reach the magazine.

THE ROAD TO PEACE

"The order was at once obeyed by the magazine parties. Soon afterwards there was a second explosion, which killed all in the working chamber and, passing over the hoist, killed the parties at the foot of the trunk; but owing to Major Harvey's foresight, his great presence of mind, and devotion to duty, the magazines were closed, and the ship was saved."

Two good things the Great War accomplished, Admiral Mark Kerr points out: the enormous

advance in wireless telegraphy, and air communications over land and sea. Numbers of civilians were brought in to swell the scientific, clerical and technical staffs, and excellent workshops, properly equipped, were set up for experimental work.

In the future, he prophesies, every naval base, every group of warships, will be liberally equipped with flying-boats and seaplanes; war in the air will take precedence of battles on land and sea, attack will be opened by machines dropping gigantic bombs of high-explosive, then of gas, then of lethal acid already among the munitions of one of the great Powers to-day.

"Since chivalry in war has 'gone the way of all flesh,'" he adds, "the only way to prevent wars in the future is by education, which will show to men, women, and children that they are going to lose pleasures and means of livelihood, and will suffer from depleted pockets, as the result of any war, whether successful or otherwise."

CHINA'S UNDERGROUND CITIES

MODERN IDEAS INCORPORATED

It is reported that new Chinese cities are being rebuilt from the ruins of the old. The evacuated eastern Chinese are bringing modern progressive ideas into the hinterland. The enormous amount of indiscriminate Japanese bombing has necessitated the rebuilding of most cities of a population of a thousand or more.

The average Chinese home today is constructed around an air-raid shelter. The Government has instituted a comprehensive scheme for city planning. It provides for widely spaced building, wide streets, and modern street lighting. The construction materials are simple and hence allow for speedy replacement if rebombed.

A CAVE HOSPITAL

The underground cliff cities are described as having radio stations, schools, newspaper plants, and telephone and telegraph offices. They are all well-ventilated, lighted and heated. "In the Shan capital, Shensi," it is stated "there is a hospital consisting of a series of cliffs and caves. They contain wards, clinics, operating rooms and dormitories. An entire cotton mill is located in a dugout having over 10,000 square feet of floor space. Numerous free China factories bury power plants, essential machinery, and valuable stocks."

Chinese ingenuity is a tribute to their "unflinching determination to live as free men regardless of denials and privations," says a correspondent.

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A weekly
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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 36] MONDAY 25—5—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

SECOND EXAMINATION

"The body of an unidentified person was found in the Kukkaraballi Tank," said some one in the presence of others recently. "The results are out," rejoined one of those present. So the publication of University results, and recovery of unidentified bodies from tanks, seem to serve as cause and consequence in the eyes of the public! It is a pity!

But, unless it is found that the University results are unrighteously, unjustifiably harsh, we would not scold the University for the deaths, just as we would not denounce the police and military for firing when a mob not merely disobeys, not merely defies, but violently attacks them, and just as we would not denounce the labourites for striking when the rights to which they are legally and morally entitled are denied or threatened.

That is by the way. Our present purpose is to refer to the Second Examination which should be held in October or so, as decided some months ago. Parents are complaining to us that they hear that the Vice Chancellor has written to Government to cancel the examination "on account of war."

Well, *War*, what enormities are to be committed in your name!

We did not expect this of the Vice-Chancellor. We made ourselves open to criticism when we suggested his appointment as Vice Chancellor. But we felt that the University needed a disciplinarian and militarist, and did not mind the criticism. But militarists of today seem to be strangely defeatist!

What other things has the University foregone on account of the war? The same high salaries, low rents or free housing, the same needless and lavish repairs, the same ease of work, all go on as ever before. Should the icy hand of war be laid only on the weary, heart broken, failed students? Should they go through another full year of sorrow, poverty, anxiety, and suffering?

What is the harm in having the second examination? And what is the loss? Neither. And is there not benefit on the other hand? It is certainly of benefit to the students, who have the right for Government's protection as much as anybody else. Those who pass will thank the University and the Government, and prepare for the future with light hearts. Those who don't will either chuck examinations, or go through the mill with renewed preparations.

Let us recall that not long ago the Calcutta University went to the length of begging the Madras University to arrange for its Examinations. And the latter airily refused. It looks as though the Madras University itself is now forced to carry the begging bowl! That being so, can our University, located in a place not one-tenth as hazardous as Calcutta or Madras, seek to shirk its work, and create an imaginary scare in the peoples' minds? Certainly not.

We therefore hope that, if such a recommendation has been made to Government, they will direct that the normal duties of the University shall be performed, so long as Martial Law is not declared in the territory of the University. It will be a grave error for Government to do otherwise! Ed.

TWO-NATION THEORY EXPOSED

Jinnah is a Brahmin and Sir Sikandar is a Rajput, says Mr. S: M. Ahmed in a letter to the *Pioneer*, exploding the two-nation theory of the Muslim League.

Pointing out that the word "Momin" means "Faithful" and that the word thus applies to all Muslims, he says:

In India, however, where many Islamic customs have been borrowed from the Hindus, it applies particularly to the weaver class who are called "Julahas" and they are not more than five or six millions throughout India. The "Julahas" being indigenous Muslims converted from the Hindus, are caste-ridden people, for although they eat together they do not inter-marry with other Muslim castes.

DESCENDANTS OF MOGULS

The Momins, in a wider sense, would apply to all converts of Islam from Hinduism, though high caste Rajputs and Jat Muslims of the Punjab and the U. P. would resent such an application, but since Indian Mussalmans, according to the latest census, are 70 or 80 per cent converts, the whole Momin population may be much more than 45 million. In that case the name "Momin" would be a misapplication.

Following the parallel of Sikhs, they may be denominated as "Mazabhi" Mussalmans in contra-distinction to "Qaumi" Mussalmans, descendants of Moguls, Pathans, Persians and Arabs, who have their distinct culture and language and might well be called a nation like Jews and Hindus and Parsis.

THEIR DREAM

These are the persons who dream of Pakistan and accept Mr. Jinnah as their leader.

The strange thing, however, is that none of the prominent Muslim leaders are "Qaumi" Mussalmans. Mr. Jinnah is a Bhatia Brahmin. Sir Sikander and the Nawab of Chhatari are Rajputs, and so are Zafar All Khan and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. As for the Shias like Sir Raza Ali, the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad and Pirpur, etc., well the Shias are a community in themselves and have their political and religious inspiration from the Persians whose descendants they are.

A. R. P. AND PEOPLE'S DUTY

ALLAHABAD.

At a meeting presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prasad at Muzzafarpur it was resolved that the people should follow the instructions of the Government concerning A. R. P. measures, but should in no case become members of the A. R. P. committees, says Mr. Sankar Saran, Chief Warden, A. R. P. in a press statement.

He continues, "As one who listens with great respect to the opinions of leaders of the eminence of Dr. Rajendra Prasad I am pained at this decision. If these committees are anti-national and anti-social why should their instructions be obeyed? If on the other hand they are trying to serve the public do not they need all support and encouragement? If for political reasons some people do not want to join these committees, should they not at least encourage others to do so? A. R. P. work can become most arduous in times of crisis, and if we wish to avoid the experience of Rangoon, the brave and the patriotic should come forward and strengthen this movement. Will men whose lives are devoted to the service of their country be mere spectators in this great enterprise for the service of the people?

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JAP AIRMEN

SYDNEY.

Japanese airmen's disregard of parachutes—Allied pilots have often seen them jumping from their blazing aircraft without them—is puzzling to observers, according to reports from an advanced Allied base.

Although 41 aircraft, 28 bombers and 13 'O fighters had been shot down in an area concerned, not one Japanese airman made a safe parachute landing. It is estimated that more than 150 Japanese died in these planes.

Many theories have been advanced for this. One is that Japanese pilots have been convinced by their country's propaganda that the Australians and Americans would murder them if they reached the ground alive.

Some members of the R. A. A. F. declare that they have seen the Japanese jump with parachutes that exploded on opening. This they think is "arranged by the Japanese authorities to prevent their airmen from being captured."

* * *

We are afraid the above explanations are incorrect. An English writer over 20 years ago wrote, "If the vast majority of Japanese boys were asked what was their highest ambition in life they would answer, and answer sincerely and unhesitatingly, "To lay down our lives for the Emperor." We presume this is what is called the Bushido spirit. And if a Japanese feels that a work entrusted to him has failed or suffered a hitch, his duty is to commit harakiri or suicide, and not invent plausible explanations. So the explanation of the deaths of the Japanese airmen mentioned above would seem to lie in this rather than in anything else. Ed.

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WHY THIS DISTINCTION?

It is announced that Messrs H. C. Dasappa and T. Siddalingiah in the Banglore Jail have been ordered by Government to be given special treatment.

We regret to have to point out that the Mysore Jail has got a prisoner of the same class and status, Mr. S. Rangaramiah, B.A., B.L., who is entitled to similar treatment.

It is not nice or wise for Government to confine its paternal interest to things and persons within Bangalore. We do hope that this kind of parochial outlook will be avoided, and equal favours, and equal protection will be given to everyone all over the State

Ed.

TREE OF HUMAN KIND

A seed in sprouting does so break
That roots below and shoots above
With stem connecting both to make
The whole a plant or tree do show.

The roots do branch in regions dark,
The shoots do so in air and light;
They both draw food from either side
And give and take for mutual need.

Here is again a point to mark:
The roots and twigs to grow aright
In stem or trunk they do confide:
Co-operation right indeed!

The roots, the trunk and branches,
all the three,
Make one a growing, strong and
wholesome tree:
The needs of life in them move to and fro
'Tween roots and tops through trunk
all parts to grow!

D. L. A.

The Rationalist.

Monday 25-5-1942.

THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

It is a gallant combination of words. We do not know whose bright brains conceived them. But if their authorship is due to H.E. The Marquess of Linlithgow, it is a contribution of which he may very well be proud, and for which Indians may very well be thankful to him.

"Let me make the Songs of a Nation: let any one else make its Laws," some one has said. The Songs inspire and exalt the Nation; the Laws control and repress it. The words "National War Front," are such as serve to inspire a nation. The Viceroy has expatiated on the theme. Governors of the Provinces,—Section 93 Governors as well as constitutional Governors, have dilated on it. But the full force of the words has not been brought out. The burden of their song has been, "Don't run away from towns. Attend to your work. Contradict rumours. And help in War work."

That is not very much to be styled "National War Front." The Defence of India Rules would be enough to cover all that. Nor is there much light in the statement issued by the Mysore Government on the subject. One is led to think that it is another of those goody-goody institutions, the Red Cross, Scouting, A. R. P., that has taken birth.

The full force of the words however is to be found in Churchill's eloquent address to his countrymen:

"Come, then; let us to the task, to the battle, to the toil—each to our part, each to our station. Fill the armies, rule the air, pour out the munitions, strangle the U-boats, sweep the mines, plough the land, build the ships, guard the streets, succour the wounded, uplift the downcast, and honour the brave! Let us go forward in all parts of the Empire, in all parts of the Island! There is not a week, not a day, nor an hour to lose!"

That is what a National War Front ought to be, and ought to do, for every nation.

The world has become retrograde. Civilization has passed the state of peaceful progress, and reached the stage of self-destruction. Peace, happiness, and plenty, have given place to war, destruction, and want. Every citizen is a soldier, or a soldier's handiman. There is no question of any one doing any work he pleases, and just as he pleases, some men hiring themselves for war, some men fitfully labouring, or refusing to labour, in the field or factory, and some men doing neither the one nor the other but merely talking and watching things. There is no safety for any man, or any nation. From air, sea, or land, or all the three, any neighbour, near or distant, might come and wipe it out!

Therefore the question is whether we propose to submit to it like ants before a flood, or equip ourselves with all strength, organise ourselves against all odds, and face the enemy with courage, with valour, with brains, and with all our wits on edge. The National War Front is the answer to that.

We think that the National War Front is so ordering the peaceful life of the Nation that it is always equipped for war, that its military, economic and moral resources serve as a bul-wark against aggression, and when fight is inevitable, it is able to fight with resource, and to survive with honour. It requires the man-power of the Nation in all walks of life to be mobilised and arranged like a clock-work machanism, each section of it fulfilling its part with faultless and automatic regularity. It requires the material resources of the Nation to be so expanded or conserved that they carry it through under any emergency.

Its men and women, its officials and non-officials, its old and young, its artisans and scientists, its clerics and scholars, should have each an allotted part, and should discharge it without fail, with honest devotion, for the good of the State, and for the good of themselves. The Nation should be a single unit, all its members like spokes in a wheel, each aiding, supporting, and sub-

serving the other. One weak link in the chain would make it snap. One loose brick in the wall would make it crumble. Therefore the man-power should all be made equally strong, and be taught to work in unison, as the members in a concert should all be equally trained so as to act in symphony.

The weak spots in the Nation should be discovered and goaded into strength. Each section of it should be made to subserve a purpose. No part of it should be allowed to go to waste. All must be conserved, and all must cohere into one strong whole, impregnable, uncurbable, dynamic, elastic, prepared against defeat, which submits to no defeat, and retains its Nation-hood in spite of aggression, and despite all oppression!

This is nothing new, but phases of it have been presented in world history. When Napoleon invaded Spain 130 years ago, unable to face him in front, the Spanish made it impossible for him to remain by their guerilla organisation, and retained their Nationhood. When the same invader sought to overcome Russia, the Russians, unable to stem his advance by military strength, burned the country and forced him to retreat. They are again repeating the process before our eyes.

Earlier still, Ireland, pigmy as it is, overcome and kept under heel for centuries, kept its national glory and martial fire burning, and has recovered independence after ages of terrible suffering.

In contemporary times, Abyssinia, crushed by superior forces, yet nursed its nationalism underground and has recovered its integrity.

Great China, weak, rambling and disorganised, cut limb by limb by a powerful invader, yet maintains its bruised trunk, and is fighting for its nationhood with dogged persistence.

In the present war, Greece, small, decadent, yet manifested a remnant of its ancient glory, and put up a dauntless front to the mighty invader.

France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, unprepared and taken by surprise, have succumbed to the invader, but if the home fires are kept burning and the urge for nationhood preserved intact, will no doubt recover their integrity, like the boxer who is down from a reeling blow, but jumps up and inflicts a smasher before the count is over!

England itself, self-satisfied and easy-going, had not much of a front to present, but when disaster came it awoke, and today its man-power and material resources have been so welded into a national war front that an invasion which was imminent has been warded off.

The full possibilities of a national war front are however to be seen in the case of Germany and Japan, the two arch-aggressors. Twenty years ago Germany had been left practically naked and without cover, but by grim and demoniacal oganisation of its resources it has attained a strength which has become a bane and a terror to the world at large.

And its Eastern counterpart, Japan, was of no account only two generations ago, but by a determined marshalling of its nationhood it sought to make Japan "the mightiest nation in the world." The world now sees that the attempt has had some success!

Therefore we hold that the idea of the National War Front is essential for the Nation's well-being. We consider it all the more graceful that it emanates from the Viceroy, and that his own and the Provincial Governments are anxious to foster and promote it. We deem the gift of greater value even than the gift of English education by Lord Macaulay. It has not come too soon, and should be taken up and worked out with all the brains and all the resources at our command.

It is not too late. We have seen that England created a National War Front within six months or one year. It is a thing which should be aimed at before a war, during a war, and after a war, by nations which are nations of men, and not masses of canon fodder or bomb-fodder. Nationhood is not retained or achieved by saying to one conqueror "Quit India," and to another invader "Don't come to India," but by grim planning, huge planning, tireless planning. We

believe the Viceroy means that, if he means anything at all. We would urge the people to accept it for what it is worth, and work it out for all that they are worth. It will be for their good and nobody else's.

Coming to our own Government's move in the matter, it is no doubt a good copy of the All-India methods, but it leaves much to be desired as a dynamic organisation for energising the Nation. We have no wish however to pass hasty judgments, but we have no doubt however that its constitution is hardly satisfactory. *Editor.*

DO BACHELORS DIE YOUNG?

The old problem as to whether the married man or the bachelor lives the longer is again receiving special attention. The old joke that there is actually no differance but it seems longer to the married man, is not founded on fact. The insurance companies naturally study this problem very carefully, since it is important to them to know which class of men are the better risks.

THE MARRIED LIVE LONG

The most reliable statistics available indicate that the death rate is considerably higher among unmarried men than married men. The rate of mortality is especially high among young unmarried men, as compared with those who are married, and as age progresses the difference becomes less marked. Among men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five the death rate is almost exactly twice as great among unmarried men as among the heads of families.

The most striking contrast is found between the ages of fifty-five and sixty, when fully three times as many bachelors die as married men.

A striking contrast is also observed between the expectation of life among married and unmarried women. A married woman at the age of thirty-one may expect to live for thirty-seven years longer, while the unmarried woman at the same age may expect to live only thirty years. Of those who reach the age of forty-five, there are seventy-three married women as compared with fifty-three spinsters.

IS IT SELECTION?

There has been an immense amount of speculation as to why this condition exists. It is argued by some experts that both the men and women who marry are as a rule the most intelligent and healthy of their age to be found. A woman in selecting a husband, and a man in choosing a wife, naturally pick out those who are in good physical condition. In recent years most men and women have become better judges of health than in the past, and their selection is more intelligent. As a result, the married men and women start out with a better expectation of life than the left-over of both sexes who remain unmarried.

OUR HOMELY COMFORT?

Another explanation of the differance is that married men and women as a rule live more regular lives and are less subject to accidents. The husband moves regularly between his office or place of work and his home. He is out less at night and covers less ground on the whole, and is, therefore, less likely to meet with accidents which affect his health or shorten his life. The average married man, again, is better cared for than the average bachelor, just as the married woman is better protected than the spinster. Whatever the explanation, there can be no doubt, however, that married men live longer than bachelors and married women than spinsters.

INSURANCE CLAIMS AND AIR RAID VICTIMS

The Government of Mysore desire to assure the public that, in accordance with the policy adopted by the Insurance Companies in India regarding claims in respect of Air Raid Victims, the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department will honour claims from deaths due to air raid or enemy action to the Policy-holders in the official as well as Public Branch of the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department.

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LESSONS FROM VIZAG RAIDS

A GOVERNMENT REPORT

NEW DELHI.

After the raid in Vizag no food was on sale in the city for four days as all the banias and eating house keepers had locked their doors and gone. A few opened their shops on April 10.

The District Magistrate, therefore commandeered stocks and established rating depots, getting cooks from the countryside through Tahsildars.

MORE PAID A. R. P. PERSONNEL ESSENTIAL

The raid showed, it is emphasised here, that the District Magistrate, in an emergency must be prepared to assume complete charge of the situation, and become a sort of dictator.

Again in Vizagapatam, the A. R. P. forces that were in two large depots on full-time pay, constantly disciplined in training and with rations available, carried on, as a body, but the voluntary part of the A. R. P. services disappeared. If this is any guidance for the future it is thought that the voluntary system of wardens and workers should be discarded and paid personnel should take their place.

In Cocanada, as in Vizagapatam, no bombs were dropped on the main part of the town. In Cocanada raids were made on vessels entering the port but with negligible damage.

This, it is said, shows that in both the towns the Japanese confined their bombing to military objectives and the general experience is that this is what they do unless they see collections of people in the open. If therefore, town-dwellers take cover during an air raid they are not likely to be attacked at all and have little to fear.

A section of the A. R. P. service is the communication service. This consists of messengers, telephone operators, etc. The messengers provide a link between A. R. P. control and centres, wardens etc. Experience in Vizagapatam emphasises the value of a good messenger service.

NEED FOR AIR RAID DETECTORS

No explanation is available of how the population in the two towns foresaw the raids and left their homes in anticipation of them. It is pointed out that without a radio detector, which can detect approaching enemy aircraft about 100 miles away no adequate previous warning is possible in coastal towns. Some detectors of this kind are now available in India and more expected.

HOMEGUARDS IN LONDON

CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE

London.

Carrying a gasmask, Mr. Churchill inspected Palace Westminister Company of Homeguards at House of Commons last week. He said, "we now have the best part of a million and three-quarters homeguards trained to the use of arms. If in 1940, the enemy had descended suddenly in large numbers from the sky in different parts of the country, they would have found little clusters of men mostly, only armed with shotguns. Now, if ever he comes, he will find wherever he should place his foot that he would immediately be attacked by resolute and determined men who have a perfectly clear intention and resolve, namely to put him to death or compel his immediate surrender. Therefore, to invade this island by air apart from the difficulties of facing the R.A.F. is to descend in a hornest's nest. Now there are stings more ready and their effective power to injure more remarkable than here in the ancient Palace of Westminister where, rifle in one hand and sometimes speech notes in the other, we conduct the essential work of the Mother of Parliaments."

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A weekly
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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 37] MONDAY 1—6—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE

The citizens of Mysore assembled in large numbers in the Town Hall on the 25th inst., under the presidency of Rajamantrapraveena K. V. Anantaraman, to inaugurate the National War Front in the city. After invocation Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy explained the objects of the meeting to the assemblage. The Chairman then spoke gravely of the imminence of the war danger, of the need for checking false rumours and avoiding panic, of the civilians' duties in time of war, and of every one doing his best to help to beat the enemy, and strengthen the Nation's War Front. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., spoke at length on the problems facing the country, and the need for a National War Front, and moved the following resolution:

"Resolved that an earnest appeal be made to the citizens of Mysore City to extend their fullest co-operation and support the National War Front whose objects are to keep up the morale of the people, to infuse courage and confidence into every one, and to foster a determined spirit of resistance to aggression."

Mr. K. Basavaraja Urs, M.A., B.L., seconded the resolution in a lucid speech, and it was supported by Srimati Lakshamma Krishnappa, B.A., L.T., who spoke on the great part women had to play in the movement, and by Messrs. G. A. Khan, A. Venkatesiah, B.A., B.L., M. S. Ramaswamy, M.A., and Navaratna Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., who explained the various aspects of the movement, and put forth an eloquent plea for a hearty response from all sections of the people of the city. The Chairman then put the resolution to the vote, and it was passed unanimously with acclamation. In concluding, Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S., on behalf of the Organising Committee, said,

"I have not come to criticise but to thank those who have contributed to make this function a success.

First I must thank you, Citizens of Mysore for responding to our invitation in such numbers, and listening to the message which the movement seeks to convey.

I must thank our esteemed visitor, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, one of the most respected Elder Statesmen of India, for condescending to join in this inauguration. It shows that the movement has a claim, and imposes a duty, on the aged as well as on the young. It shows that though Madras and Mysore may have disputes about Cauvery waters, they are one in the matter of "National War Front."

I must thank our esteemed Chairman, the capable Minister of Revenue, whose dominant and dynamic personality would render him an as capable Minister of War! His call to you to prepare for battle comes from the right source. And it also shows that the movement is not a mere non-official movement, nor an indirectly official movement, but a National Movement.

I must thank the speakers, Mrs. Krishnappa, and Messrs. K. Basavaraja Urs, G. A. Khan, A. Venkatesiah, M. S. Ramaswamy, and our versatile fellow-citizen N. Rama Rao, who have presented the case for the National War Front so ably to you.

And, last, but not least, I must thank the City Municipal Council for permitting us to use this noble building for this noble purpose.

And before we disperse, I would like to appeal to you to convey the message to every person in the City, that in the interests of our Nation, our State, our City and our Homes, we must be prepared to defend it, like London, like Sebastopool, like Malta!"

(*Continude from page 3*)

"What the Front aims at, and what we offer you today is more 'togetherness,' more war-mindedness a fuller realisation of the magnificent destiny that is in our hands if we can sink faction, co-operate courageously and cheerfully, and strike with all our might at the sworn enemies of all that we and civilization itself hold dear —the Japanese and the Germans and the Italians.

"That is why I have placed myself at the head of the War Front in this Province, and that is why I say to all my hearers, here and elsewhere, "Go to it! Victory for India!"

NATIONAL WAR FRONT FOR MYSORE CITY

We learn that the Government have nominated the following gentlemen to constitute the National War Front Committee in the City of Mysore:

Messrs.

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy.	*Meetings.*
G. A. Khan.	
A. Venkatesiah. B.A., B.L.,	
M. C. Thammiah.	*Propaganda.*
M. S. Ramaswamy. M.A.	*Schools.*
Dharmaprakasa V. D. Rajaram.	
G. R. Josyer. M.A. F.R.E.S.	*Press.*

UNVEILING PORTRAIT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA

The Mysore City Municipal Council arranged a pleasant function on the 28th morning, viz, the unveiling of the portrait of H. H. The Maharaja by Mr. T. Subrahmanyam, B.A., LL.B., President, Mysore State Congress.

After invocation and music, Mr. Subrahmanyam in unveiling the portrait, referred to the interest of His Highness's ancestors in the progress of the State, of His Highness himself as an enlightened Ruler with great possibilities of progressive administration, of the appropriateness of granting the long-standing request of the Council for an elected non-official President, and of the hopes and claims of the people for the inauguration of responsible Government in the State.

Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A. HONS., President of the Council, then tendered thanks to His Highness on behalf of the Council for the gift of the portrait, and observed that it would be preserved as the choicest treasure of the Municipal Council, and thanked Mr. Subrahmanyam and the guests and others who had helped to make the function a success. After distribution of flowers and sweets to the audience, the meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

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The National War Front

INDIA GOVERNMENT AND VILLAGES

CALCUTTA.

The Government of India, it is learnt, propose to take certain steps with a view to fostering the spirit of self-defence among the village folk.

They have suggested to provincial Governments that village defence societies should be formed either under zemindars or village headmen in the rural areas in their respective provinces. It has also been suggested that efforts should be made to propagate the spirit of self-defence among the people in villages by encouraging in all possible ways the existing village defence societies and by forming new societies where they do not exist at present.

Provincial Governments have further been asked to see that the form of all such organisations conforms to the particular circumstances of the village rather than to any standard plan.

SOME MEMBERS TO BE PROVIDED WITH FIRE ARMS.

Arrangements will be made by the Government of India, where possible, to provide some members of the societies with fire arms while some other members may be exempted from the restrictions imposed by the Arms Act in regard to carrying of ordinary weapons.

IN COCHIN STATE

TRICHUR.

The National War Front in Cochin State was inaugurated last weak at the Town Hall. The hall and adjacent roads were gaily decorated, and troops in ceremonial dress were present. Sentries were posted at both gates and on the steps to the Town hall. Troops guarded the entrance and the door leading into the main hall, stood on either side of the platform, and behind the chairs on the platform. The colours were also placed on the platform, with a bugler and drummer on either side.

The Dewan, Mr. Dixon, and Minister, Mr. T. K. Nayar, were received by the Secretary to Government, Joint Secretary to Government, Dewan Peishkar, District Magistrate, Second in Command of the Nayar Brigade representing the Commissioner of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, Deputy President of the Legislative Council and the Presidents of taluq and town sub-committees. A few minutes later H. H. Ravi Varma Thampuran, M. B. E., who deputised for H. H. the Maharaja, arrived, accompanied by the A. D. C. to the Maharaja, in full ceremonial dress. Accompanied by the Minister, he inspected the Guard of Honour of the Special Guards.

A procession to the platform was headed by two silver Mace bearers from H. H. the Maharaja's personal staff.

IN MADRAS

MADRAS.

Inaugurating the National War Front in Madras on the 24th inst., H. E. the Governor said,

"Among the objects of the Front are the strengthening of the war-resistance of the people, the eradication of all elements tending to undermine it, involving the counter-acting of all fifth-column activities, in talk, writing and rumour-mongering; and the inculcation of faith, courage and endurance so that the country may offer united resistance to Nazism and Fascism in every shape or form until the Totalitarian cult is finally overthrown.

"The Front therefore demands a positive attitude against the external threat, and against internal defeatism. Not only should individual members of the National Front pin down and expose every kind of speech, writing and behaviour that tends to sap the country's power to fight, but they must also in their own everyday talk and writing encourage the will to victory among the people, and make it clear to all that the first duty of every true lover of India today is to do all in his power to further the defeat of the Totalitarian powers and to consider every man his friend and ally who thinks the same.

COMPOSITION OF FRONT

"The composition of the Front, though officially approved and supported, is very largely non-official. It consists of men who put the self-respect and subsequent position of India in world affairs before considerations of employment, promotion, or political affiliation, and who propose to make a 'whole-time job of it.'

"They aim at gaining the active adherence of thousands and thousands of men and women too, who will make themselves responsible for the wide dissemination of correct news and views about the war so that none of their country-men need be ignorant of the tremendous issues at stake.

"They will encourage and assist to the utmost all recruiting efforts, whether for military, naval, air or civil defence needs.

"No one need be, or should be, out-side the National War Front, serving soldiers, Government employees, traders, professional men, students and labourers in the field or factory.

(Continued on page 2)

The Rationalist.

Monday 1-6-1942.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND SJT. CHARIAR

It looks as though Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachari are intent to wreck the Congress, each in his own way. The latter whose resolution on Pakistan was voted down by the Congress, goes about preaching revolt against the decision of the Congress, while still continuing as a Congressman. Mahatma Gandhi, who is not even a four anna Congressman, sends a resolution by a messenger for the Congress to accept, and when that body alters it after due consideration, he gets into a huff, and his representatives in the Working Committee are reported to have resigned from it, and left it in a state of mess!

We have never been inclined to feel idolatrous admiration towards anybody, but have always held Mahatma Gandhi in esteem for his clarity of thought and clarity of expression, and stead-fastness of principles. And when the *Mail* or the *Times* or Sir Ramaswamy Iyer have ventured to fling gibes at him, we have felt inclined to denounce them.

But we cannot understand a man of his uprightness, probity, morality, and loftiness of thought, seeking to domineer over the Congress by illegal and unconstitutional means!

Mr. Gandhi may be a great person. But the Congress will cease to be a National institution, if it becomes a cat's-paw in the hands of any one person however great. The Congress has outlived many great persons. Tilak and Gokhale, Banerji and Naoroji, Pherozshah and Wacha, Malavya and Ghose, Pal and Lajpat Rai, Das and Motilal, gallant, able, noble men, who shone in its counsels and gave lustre to the institution. It has survived their loss or retirement, and carried on the flag of Nationalism, because of its broad-based democratic constitution.

We hold that Mr. Gandhi is entitled to his opinions, however curious or ununderstandable they may be. And if as a Congressman he gets his views accepted by the Congress then nobody could question them. But if while posing as a non-Congressman before the public, he at the same time seeks to twist the Congress round his fingers by sub-terranean methods, and gets angry if he fails, one wonders whether the perpetrator of such guilt is really the righteous Mr. Gandhi, or some one accustomed to the tortuous and dirty methods of rank political gangsterdom. It would be unworthy of Mr. Gandhi's greatness to attempt it! And it would be demeaning of the Congress to tolerate any such attempt!

What India wants and what the National Congress has aimed at is democracy based on democratic lines, not a dictatorship masquerading as a democracy. If the Congress wants to act as a mouth-piece or loud-speaker for Mahatma's precepts or fancies, voluntarily and by conviction, we would not have a word to say in the matter. What we feel revolting and outrageous is the Congress being forcibly utilised as a duplicate and personified *Harijan!*

Even with "Harijan", one feels that, despite the respectability of age, ripeness of experience, catholicity of thought, and weekly fast and silence, there is much that is deplorably unsound. From Mr. Gandhi's universal reputation for greatness and goodness, we expect of him a brain like that of Socrates, a mind like that of Cato, a heart like that of St. Francis, and a judgment like those of our sages of old, not methods like those of Chanakya, or passions like those of Durvasa!

And when the latter come into play, one has to cry "Hands off," just as Mr. Gandhi himself cries to the British "Quit India"!

With regard to the last, one is tempted to ask, "Why will they quit? Have you made them quit, as South Africa did, Ireland did, U. S. A. did? If not which fool will quit just for the sake of a passing article in the *Harijan* however much reproduced?"

And that most recent of advices, to the Sindh Ministry to resign and go to the Hur

amps to convert them, is an atrocity of hought, like a calf with human head, or aby with calf's feet! we can understand he Sindh Ministry resigning for failing to urb lawlessness. We have heard that the apanese principle is to commit suicide under he circumstances. But to talk of settling mong the Hurs and seeking to convert them s sheer rubbish. Before you have settled among them, they will have settled you, nce for all! Were we Mr. Gandhi's worst nemy we would not ask him to go and set an xample; and yet he asks the Sindh Ministers o go to their deaths, as a mentor and a noralist!

Criticising Mr. Gandhi is rather painful. No Indian of our times has achieved the eights of greatness, and heights of esteem hat he has. But even saints are some-times uman, just as even Homer sometimes nods, ust as Dharmaraya stooped to a trick to kill Drona, just as Rama tricked to kill Vali. And hen they must not be condoned, but must atone.

Allusion to Puranas brings us to Mr. Chariar. It was not for political abilities or services that Mr. Rajagopalachari was given leadership, but as a worker of some sincerity, who could be relied upon to act with honesty. But the man who owed his eminence to the free vote of a democracy has in his dealings with the democracy been sly and underhand rather than open and convincing. His manœuvring temple-entry at Madura is still remembered and reprobated. His getting the Pakistan resolution through a meeting called without proper notice, and by votes taken without proper notice, and claiming it as a majority vote, and then when two appellate tribunals reject the proposal after due consideration, to still persist in it and harangue the country with stupid and senseless arguments, shows how small and contemptible a respectable man can become when his brain is affected by self-interest or megalo-mania. To continue within the Congress and rebel against its tenets is unworthy of any one who wishes to be deemed a leader.

He is entitled to hold his own views however wretched they may be, but he must honestly get out of the Congress first, or be forcibly ejected from it, like Nariman, or Khare, or Bose, or Munshi. A little praise from the Madras European group on his Premier-ship, and a passing reference by Mr. Jinnah to him, have turned his brain, and he thinks that he can brow-beat the Congress, convert the country, resume his Premiership, domesticate the Governor and Mr. Jinnah, defeat the Japanese, and attain Indian independence! Even Mr. Churchill is more modest. We wonder whether any lunatic asylum in India could present any more rabid mid-summer madness!

Mr. Rajagopalachari will achieve none of his dreams. In the first place he will not be elected Premier. If elected the Governor will allow him no liberties. Mr. Jinnah will bowl him out. And to fancy that he will achieve what General Macarthur, General Alexander and Marshal Wavel have not yet achieved is amusing beyond all measure!

He thinks that he could beguile Mr. Jinnah by merely promising to consider Pakistan later on. Mr. Jinnah has never explained what his Pakistan means. The mere war-cry is quite enough for his purpose. Mr. Rajagopalachari, we hope, has sense enough to see that Pakistan is impossible under Mr. Jinnah's terms. And yet he is so anxious to return to power that he wishes to concede the impossible, and serve as Mr. Jinnah's unpaid propaganda manager!

Quisling sought to consort with Germans for what he thought the good of his country, and the world is taught to execrate him. Wang Chang Wai sought to consort with the Japanese for the good of his country, and he is considered a reprobate. Mr. Rajagopalachari, a Hindu, seeks to placate, not a foreign aggressor however, but a local antagonist, and he expects to be deemed, not a renegade, but a saviour! Well, the world is illogical!

To conclude, it seems to us that the way in which Mahatma Gandhi and his kins-man by marriage are handling the Congress, one from inside and the other from outside, is highly objectionable. We are sure that the constitution of the Congress makes ample provision for dealing with such sabotaging inroads. If Mr. Rajagopalachari is not amenable to discipline, he must be removed in the

(Continued on page 7)

"THE UNCHANGING EAST."

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

19—7—1926.

In view of the part that the son is playing today in Congress Politics, and some of the problems before it, the following views of Pandit Motilal Nehru should be of interest:

"It has turned out as I had expected. A small family quarrel had been magnified into a serious split in the Congress. All that was necessary was to make a few re-adjustments here and there by bringing the parties together. This had been done, thanks to the unifying influence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the tactful intervention of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and other members of the Working Committee. But the real credit for the achievement belongs to the parties themselves who have shown an admirable sense of patriotism in sinking all personal differences to serve the common cause. I have no doubt that Bengal, the birthplace of Indian Nationalism, will fully justify its reputation in the coming struggle with narrow-minded communalism on the one hand and the self-willed bureaucracy on the other."

"But what about Sir Abdur Rahim and his party?" he was asked. "I can only answer that question," said Pandit Motilal, "by repeating the old saying that you can deceive all for a time and some for all time, but you cannot deceive all for all time. No public movement which can thrive only on the worst passions of men can live long. Sir Abdur Rahim's movement is bound to share the fate of its predecessors of the same family. I am not at all perturbed by it."

CO-OPERATING WITH GOVERNMENT.

Pandit Motilal was next asked his opinion regarding the suggestion made by Mr. B. C. Pal, at the meeting held on Deshbandhu Day in Calcutta, that all political parties should unite on the principles laid down by the late Mr. C. R. Das in his Faridpur speech. Panditji said:—"It all depends upon what in Mr. Pal's opinion, are "principles" laid down in that speech and what is the "outer verbiage" as he calls it. We have had the sentiments expressed in that speech applauded even by officials, but they fight shy when they come to the business part of it. The conditions for honourable co-operation with the Government are clearly set out in that very speech, but are persistently ignored. Does Mr. Pal consider those conditions matters of principle or mere "outer verbiage?" If he means the former, the answer to his suggestion will be found in the resolution passed by the General Council of the Swaraj party at its first meeting after the death of the Deshbandhu, in August 1925, by which both the sentiments expressed by the Deshbandhu and the condition for honourable co-operation laid down by him were formally accepted by the All-India Swaraj party. If Mr. Pal and his colleagues agree, all differences between them and the Swarajists will disappear and then both can work together from this moment. But if they do not, we are as far apart as the poles and no joint action is possible.

TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH.

Pandit Motilal's attention was then drawn to the, trouble growing in the south between the Brahmins and the Non-Brahmins and he was asked to state his views on that point. He replied:—"All I can say on that point at present is that there is no problem which baffles me more. I have never been able to appreciate the arguments based on differences of religion, civilisation and culture advanced by protagonists of Hindu and Muslim communal movements. But I feel puzzled as Lord Reading felt on a famous occasion, when the same arguments are used to justify the existing tension between the Brahmins and the Non-Brahmins. Here we have men of the same religion, the same civilisation, and the same culture, fighting among themselves for special rights of one set against the other. And when you come to look into it more closely you find that it all resolves itself into a question of loaves and fishes. That the number of places of influence and authority held by the Brahmins in the past and the present has been in excess of their proportion in the population admits of no doubt. But in what parts of the world outside India has any section of the population ever claimed preferment in proportion to its numbers?

It is no doubt a matter of legitimate pride for a small community in any country to be able to look back on a long array of eminent men furnished by it to the public services and other important walks of life. Similarly, it is a legitimate cause of disappointment to find a very much smaller number of its members having attained the same distinction. This disparity ought, in the natural course, to create a healthy spirit of emulation and give an impetus to the backward community to quicken its pace and overtake its more advanced rival. I am glad to find that the Non-Brahmins have not been slow to follow this natural course, and it is my belief that they can to-day produce man for man against any other community of equal, if not superior, merit.

It must, however, take a little time to oust those in possession and if our Non-Brahmin friends will only be patient enough to let the natural process of survival of the fittest take its appointed course they will have no cause for regret. I am aware that they complain of certain impediments thrown in their way by the Brahmins. Assuming this to be so, a resort to anti-Congress agitation is surely not the way to remove them. It is like throwing away

the only remedy for the disease. Instead of frittering away their energies in forming communal organisations they should join the great national institution and, by making common cause with the other communities, help not only to remove their own grievances, but also to render the very distinction between the Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin at least in politics, a sad memory of the past. It is, however, said that the Congress is dominated by the Brahmins. If that is so, it is the fault of the Non-Brahmins themselves. The strength of numbers is overwhelmingly on their side and I cannot conceive how the Brahmins can stand against them, if they make up their minds to have in the Congress the weight and the influence they deserve."

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

CHINA INTENSIFYING EFFORTS

China is intensifying her efforts to conserve and make better use of her food resources, and to become more self-contained in her medical supplies, in preparation for the difficult times which further Japanese designs may bring.

Reports received here indicate favourable rainfall during the last few weeks, and hopes of a bumper crop.

As in India, a movement has been started to encourage the use of unpolished rice in preference to polished rice.

It has been estimated that by the use of unpolished rice a saving of some 100,000 cwts. of rice can be made every year.

GRAIN THRIFT MOVEMENT

The Chinese Ministry of Food has also initiated a nation-wide grain thrift movement, which includes a ban on the use of grain to brew alcohol, stringent regulations to limit the amount of food served in hotels, and suggestions to serve vegetarian food instead of sharkfins and other marine delicacies customary in China. The serving of alcoholic liquors in restaurants has been prohibited.

As regards medical supplies, consequent on the visit of Major-General Jolly, Director-General, I.M.S., the Chinese Government are doing their best to become more independent of outside supplies. The Government are also endeavouring to set up co-ordinating machinery in Chungking to place orders abroad for medical supplies.

The Government of India have made a notable contribution by sending five million tablets of quinine, half of which has already been delivered.

A National Conference on medicines is to be held in Chungking in the near future to discuss the prospects of self-sufficiency in medical supplies.

(Continued from page 5)

ordinary course like any other rebellious member. If Mr. Gandhi does not care to come into the Congress and guide it, he must only be allowed consultative contact and not dictatorial.

The Congress has been powerful before Mr. Gandhi came, and can expect to be powerful even after Mr. Gandhi has left. He himself drove out S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Malavya and others without qualms, and got on.

If the congress maintains its integrity it will command universal respect. If it allows itself to be brow-beaten by one man or another, its utility will immediately cease. We hope it is strong enough to manifest its strength, and we hope it will continue to maintain its National character and not reduce itself into a second and unauthorised Hindu Maha Sabha, just because Mr. Jinnah chooses to treat it as such! *Editor.*

HUMAN MAGNETISM

That some persons in every respect behave like living magnets, and that this behaviour not only is closely connected with physiological and psychic phenomena, but opens up un-thought-of vistas on the further investigation of body and soul, is the conclusion reached by Fritz Grunewald. This investigator has carried out a remarkable series of experiments on a Mr. P. I. who, like Mrs. Ruf (examined, as far back as 1867, by Fechner) was able with his hands to deflect the magnetic needle, his two hands generally showing opposite polarity That this action on the magnetic needle actually is to be ascribed to magnetical rather than electrical or any other effects, was shown conclusively; for on pushing his hand shrough a coil of copper wire, the person experimented on would induce there an electric current, indicated by the deflection of an ammeter connected with the coil, just in the same way as by pushing through the coil a magnet bar!

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 38] MONDAY 8—6—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

Indore Maharaja's Noble Move

ORGANISIG DEFENCE ON POPULAR BASIS

:o:

"In a recent broadcast from New Delhi to American listeners, Mrs. Francis Muir of the National Broadcasting Company of America referred to her talks with the 'young democratic Maharaja of Indore' about the war effort of his State. When she used the term 'war effort' the Maharaja, said Mrs. Muir, corrected her and said: "It is no longer a question of that, but of active defence. All along we have been contributing as much as possible to the war effort in troops, money and the output of the Indore cotton mills. Now I am going to try to organise the defence of my State on a popular basis. Circumstances have put me in the position of an autocrat, but I am democratic by conviction. I want the movement for the self-defence of my people to begin at the bottom. I shall ask them for suggestions. In a very short time I propose to call together the Patels—the hereditary headman—of each village. There are between two and three thousand villages in Indore. I shall arrange transportation so that as many as possible can come, even from the remote districts. In the simplest language I shall endeavour to explain the war issues to this gathering, pointing out why it is in their interest to band together against the threat of the Japanese. And so, basing our programme on their recommendations, backed by what help I can give, I hope for the enthusiastic cooperation of one and all."

'COMPLETE BREAK WITH TRADITION'

"His Highness" said Mrs. Muir, "has made a complete break with tradition by taking over, personally, the duties of the Prime Minister of his State. This is a drastic step aimed at dealing a knock-out blow to red-tape. It puts the Ruler directly in touch with his administration, and above all, with his people who look to him for leadership. Those Indians who have been educated in a modern liberal spirit, and are actively interested in the welfare of their people have not been asleep. For instance,, some time ago, this Maharaja dared to fly in the face of Hindu custom by passing a law prohibiting child marriage in Indore. Now in view of the present crisis, he is assuming the active direction of the affairs of his State. This means simplification of procedure, and an all-out mobilisation of his total resources for a victory!"

* * *

His Highness of Indore is indeed courageous both in his political words and acts. We hope his endeavours will succeed and hopes fructify, and that the people of Indore will have reason to be proud of their Ruler!

Ed.

SURGICAL FEAT IN MID OCEAN

SEA-MAN OPERATED FOR APPENDICITIS

LONDON.

A 22 years old signal-man owes his life to an operation for acute appendicitis carried out in a Destroyer when the ship was rolling and plunging so wildly in a gale that no one could keep his feet without grasping support. The operation was performed on a table rigged in the captain's cabin and lashed to the deck, so that the doctor should have both hands free for the actual operation which lasted ninety minutes. A navigating officer who without previous experience acted as anaesthetist, grasped him round the waist and wedged him against the operating table!

COLLABORATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Speaking recently at Monghyr Dr. Rajendra Prasad was particularly keen on the question of a strong and selfless volunteer-corps of the people. This should help in the event of any weakening of administrative efforts, and combat the possibilities of growth of chaos and confusion as a result of war developments. Dr. Prasad unhesitatingly pledged on behalf of the Congress that he and his workers were agreeable to any programme of collaboration with any political party and to the immediate formation of a Defence Corps or Sevadal in every village and town.

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MOTOR RULES AMENDMENT BILL

Telegram 1st June 1942.

To

THE DEWAN PRESIDENT,
PUTTANNA CHETTY HALL,
BANGALORE.

Motor Rules Amendment Bill most harmful to Bus-owners at present juncture. Please defer consideration during pendency of War.

JOSYER,
President,
Mysore District Automobile Association.

Copy to the Leader, Assembly Congress Party, Bangalore City.

2nd June 1942.

To "The President,
District Automobile Association,
Mysore.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your telegram of yesterdate I am to state that the Motor Vehicles' Bill has been deferred by the Government. It is only the Motor Vehicles' Drivers' Bill that is placed before the House for this Session. I thank you for the kind co-operation you have given to our Party by giving us your considered opinion in the matter of that bill Always our Party is prepared to serve you.

Yours Sincerely,
M. N. JOIS,
Chief Whip.

To 5th June 1942.

G. R. JOSYER, Esq.,
President, Mysore District Automobile Association, Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your telegram dated 1st June 1942 re: the Mysore Motor Amendment Bill, I am desired to inform you that the Bill has been deferred owing to the present stage of war and is not brought up before this Session of the Representative Assembly.

Yours Faithfully,
GEORGE MATHAN,
Secretary,
Mysore Traffic Board.

MARRIAGE

CHI. T. R. DORASWAMI son of Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer, Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Mysore, with CHI. SOW. KAMALA daughter of Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S., Jt. Secretary to the Govt. of India, on the 8th June 1942 at 939 Lakshmipuram, Mysore.

* * *

Our best wishes for the couple. **Ed.**

RT. HON. SASTRIAR ON PAKISTAN

SALEM.

It is no use winning independence if the cherished unity of India is to be sacrificed," said Rt. Hon. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRIAR speaking at a meeting organised here by the Hindu Mahasabha to celebrate the 60th birthday of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Felicitating Mr. Savarkar, Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar said he had his own admiration for Mr. Savarkar, but that did not mean he had become a convert overnight to the creed of the Hindu Mahasabha. He was a Liberal in politics, and could not be charged with changing over to other political parties.

Declaring it was remarkable that Mr. Savarkar, who was badly treated by the British, bore no anger or ill-will towards the British, but offered them his support and goodwill, Mr. Sastriar said Mr. Savarkar's only desire was to promote the welfare and solidarity of Hindus, and work for the unity of India.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar added that the Cripps Mission had sown the seeds of poison by conceding Pakistan to Muslims. The proposal, Mr. Sastriar said, was a diplomatic trick of British statesmanship.

Continuing he said that Muslims were inflating their demands from time to time with great vehemence, and the Hindu Mahasabha, under the dynamic personality of Mr. Savarkar, was replying with equal or greater vehemence and infuriating Muslims. Mr. Sastriar said he did not think the Mahasabha's attitude was the correct way to solve the problem in India.

He suggested that efforts should be made to come to terms with Muslims instead of infuriating them.

Mr. Sastriar declared that the introduction of separate electorates for Muslims in 1908 was responsible for the present trouble, and added that he would not like to concede Muslims more than what was agreed to both by Muslims and Hindus at Lucknow in 1916.

Pakistan, he said, was harmful to the interests of the country and would cut at the very root of the political unity of India, which was a product of British rule. What would be the use of independence if this hard-won unity was sacrificed?

He also believed that without unity it would be no use attaining independence.

For a thousand years, declared Mr. Sastriar, Hindus and Muslims had been living side by side in villages and towns, and once they were separated re-union would be difficult. He did not agree with Mr. Rajagopalachariar who believed that unity could be achieved by agreeing to separation.

Opposing self-determination for Muslims Mr. Sastriar said there was no meaning in applying it to Muslims, who had been living in close contact with other communities in every town and village.

What would be the logical end of the principle of self-determination? There would be Pakistan and many other "stans" for Sikhs, Dravidians and others, with the result that the unity of India would vanish!

VICE PRESIDENT HENRY WALLACE ON THE MARCH OF FREEDOM

"No nation will have god-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege of helping younger nations to get started on the path of industrialisation but there must neither be military nor economic imperialism," declared the United States Vice President, Mr. Henry Wallace, in a recent speech.

Continuing, Mr. Wallace said that peace must mean better standard of living for the common man not merely in United States and England but also in India, Russia, China and Latin America—not merely in the United Nations but also in Germany and Italy.

"Those who write about peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged peoples."

COMMON MAN'S RIGHT

Mr. Henry Wallace refered to every aspect of war and peace and said there were no backward peoples lacking machine sense. "The Russians, Chinese and Indians, all learn, read and write and operate machines just as well as your children and my children. Everywhere common people are on the march by millions and they are learning to read and write, learning to think together, to use tool. The march of freedom for the last 150 years has been long drawn out. People's revolution aims at peace and not at violence, but if rights of the common man are attacked it unleashes the ferocity of a she bear who has lost her cub."

He added: "When we begin to think about the significance of freedom from want for the average man then we know that the revolution in the past 150 years has not been completed either here in the United States or in any other nation of the world. Revolution cannot stop until freedom from want has been actually attained."

The Rationalist.

Monday 8-6-1942.

THE STATE BUDGET

Not being versed in Spiritualism like Sir Conan Doyle or V. D. Rishi, we cannot say whether the spirit of Sir Puttanna Chetty is hovering over the Hall which bears his name. If it is it should rejoice at the Representative Assembly of the State holding its Session under the roof of that building. We can think of no one else who can rejoice over the thing!

Sixty years after birth the Representative Assembly has made progress and advanced. It has progressed to Bangalore, and advanced towards the Bay of Bengal!

But whether such progress was necessary, whether it is in the right direction, and whether it adds to its prestige, do not seem to have been considered by those who are guiding its destinies.

We deprecated the change when it was first contemplated by Government. That it has been given effect to does not alter the fact that the change is injudicious, and we do not congratulate Government upon it.

The foreign Press, which the Publicity Officer feeds with the royal fare of peacocks' tongues and chicken broth, have in return presented buttered toast to the Government on a silver salver, and viewed the budget through rosy spectacles!

It has been remarked that the budget figure has reached the 5 crore mark. In spite of the fact that our fellowman across the seas, President Roosevelt stuns us with almost weekly budgets of thousands of crores, we would be inclined to rejoice over our Liliputian budget rising from the 3 crore mark to the 5 crore, were it the result of increased contribution by the people consequent on increased prosperity. But as the Dewan's speech frankly admits it is consequent on the unfortunate War, and the artificial conditions it has created. It is due to the duty based on the high price of gold, when gold has become worthless as domestic and international currency. That duty has brought in 47 lakhs to the State revenue during 1941-42, the Mining company also making a corresponding extra profit on its capital of Rs. 3 crores.

The normal budget figure seems to be about 4¼ crores, made up by many kinds of direct and indirect taxation. The pity is that despite the substantial increase in the revenue, new and extra taxation of several kinds have been conceived and imposed on the people, whose 2 or 3 figure annual income has lost its purchasing power by 25 to 50%.

The Dewan complains, with some vigour, that the Indian Government have not remitted the State Subsidy of 19 lakhs, despite the unexpected increase in their incometax revenue. As a budget-maker himself, he should recognise that the out-look of budget-makers is not to surrender, but to grab. The more you get the more you grab. Government financiers and Government spenders are wedded to the principle, "No Surrender." It is only Government militarists who seem not to have much faith in it!

Glancing at some of the items, the Electrical Department revenue has been increasing, and is expected to be 63 lakhs. Nevertheless the oft-repeated, long-drawn-out cry for the reduction of house-light rates has found no response. While profiteering industrial concerns are supplied power at perhaps 1 pie per unit, the school boy, the blessed adult education student who has to do night-work, and the house-wife who has to prepare for the morrow's domestic needs, are to pay 4 annas per unit, or get no light at all! On what basis of social economy the difference of 5000 per cent between the two is conceived, we cannot discover. The more one thinks the more outrageous it appears. All arguments advanced for the retention of the present differential rate are specious, and should be brushed aside. We hope Government will be pleased to do so.

The military expenditure has been increased from 17 lakhs to 27, with a new item of 20 lakhs for Civil Defence, as well as another 5 lakhs

for A. R. P. A French General 420 years ago, asked what he needed to make war, said, "Money, more Money, always Money!" But we would tell our Government that mere multiplying of the army grant will not fit the army for the battle-front. It is not costly dress or a few pieces of shining metal that make warriors. Russia, Australia, China, Libya, all cry for air-support; and China complains of poison gas. So we have to convert what is at present a toy into a weapon. A Military Institute may have to be opened and our soldiers trained into men of steel charged with a dynamo. The army should be mechanised with tanks and guns, air-craft and anti air-craft, and be provided with anti-poison-gas, and even poison-gas. In the absence of these things, the military expenditure is a waste, and the more we spend on it the more it is a waste. Therefore let us go the whole hog, and have a good army, a strong army, and a dynamic army.

With regard to Medicine and Sanitation, there has been a tendency for the cost to go on increasing, and for the utility to decrease. The extension of Ayurvedic and Unani medical aid should be taken up, not as a sop to a Minister, but as a definite State policy. Self-sufficiency in Medicine is as essential as self-sufficiency in food-grains, and the indigenous systems alone can bring about that self-sufficiency cheaply and effectively.

We are rather puzzled by the Dewan's remarks about the Subsidy. Is it a statement, is it a complaint, or is it a soliloquy and loud-thinking? The last, we think! What could the Representative Assembly do in the matter? Would it be allowed to take it up and fight it out? The members would gladly make a few fervid speeches, and pass a resolution if allowed. But when they are denied the right to do so, Government must plough their lonely furrow as best they can!

The grant to Sir Visweswaraya of a long unclaimed amount offered for his contact with the Bhadravathy Works, without question of limitation, is a pretty gesture, and his renouncement of it for a public purpose is no less pretty. The pity is only that such offers of limitation-barred amounts, or of fresh Dewanships, are only made to retired Dewans and persons of similar ilk, who can very well afford to live on their laurels without groping for "fresh fields and pastures new," while other citizens have to put up fights, and often losing fights, in order to retain or secure their just rights!

The compliment to the Mysore Paper Mills is rather thick, and as we can definitely affirm, the Mills have to go a long way to deserve it. Neither the quality of products nor the manner of their distribution comes up to ordinary commercial standards, and if this is what we are pleased to call "doing very well," we shall never be able to do any better!

We are passing from an era of placid tranquillity in which progress was with dazzling head-lights along a well-lit road, to an era of uncertainty and danger, and have to crawl with eclipsed lights along a dark and precipitous cliff. Governments have to be very careful, very wise, very far-seeing, with all senses on the alert, and all muscles on the leash. They have to husband their resources, build up reserves, economise spending, and get the best and utmost of every pie spent, in order to ensure the safety and progress of the State and the people. That is the way, we think, that England has chosen at the nick of time. The other way would be the way of France, leading to disaster, dishonour, and despair!

God has given us a compact State, and both the Government and the people, forgetting selfishness, and acting with public spirit, should exert their mind and body so as to make of it a solid unit, thinking, striving, acting, as one man, strong, supple, bold, and quelling, prosperous at home, respected abroad, wishing harm to no one, brooking harm from none, and setting an example to all! That is our prayer, and we think we hear the voice of our readers saying "Amen"!

Editor.

ANCIENT INDIAN ORDNANCE

INTERESTING EXAMPLES OF ENGINEERING SKILL

Modern engineering has now reached very great heights of skill in the making of ordnance, and a visit to one of the great arsenals in a modern country would open one's eyes to the wonderful developments that have taken place. It is not, however, without interest, to turn back to the methods by which the Indian engineers carried out their aims in making ordnance for use in the wars in the Mughal days. They were innocent of the many wonderful contrivances which are in use for ensuring accurate aim, nor did they possess the mobility of modern guns. It was during the Mughal period that these guns were largely introduced and they are still to be seen in many places. Unfortunately, the authorities have not exercised all the care they might have done to preserve them, and doubtless large numbers have been broken up for scrap iron. The Government of India and the local authorities are now exercising a measure of control over these interesting relics of the past and it might be an advantage if some of the most typical ones were gathered together in some central museums. The majority of them still remain in the places they occupied under the Mughal rulers and add an interest to the old ruins, but they are not easily accessible in many cases.

Perhaps the city of Bijapur provides the largest number of interesting specimens of old guns, some remain in their old positions on the walls of the city, others are collected in front of the Gol Gumbaz The Malik-i-Maidan is probably the most famous gun in India, and the stories of its wonderful powers have often been told. This is not typical of the ordinary gun to be found there, so the Landa Kasab gun may be selected as giving a good idea of the guns to be found in considerable numbers in that city. The Landa Kasab bastion is on the south side of the city. The gun is the largest piece of ordnance in Bijapur. This great gun measures 21 feet 7 inches long, the diameter at the breach is 4 feet 4 inches, at the muzzle 4 feet 5 inches, the calibre is 1 foot 7½ inches, the length of bore is 18 feet 7½ inches, and the estimated weight is nearly 47 tons. It is constructed in the same manner as the other guns on the bastions. It was constructed of wrought-iron bars, of square section laid longitudinally about the bore over which rings were slipped, one at a time, and each welded with the last while red hot; as they cooled they shrank and bound the iron bars firmly together. In the case of some guns as many as one hundred and fifty such rings are to be clearly traced. The picture of the Haidar Burj is of interest as showing the type of bastion some times employed for emplacements for these huge guns. The reason why this particular structure was built was because the ordinary space of the walls of the city would not suffice for the two long guns which are to be seen on the top of the tower. The longest of these, known as the Lam-charri or Farflier is the longest in the city, measuring 30 feet 8 inches, with a bore of one foot, much less than in the case of the Malik-i-Maidan and the Landa Kasab gun. It was intended to carry a long distance, and to place it on a low bastion would have crippled its capacity. In order to get a good range this tower was built. Besides the Farflier is a smaller gun about 20 feet long. It is not known how the old builders managed to get such huge pieces to the top but it is surmised that they were brought to the top by means of an inclined plane which was afterwards removed. A simpler method would have been to have laid the guns in position on the site, and to have carried them up with the tower as the latter was raised, course by course. There is a flight of steps by means of which the summit can easily be reached. Such an expense as would be involved in the building of such a tower would not be incurred save in the case of such a long gun intended to carry a long distance.

A specimen of a long gun is the one which is to be seen on the walls of the old fortified city of Bidar in the Hyderabad State. It will be seen that this long gun, nearly 30 feet in length, is constructed on the same plan as the others referred to. At the one end there are strong rings which would be used for lifting the gun when it was necessary to move to another position. The other end is decorated by more elaborate rings which are carved. The illustration showing the long gun at Gulburga, an old city not far from Bidar, gives a new feature in the long double row of strong iron rings. In moving such a heavy gun these rings would doubtless sever. Strong supports would be passed through them and a number of men would shoulder each support. But such an operation would not be carried out more often than obsolutely necessary, and we imagine that such guns would seldom be moved from their position on the walls of the city.

An example of a movable gun on the highest platform of the famous old fort of Doulatabad may be referred to. The traveller, Tavernier, describes this piece of artillery and says that it was raised to its high place under the directions of a European gunner in the service of the great Mughal, who had repeatedly been refused leave to return to his native land but was promised it if he could mount the gun on this spot. Stimulated by the promise he succeeded in a task which cannot fail to elicit wonder. The gun carriage is of the greatest interest. Through the ravages of time it is now falling to pieces, but it must have been very strong to stand all that was required of it. The central block is placed on an iron pivot so that it is possible to move the gun round a half circle. Lower

down the rock there is another interesting gun, made of gun-metal and very richly chased. Reference may also be made to another old famous gun which lies on the outskirts of the city of Murshidabad embedded by the side of a giant pipul tree which has lifted the gun three or four feet from the ground. Roots have grown all round the cannon. It has nine brass tablets on its monster sides and the inscription on one of them has been thus translated:—"During the just and equitable administration of Islam Khan, that accomplished ruler by whom the large country of Bengal was brought into order, and whose generosity, like clouds, showered down blessings everywhere, and at whose door Fortune attended as an insignificant slave, this dragon-like gun was manufactured for the destruction of the enemy of the Emperor of the time, Shah Jehan." Another tablet records that the gun was made in Dacca in 1637 and that it weighs 212 maunds. The charge of gun-powder required to fire it is 28 seers. Eight metals are believed to have formed the composition of which the gun was made—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, iron and tin, and in this admixture was supposed to centre certain good fortune of war. The gun is worshipped by the simple village people as a god, and offerings of milk etc., are poured over the nozzle each morning, and its aid is often invoked for protection against plague, cholera and famine. This is the case with most of these old guns, and one frequently finds that they have been exalted into divinities. In the bazaars of Dacca there is another gun of similar dimensions.

In some of the cases mentioned it is fitting that these old pieces of ordnance should remain in the places in which they have seen service, but those lying in distant places, seldom visited, may well form part of war museums.

THE RATIONALIST

"Your leader, "Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt Chariar," in your latest issue somewhat startled me. But as it is trenchant it is outspoken. Every one who is rational should agree with you, but I am so lost in admiration that I am unable to say any thing more than that it is an extraordinary piece. Your pen, fine pointed and piercing, is mightier than a sword. It is now a double-edged sword!" says a Reader.

Our pen is not intended to be a sword, but rather a broom-stick to sweep away the cob-webs which cause misery and unhappiness in Society!

Editor.

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Registered No. M, 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 39] MONDAY 15—6—1942 [PRICE 0—1—

TWO-FOLD ADVANTAGES OF HOME-POUNDING.

The advantages of home-pounding are two-fold; first, it yields grain of higher nutritive value, and secondly we obtain in this way about 6 per cent more rice for consumption. If all the machine-milled paddy is hand-pounded it is estimated that an additional 200,000 tons of rice would become available in this Province and this could, to a certain extent, mitigate the problem of rice shortage. The production by the mills of under-milled or once-polished rice for local consumption would have an effect in the same direction.

A change-over from milled to hand-pounded rice will not of itself alone make typical rice diets into really "well-balanced" and satisfactory diets. This end can only be achieved by the inclusion in the diet of certain kinds of supplementary foods in sufficient quantities. One change which has been found to 'improve' the nutritive value of rice diets is the substitution of part of the rice by millets—e. g., jower (Cholam), cambu, ragi and tenai (Italian millet). These are good "supplementary" foods. If they can be produced in greater quantities they can replace equal quantities of rice with advantage from the stand-point of nutrition. About 5 ozs. of millet in place of an equivalent quantity of rice is to be recommended. This change will increase intake of most of the essential food constituents, particularly when machine-milled raw rice is the basis of the diet. The substitution of some millet in the place of machine-milled raw rice in certain parts of the Northern Circars has had a good effect on health and has apparently led to a fall in the incidence of beriberi. This is because the millets contain more Vitamin B than machine-milled rice. "Eat more millet" is sound policy from several points of view, says a Madras report.

HUMAN DETECTORS IN SOUTH INDIA ALSO

SIR—Much has been published about human detectors of aircraft among Red Indians of America India is not lacking in such men especially in the south. During my police work I have known cases of such people among the Kallars of Madura District. These men lie down on the ground keeping one of their ears to the ground, and on listening would be in a position to tell exactly the number of cattle and cattle lifters approaching at a distance of 4 to 5 miles. Sometimes when I was in thick forest and jungle the guide belonging to the Kalla community would use an open tin box, and by exposing it to the wind in all directions and listening into the box, he would be able to tell where the nearest human habitation was. I think there are still such people in the south and Government would do well to find them out and train them for use in the present war.

P. S. Rajam,
Ex-Police Officer, Madura

HOME PROTECTION PARTIES IN CUTTACK

CUTTACK.

So far more than 100 home protection parties have been formed in different parts of Cuttack town, each consisting of six members. These parties are regularly given training in fire fighting, incendiary bomb control, life saving hints and first aid. The parties are getting their equipment at Government cost.

A number of first aid and rescue parties have been formed under the direction of the Civil Surgeon and the Executive Engineer, respectively.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

PROTECTION IN THE STATE

Speaking in the Representative Assembly recently the Chief Secretary to Government stated that in all places which are so far considered threatened or likely to be threatened by the war, the existing Police force has been suitably increased, particularly in cities and the Kolar Gold Field area, and arrangements were made for vigorous patrol of the entire residential area in Police vans, motor cycles and push cycles day and night. Civic Guards have been enrolled and vigilance committees have been organised to assist the police in safeguarding the person and property of the citizens. A.R.P. organization with its several branches of work has been specially constituted for dealing with emergencies arising out of an air raid. Armed guards of the Provincial Reserve Police have been increased. The local military is also kept in reserve.

ARMS' SHOW IN SIND

In order to give impetus to the National War Front campaign in Sind and to make people in the mofussil more familiar with the weapons used in war, the Sind Government have purchased models of aeroplanes, tanks, anti-aircraft guns etc., from Bihar, and the Premier proposes to undertake another province-wide tour shortly in this connection.

GUERILLA TRAINING CAMP AT LAHORE

LAHORE.

The first guerilla training camp, which has been organised by the Punjab Students' Federation has been inaugurated at the Forman Christian College grounds in Lahore by Mr. Rajamani Patel. About three hundred students, including about forty from Bengal, Bihar, Colombo, Malabar and Sind, will receive training in first aid, A. R. P., rifle practice, road blocking, field manoeuvring, village and street fighting etc., for a period of ten days.

Inaugurating the camp, Mr. Patel, in a brief speech said that the youth of the Punjab were following the martial traditions of their Province by opening a guerilla camp. Mr. Patel exhorted young men to work for unity which was most essential at this time of peril.

Dr. S. K. Datta, Principal of the College, welcomed the trainees and hoped that the training they were about to receive would help in the defence of their motherland.

It is understood that instructors have been provided by the military authorities.

A UNITED WOMEN'S FRONT

SHERPUR, (Mymensingh).

On the occasion of the visit of Miss Manikunta Sen and Suhasini Devi of the Women's Self-Defence Committee, Calcutta, a largely attended meeting of the ladies of Sherpur was held here. Miss Sen, in the course of her speech, emphasised the need of forming an united women's front for the sake of their self-defence in the present unsettled and chaotic conditions created by the fast approaching Japanese menace.

A local committee for the said purpose was formed in the meeting and a programme including propaganda, first aid training, lathi and dagger play etc., was adopted. The meeting was attended by more than 500 ladies belonging to all classes and sections—the special feature of it being the presence of some Muslim ladies of respectable families.

AUSTRALIA'S PART IN AIR TRAINING

CANBERRA.

Australia today was one of the world's major air-training centres, said the Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, in commenting on the new Empire air agreement. He said that when the air-training scheme originated. Australia undertook to supply sixteen thousand fully trained air-crew personnel by March 1943 and to build up an organisation capable of turning out ten thousand pilots, air observers and wireless air-gunners each year from that date. Australia had made such progress in fulfilling her part that Government had expanded the original undertaking.

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THE STATE BUDGET

	Receipts.		Expenses.	
	1941-'42	1942-'43	1941-'42	1942-'43.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	126¾ lakhs	123 lakhs	30 lakhs	30·06 lakhs
Forest	24·20 „	17·4 „	16 „	13·82 „
Sandal Oil	11¾ „	5·64 „		
Excise	58 „	57 „	3·99 „	3·97 „
Incometax	38·71 „	46·47 „	·65 „	·65 „
Other Taxes	22·46 „	20·50 „		
Stamps	19 „	18·48 „	·73 „	1·13 „
Registration	3·23 „	3·09 „	1·80 „	1·79 „
Assigned Tract	4·14 „	7·94 „		
Mining	21·61 „	19·48 „	2·34 „	2·29 „
Duty on Gold	47·23 „	24 „		
Interest	19.94 „	20·78 „	50 „	50 „
Jails	·01 „	·01 „	1·70 „	1·69 „
Medical	1·51 „	1·51 „	19·27 „	20·81 „
Civil works	1·66 „	1·27 „		
Education	3·20 „	3·22 „	59·96 „	64·25 „
Agriculture	44 „	·32 „	14·52 „	15·18 „
Industries & Commerce	·74 „	·68 „	2·84 „	3·53 „
Railways	26·10 „	24·35 „		
Hydro-Irrigation works	64·84 „	68·42 „		
Industrial works	1·72 „	2.80 „		
Palace			25·40 „	25·40 „
General Administration			18·70 „	17·92 „
Muzrai			3·61 „	3·54 „
Pensions			27·96 „	26·37 „
Printing etc.			4·42 „	5·09 „
Law Courts			12·64 „	12·02 „
Police			23·32 „	23·40 „
Public Health			3·15 „	3·50 „
Irrigation			35·12 „	28·16 „
Communications			19·69 „	19·44 „
Co-operation			1·67 „	1·67 „
Public Improvements			15.12 „	15·89 „
Army			23.47 „	27.18 „
Subsidy			19·37 „	19·37 „

The Rationalist.

Monday 15-6-1942.

OUR COMPANIES

We have heard that military lorry-drivers taxed with causing deaths on city roads retort, "Oh, our work is to kill or be ready to be killed. So many die on the battle-field. What is wrong about some dying here?" Similarly Government Directors and Chairmen of Companies, when taxed with mismanagement and causing loss and disappointment to share-holders, may reply, "We are seeing treasures being destroyed and buried under the earth or sea, or burnt into smoke, or blasted into smithereans. Why bother about a minor loss to share-holders?"

Power unchecked loosens the tongues of men. If it opened their brains and conscience it would be doing a good thing!

These reflections are evoked by the balance sheet of the Mysore Tobacco Company which is before us.

Five years ago when the shares of this Company were put on the market it was broad-cast that the Directors had "carefully considered all aspects of the business, and concluded that it would be very profitable to form a joint-stock Company," that Government would subscribe one-tenth of the capital, appoint some Directors and Chairman, transfer necessary properties, give all technical advice, help with research work, and safe-guard against competition. "Such an attractive proposition has never been placed before the public," the announcement stated.

It evidently did not remember the South Sea Bubble schemes!

The announcement further stated that in the first year an area of 2500 acres would be taken up, and "the realisations should yield a dividend of 15%, the profits of succeeding years being more considerable!"

That was the promise five years ago. What is the fulfilment? The fifth balance sheet now before us states that after spending the whole 10 lakhs of share amount, loans of 2½ lakhs have been raised and spent, a further liability of nearly 1 lakh incurred, and for a planting of more than 7000 acres the profit realised is a paltry Rs. 1445- 4—7, and no dividend is declared, none has been declared for years past, and none is promised for the future!

A Board of Directors who could make such a poor show after so promising a start, ought to resign and go away. But we are told instead that some of them who are due to retire offer themselves for re-election!

The cheek of it takes one's breath away, both of share-holders and critics! Yet we are sure that they will be re-elected, and the Company proceed on its downward course.

One of two conclusions is obvious, that certain interested persons held out false hopes to Government and the public and made them waste money on a concern incapable of success; or that a concern which ought to turn out a splendid success is being ruined by incapacity, extravagance, mismanagement, and lack of salesmanship.

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But in the case of Government managed Companies, the above democratic control hardly exists, and Government's own control is nominal on account of the so-cald "expert-management" under high-salaried Government officials. So the unfortunate concerns are managed as whimsically as the latter like, and as uneconomically as they like.

In the case of the Tobacco Company, a concern which with 2500 acres should have made a divisible net profit of Rr. 1½ lakhs from the first year, makes, with 7001 acres and at the end of the 5th year less than Rs. 1500! Why? It is not for us to answer. It is for the Chairman and the Management to answer. It is for the Government who are responsible for appointing them to ascertain the answer, and share it with the Public and the Shareholders.

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MAHARAJA OF REWA

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MARRIAGE

Sow. SULOCHANA, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. K. C. Srinivasan, M.A., F.C.S., with Chi. PADMANABHAN, son of Mr. M. Srinivasacharlu, Bangalore, on 19-6-42, at Bangalore.

* * *

Our best wishes for the couple! Ed.

The Rationalist.

Monday 15-6-1942.

OUR COMPANIES

We have heard that military lorry-drivers axed with causing deaths on city roads retort, Oh, our work is to kill or be ready to be illed. So many die on the battle-field. What is wrong about some dying here?" Similarly Government Directors and Chairnen of Companies, when taxed with misnanagement and causing loss and disappointnent to share-holders, may reply, "We are eeing treasures being destroyed and buried nder the earth or sea, or burnt into smoke, or lasted into smithereans. Why bother about minor loss to share-holders?"

Power unchecked loosens the tongues of nen. If it opened their brains and conscience would be doing a good thing!

These reflections are evoked by the balance heet of the Mysore Tobacco Company which s before us.

Five years ago when the shares of this Company were put on the market it was road-cast that the Directors had "carefully onsidered all aspects of the business, and oncluded that it would be very profitable to orm a joint-stock Company," that Governnent would subscribe one-tenth of the apital, appoint some Directors and Chairnan, transfer necessary properties, give all echnical advice, help with research work, and afe-guard against competition. "Such an ttractive proposition has never been placed efore the public," the announcement stated.

It evidently did not remember the South ea Bubble schemes!

The announcement further stated that in he first year an area of 2500 acres would be aken up, and "the realisations should yield a lividend of 15%, the profits of succeeding ears being more considerable!"

That was the promise five years ago. What s the fulfilment? The fifth balance sheet now before us states that after spending the whole 10 lakhs of share amount, loans of 2½ lakhs have been raised and spent, a further liability of nearly 1 lakh incurred, and for a planting of more than 7000 acres the profit realised is a paltry Rs. 1145- 4—7, and no dividend is declared, none has been declared for years past, and none is promised for the future!

A Board of Directors who could make such a poor show after so promising a start, ought to resign and go away. But we are told instead that some of them who are due to retire offer themselves for re-election!

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THE TENETS OF SOCIALISM

Mr. Winston Churchill writes;

What an easy thing it is to be a Socialist orator! The method is so simple; the theme is so wide and varied. You take the world as it is to-day, this struggling human scene; this structure, such as it is, that has been painfully and gradually built up from barbarism. From this you pick out every evil, every injustice, every inequality, every misfortune that catches the eye. These you say are the fruits of the Capitalist system!

A man is poor; that is the Capitalist system! He is unemployed; what can you expect under the Capitalist system? There are slums and housing shortage; another phase of capitalism. Children are unhealthy or underfed. Disease, sorrow, anxiety cast their shadow over the household. It is all the fault of the Capitalist system!

What you do not mention is that there are more than twenty million people living in this island who would not be in the world, and certainly could not stay here, but for the Capitalist system.

The problem of keeping alive this extra 20,000,000 by world-wide trade, massed capital and established credit is swept hurriedly into the background, and the audience is invited to turn its eyes from this world of sin and woe to the new order, where every one will receive more and give less, where sublime wisdom and godlike efficiency will inspire the rulers, where self-interest, personal profit, private possession will play no part in human action, and where all will dwell together side by side in perfect equality and brotherhood!

That, we are told, is Socialism. Why should we not choose it? Why be poor and want, why be sick and suffer, why be wearied and work, when all we have to do is to put a cross on a voting paper and enter broadly and swiftly and peacefully into a serene and glorious existence?

There is only one hitch; the difficulty is to get people to believe it. They are so unimaginative; they don't see where the money is to come from. If there is to be less work, shorter hours, longer holidays, they do not understand why there should be more to distribute. They don't see where the brains are to come from to manage everybody's affairs and regulate everybody's life in a satisfactory manner by Government departments.

They don't remember often to have met men and women in their daily lives who were entirely superior to personal interests or to the interests of those whom they love and cherish.

The great trade unions use their monopoly, power [combined force to extract wages at the cost of the community far higher than can be obtained by the great mass of unorganised labour. Unskilled men, well organised and with a pull on the labour market, preach Socialism and brotherhood while they are extracting for themselves wages higher than can be gained by the skilled engineer or the working journalist.

Evidently selfishness, self-seeking, self-interest have not been wholly eliminated even from the ranks of the elect!

The leaders of the Socialist movement themselves have hardly succeeded in shaking themselves free from personal considerations. The Socialist Lord Privy Seal asks the House of Commons to raise his salary from $10,000 to $25,000 a year—a proceeding perfectly proper on the capitalist hypothesis, but hardly in harmony with Socialist idealism.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, that sparkling intellectual and brilliant champion of the Socialist Utopia, squealed like a rabbit when subjected to the mild Lloyd Georgian super-tax. Even Mr. Mosley, the latest recruit, has not yet divested himself of his unearned increments or quit the life of elegance and luxury in which he has his being.

The laws under which we live, the structure of society upon which our culture and civilization stand, have not been invented by an assembly of theorists or moralists. They have grown up over hundreds, and even thousands, of years by the interplay of forces and the working of human nature.

They are no doubt imperfect; they are certainly capable of great and progressive improvement; but they do represent a consistent attempt to allow free play to human nature and to meet its primordial demands within limits not destructive of the rights of others.

The essential principle is personal freedom, the right of the individual to make the best for himself, or within limits, the worst of himself, if he chooses; the stimulation of all these individual activities by the reward of enterprise, toil and thrift, and their reconciliation through the laws in the general body of the State.

The Socialist sets out from an entirely different starting point. He brushes human nature on our side. For men and women as we see them, as they are, with all their badness, their weakness and all their failings he substitutes an ideal type that has never existed in this world except among the purest leaders of religious sects—and not for long even among them,—and on this imaginary foundation he proceeds to build, tier by tier, the airy and glittering structure of his dreams! When these dreams are reduced to practice, even on paper, the result is ludicrous!

HASTENING VILLAGE IMPROEMENT SCHEME

A GOVERNMENT NOTE OBSERVES:

"It is necessary to accelerate the Rural Reconstruction activities on a wider scale than at present and we should therefore put into action the scheme outlined in the Government Order dated the 9th May 1936 into one Hobli of each Taluk to start with, so that the scheme could be put into operation in 78 Hoblis (each Hobli consists of 40 to 60 villages) in all the Taluks put together, and that the scheme be extended to one more Hobli every next year. There are altogether 364 Hoblis in the State and within a period of five years, the scheme will have been put into operation into all the Hoblis. There is a distinct advantage in selecting one entire Hobli for concentrated propaganda as against the selection of two or three villages scattered in the Taluk, as all the available resources such as the Rural Water Supply Funds, Inter-village Communication Funds and Rural Reconstruction Funds can be pooled together and consolidated efforts put forth for fulfilling the primary needs of the entire Hobli in the matter of sanitation, drinking water facilities, rural communications, etc. One drawback of the scheme in vogue is that the initiative and direction of the improvement works depend upon official agency and that the scope for the non-official initiative is very limited. It is proposed to remedy this defect in the present scheme by the appointment for each Hobli of an honorary and trained worker who would reside in the Hobli and would assist in creating a live interest in the villagers and in co-ordinating the work of the several departments in that Hobli. He will be more or less like the Managers of the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur. He should form a veritable link between the villagers and the Government Officers. He may be given an honorarium of Rs. 30 per mensem with a contingent allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.

The programme of the work indicated in the annexure to the Government Order dated the 9th May 1936 would be amplified to include formation of Hobli Unions, Conferences, drawing up of programme of needs of each village, etc., and the appointment of the Hobli workers should in no way be considered to lessen the existing responsibility of the Revenue Officers in regard to the Village Improvement Works.

There is Money available already to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs at the credit of the Village Panchayets and the accumulated arrears pending collection were Rs. 45 lakhs at the end of 1940-41. The object of the scheme is, by a vigorous drive on the lines outlined above, to convert the cash available and the arrears to be collected into substantial improvement works. If the scheme is successfully carried out, it would mean that, at the end of five years, Village Improvement Works to the extent nearly a crore and a half of rupeess (25 lakhs cash plus 45 lakhs of arrears and 15 lakhs of Government grant and five years' collection from Village Panchayets) would have been carried out in the villages. The Village Panchayet Funds are the hard-earned money of villagers and it is not desirable to see that they remain in deposits or arrears when the villagers are badly wanting in even the elementary needs of life. By the successful prosecution of the scheme, another valuable result would be achieved, *i.e.*, the villagers would realise that the imposition of V. P. taxes was to their real benefit. The idea is to see that Village Panchayets become really self-governing responsible units.

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VOL. 2 No. 40] MONDAY 22—6—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

THE JAIPUR DEWANSHIP

We congratulate Sir Mirza Ismail on his appointment as Dewan of Jaipur! We understand that his salary will be Rs. 5000, with an allowance of Rs. 1000 a month. Add to this the pension of Rs. 2000 that we ourselves pay him. Not a bad total for any public man to pocket!

Nor is he going alone; but is taking another official of ours to serve as a buttress between himself and the public of Jaipur! Poor people! They have none among themselves fit to become their Dewan. And they have none fit to become his private Secretary either!

The principle in most of the Native States seems to be that the Ruler is the only native who can administer, and next to him any alien who may not know even to spell the name of the State. When we see Hyderabad, Baroda, Kashmere, Travancore, Cooch Behar, Mewar, Jodhpur, and now Jaipur, we feel commiseration for both the Rulers and people concerned, the Rulers because they can find no one of their subjects worthy of their trust, and the people because they have to bear the ignominy of being saddled with ambitious foreigners who have nothing in common with them!

In the present instance we would like to ask whether there is not a rule that pensioners and officials should obtain Government permission before they seek service elsewhere, and whether such permission was asked for and granted to Sir Mirza and his companion; and whether the grant of the abnormal pension of Rs. 2000 to Sir Mirza was not in consideration of the fact that he would not be enjoying an additional fat salary after retirement? We would also like to ask whether, from the stand-point of Jaipur, the Agent and the Adviser to the Crown Representative do not feel that the two appointments are an extravagance which ought not to be permitted.

We can guess the feelings of the British public if Cordell Hull, or Deladier, or Smutts or Curtin were appointed Premier of Great Britain. We may therefore venture to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Crown Representative that the feelings of the people of the States are similar in the case of such appointments.

With regard to Sir Mirza Ismail's acceptance of the post, we would like to present to him some remarks from the life of a famous Englishman, Cardinal Newman, which seem prtinent.

When, at the age of 63, there was talk of his being called to Rome, he protested, "Call me to Rome, what does that mean? It means to sever an old man from his home, to subject him to intercourse with persons whose languages are strange to him,—to food and to fashions which are almost starvation on the one hand and involve restless days and nights on the other, it means to oblige him to dance attendance on Propaganda week after week and month after month,—it means his death!"

But Sir Mirza may retort, "Oh, I can look after myself. I am not too old to make some more money." Then we turn our pity to the people of Jaipur, and to the poor people of the States who have to tolerate such inflictions!

..... Ed.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

PROPOSAL FOR HOLDING A NATIONAL WAR FRONT EXHIBITION

A meeting of the Mysore City Committee of the National War Front was held on the 18th last to consider its plan of work. It was attended by Messrs. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, Mr. A. Venkatesiah, B.A., LL.B., Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy, M.A., Sowcar Mr. M. C. Thammiah, and Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., M.Ed., Organising Secretary, National War Front, Mysore State, was present by special invitation.

After a long discussion on various branches of work in the City, the following resolutions were passed :—

1. The plan of work in Educational Institutions was considered and it was agreed that a meeting of all the heads of educational institutions is to be held. Further, a small Committee amongst the Heads of the educational institutions may be formed and the members of the Committee will thereafter visit individual educational institutions and meet the Heads and teachers of these institutions and have monthly programmes of activities prepared and carried out.

2. The programme for 'propaganda' was also considered, and it was resolved that interesting talks on National War Front may be arranged to be given at Mysore Akashavani from 10 to 15 minutes twice a week. In this connection, it was also resolved that meetings at different Mohallas in the City are to be organized and speeches delivered on National War Front, particularly on the following subjects :—

(a) Growing of more food, (b) Eradication of false rumours, (c) Removal of defeatism, (d) Creation of confidence, &c.

3. On the motion of Mr. G. R. Josyer, it was resolved that in view of the fact that the Dasara Exhibition has been cancelled this year, and as there will be a large influx of visitors both from outside and inside the State into the City of Mysore, that a National War Front Exhibition be held during the period of Dasara as a piece of Education, propaganda and means of making the movement popular, particularly with reference to A.R.P. vigilance, food control, growing of more food, defence, and other branches of National Defence.

4. Further, regarding the Press, it was suggested by Mr. G. R. Josyer that periodical meetings of the press representatives of the City are to be held and the representatives of the Press be requested to give wide publicity to the activities connected with the movement in their writings and reports.

5. Regarding the enlistment of members for the National War Front, it was resolved that Messrs. Sowcar Mr. M. C. Thammiah and G. A. Khan be requested to take up the work. In this connection, Sowcar Mr. M. C. Thammiah suggested that small leaf-lets about the National War Front may be published in Kannada and Urdu regarding the enlistment. It was also suggested that 10,000 copies of these leaf-lets in Kannada and 5,000 copies in Urdu be printed and published.

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H. M. THE KING'S MESSAGE

NEW DELHI.

H. R. H. The Duke of Gloucestor broadcasting on his arrival at Delhi last week said, "I am speaking to you tonight from Delhi where I have just arrived. My first duty must be to give you a message which I bear from His Majesty the King, your Emperor. This is what His Majesty says:

"I am happy to think that my brother is now paying a visit to India, that great country which, to my infinite regret, I have not yet had the good fortune to see, but which I look forward eagerly to visiting when peace prevails once more. I have asked my brother to deliver to you, the princes and people of India, a personal message of greeting and good cheer from myself.

"This long and bitter war, which has inevitably impeded the fulfilment of my hopes for the progress of India along the paths of peace and freedom, was none of our seeking. Our cause is indeed a righteous one, and I have been deeply moved by the way in which India has responded to its appeal. The princes, true to their traditions of loyalty and attachment to my throne, have been unstinting in their offer of men and money and personal services.

TRIBUTE TO CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

"The civil administration have for their part, under the inspiring leadership of the Viceroy and his British and Indian advisers, courageously shouldered their heavy additional burdens—and they have thus received the zealous support of those engaged in production and labour. And yet there is still much to be done. Time is short. The enemy is at the gates. But there are few obstacles that cannot be surmounted by goodwill and co-oparation. Let these then be your watch-words, both now in this hour of peril and in the years of peace which lie ahead.

"I cannot praise too highly the achievements of the fighting men of India, nor can I say how much I appreciate their loyalty and devoted services to their King-Emperor and their country. The Indian Army have won fresh laurels and new glory on many battlefields. The odds against them have often been heavy, but never has their martial spirit been more resolutely or more nobly displayed. I have also been encouraged to see the growing strength and fine spirit of the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force in the battle line. To those who are now called upon as members of the civil defence forces to stand beside their fighting comrades, I would only express my complete confidence that they will display an equal measure of fortitude and perseverance in the hour of danger.

DANGERS ARE MANY

"It is with deep pride that I as your King-Emperor join with you, the millions of men and women of India, in the brotherhood of service. You stand together to defend your homeland, united to the sacred cause. Your task is a hard one, and although we are bringing to you all the help in our power, the dangers that beset you are many. you will meet them, I know, with the courage and determination that has marked the pages of Indian history, and with all my heart I pray that out of this common peril you may draw inspiration to overcome the impediment that springs from distrust, and to lay a deep and enduring foundation of goodwill on which the destiny of India may safely rest. All the present toil and suffering will bring their reward when, by the mercy of Almighty God, the enemy is brought low through our common endeavour, and a just and lasting peace bestows its blessings on India and the other nations of the earth!"

"That is the end of His Majesty's message. For my own part, I would only say that I have long looked forward to visiting India, and I count it a previlege that I am able to do so at such a time as this. India is one of a great and gallant fellow-ship the fellowship of the United Nations. Here the cause of freedom and civilization has many millions of loyal friends and defenders. I have come to bring you a message of goodwill and encaurage-ment and to see how you fare. When I have seen and heard for myself, at the end of my tour I hope I may speak to you again.

Good night and good luck to you all!"

EMPIRE CASUALTIES IN TWO YEARS OF WAR

LONDON.

Casualties in the armed forces of the British Empire from the outbreak of war until September 2nd, 1941 were announced by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, in the Commons as follows: United Kingdom:—Killed 42,267, wounded 32,903, prisoners 53,634, missing 16,208. Dominions:—killed 4,656, wounded 7,279, prisoners 3,104, missing 8,785. India and Burma:—killed 1,439, wounded 5,374, prisoners 1,714, missing 64. Colonies:—killed 611, wounded 837, prisoners 6, missing 4,699. Total 183580.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

The Rationalist.

Monday 22-6-1942.

THE FLAG

In the Representative Assembly Session recently the question of hoisting their flag on the Congress Camp roused discussion, but ended without much illumination.

It seems to us that the matter could have been threshed out a little more lucidly with an open mind in all those concerned. It was allowed to die down like a wet fire-work, and in effect all flags were let down, and no flag was raised in any one's estimation.

What is the Congress flag? What is the Muslim flag? What is the State flag itself? Why should any of them be respected, or any of them decried? We who in our so-called enlightenment discard all religious and social symbols, why do we become slaves to political symbols which at the outset look as absurd as the religious symbols?

Why a flag of only three colours and not of seven? Why a crescent and not a full moon? Why a cross and not a square? Why a bird, and a bird with two heads and not one? Are they taunts? Are they weapons? Are they absurdities? We are all prepared to talk about them, and uphold or condemn them, without understanding them!

But really a flag seeks to hold before the eye of its followers the principles which should guide their mind. It symbolises the tenets which hold together a nation or a community, and is meant to inspire them, and not meant to provoke others.

The Union Jack represents the red cross of St. George of England, with the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew of Scotland, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick of Ireland. The American flag is composed of red and white stripes,—possibly representing the Red Indians and White settlers,—and stars. It began with 13 stripes and stars to represent the 13 original States of the Union, a star being added later on as each new State joined the Union.

The French Tricolour symbolises the three principles, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity which the French Revolution sought to uphold. The Hammer and Sickle flag of the Soviet seeks to stress the importance of Industry and Agriculture in the new State. The Crescent perhaps symbolises the hope of the Turkish nation to reach fullness like the crescent moon. The Cross signifies the desire of the Christian nations to live lives similar to that of the Founder who set an example of service culminating in sacrifice. The Indian Tricolour represents Truth, Unity, and Non-violence as the Rule of Conduct for Congress-men. And the Mysore Flag, Gandabherunda, we believe, represents the ideal set before the Administration, soaring above all parties and passions, and seeing both sides of a question with two heads and four eyes, and acting with full knowledge and utter dispassion, not hopping on garbage like the crow, and seeing only with one eye, though God has given it two!

Can any one say that any of these is badly conceived and unworthy of respect? To despise any of them is to expose one's own blindness and lack of perception. What is there in the Congress Flag, or the Muslim Flag, or the State Flag that should provoke or antagonise anybody? If the Congress Flag made Congressmen bad men, if the State Flag made the administration unjust and unbearable, if the Muslim Flag made Muslims unsociable neighbours, objection agaist them might be justified. But otherwise there is no reason why Congress-men should disdain the State Flag, or the Government should view the Congress or any other flag with disfavour.

Each is a symbol, an emblem, a caste-mark, indicating a truth, or representing a conviction, and the followers of each have a right to wear it, just as they have the right to their religion, their caste-mark, their name-plates or modes of dress.

It seems strange, therefore, to us that Congress-men were not able to say in the Assmbly interlude on the matter that the Congress Flag was not set up as a weapon or a

scare-crow or a red rag, but as an inspiration and guide to themselves at a time when they were engaged in considering matters of State honestly, self-lessly, virtuously. Had they done so we doubt whether Government or anybody could have raised any valid objection without detriment to their own good sense. If a building or a portion of a building is lent for a Congress camp, to object to their hoisting their flag thereon is unreasonable and perverse, so long as Government and they are not declared enemies, and the flag is not borne aloft to parade the enmity. If other sections also want to hoist their own flags for their own betterment, certainly let them do so, just as each business firm puts up its own sign boad, without a fuss being raised over it.

The practice of hoisting flags is one that people have learnt from Government themselves. Why every Government institution and building should have a flag, and why it should be hoisted on one occasion and set aside on another, God alone knows. If it is only a fashion, if it is only a meaningless practice, then it may as well be given up. But if it is held to be symbolical and inspires the Administration to be righteous, then why object to public bodies having their own flags symbolical of their own particular aims and hopes? And if that is not objected to, why should they be prevented from having their flags where they might be camping, just as they have their materials of worship or diet materials? That the camp happens to be a Government building is of little consequence. In these days of vicarious laws is there anything in a State which is not supposed to belong to Government? Everything is the Government's, and so long as the Government is not alien, everything belonging to it is the people's.

Therefore it would be well if matters like this are viewed by all concerned with some insight and understanding, not blindly, gropingly, or at random. It would save much unpleasantness in public life, and help to achieve common purposes with convergent efforts!

Editor.

RUSSIA'S MAJOR VICTORY OVER TYPHUS

NEW ANTI-TOXIN VACCINE DISCOVERED

KUIBYSHEV.

Russia has won a major victory over Typhu which killed off many soldiers and civilians i former Russian wars. It is revealed to-day that method has been established for the cultivation effective Typhus anti-toxin vaccine in such quant ties that it will be accessible to millions. The di covery is the work of a Russian woman scientis Professor Maria Krontovskaya, who spent years arduous research involving dangerous experiment on her own body. While details remain a militar secret, the vaccine is stated to have stood the mo severe test on a wide scale.

* * *

We hope this will serve as an inspiration to ou own men scientists. E

RATIONED FOOD EVEN FOR KING

Because King George VI likes fruit for breakfas his host in the country recently produced a bowl oranges which had taken him best part of the we to procure. He smiled triumphantly.

King George looked at the fruit and waved away.

As with oranges, so with all other rationed controlled articles, food, clothing, soap, petro the King and Queen live absolutely within the ord nary ration, have cards and coupons like anyo else, says a London paper.

Framed at the Buckingham Palace are the fo ration cards issued in World War I to King George and Queen Mary!

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SOCIALISM

Last week we placed before readers Mr. Winston Churchill's interesting views on Socialism. We are glad to give below Mr. Bernard Shaw's counter-views on the same burning topic.

"One of the facts that threaten the continued existence of this happy-go-lucky nation is that it is possible for so distinguished a member of its governing class as Mr. Winston Churchill to write about Socialism at this time of day like an extremely decayed gentle-woman in an inaccessibly remote village in a prehistorically backward part of rural Poland.

He cannot plead that he has not been warned. Only the other day he lost the Westminster election by talking childish rubbish that every porter in Covent-Garden knew to be childish rubbish. He lost his seat at Dundee by speeches that my friend Mr. Catesby's wooden Highlander would sneeze at as an insult to his intelligence. What does Mr Churchill mean by it? He is not a brainless parasite, like many politicians of his class; on the contrary, he is a conspicuously clever man, justly proud of being able to live by his wits (in the entirely honourable sense of that phrase) without begging for job or pension. There is a very wide agreement with Lord Balfour that Mr. Churchill should be in Parliament in virtue of his personal capacity. Why then, does he, the moment Socialism or Russia is mentioned lose his head, see scarlet, and become the most ridiculous tosh-merchant of his class in Europe?

It is not my business to answer that question. Dundee, Westminster, and his dreadful mistake of imagining that the nation was behind him when he spent a hundred millions of our money in financing every adventurer who was to restore that hideous abomination, the Russian Czardom, were his political funerals, not mine. But I wish he would either answer it satisfactorily, or reconsider his attitude, because I occasionally have to argue with people who, taking precisely the same view of the bourgeois and the aristocrat as Mr. Churchill takes the Bolshevik, assure me that there is nothing to be done with them but exterminate them ruthlessly to prevent them from exterminating us.

How am I to convince such diehards that Mr. Churchill can be trusted to keep within constitutional lines while he is raving in a manner that would have shocked Robespierre? Even Lenine, an almost morbidly humane man, had to admit, when the people who shared Mr. Churchill's view of him filled him with bullets, that in dealing with them it was a question, not of reasoned discussion of Communism versus Capitalism, but of kill or be killed. And when things come to that pass, neither Lenine nor any other leader, Red or White, here or elsewhere, can control the devil they have been forced to let loose.

I am not trying to intimidate Mr. Churchill personally. I know that it is his point of honour not to allow himself to be intimidated in that way not to mention that he has as much, if not more to fear from a White Terror as from a Red one I am not asking him to be civil to us. I fear I am not setting him much of an example in that respect I am just pointing out that if he persists in facing the main issues of modern politics in his present temper, he may bid good-bye to Parliament and can choose between the dustbin (politely called the Fauberg St. Germain) and the organisation and leadership of the White Terror.

As terrorism is not popular under its own name he will perhaps call his White Terror the Dictatorship of the Capitalists, as the Red Terror calls itself the Dictatorship of the Proletariat; but the underlying principle, "Thou shalt starve ere I starve" will be the same; and so will the blood and iron method. There may be something to be said for asking people to fight in such an enterprise; but there is nothing to be said for calling it constitutional and asking people to fight in such an enterprise; but there is nothing to be said for calling it constitutional and asking people to vote for it.

Let us now descend from the high horse and put our heads together over Mr. Churchill's article entitled "The Socialist Fraud"

He begins by explaining how Socialism has been put before the world by the Socialists. They "pick out every evil, every injustice, every inequality, every misfortune that catches the eye." They say that these are the fruits of the capitalist system. And there you are!

This is Mr. Churchill's notion of work of Owen, Marx, Lessalle, the Fabian essayists, Ramsay Macdonald, the webbs and the departmental reports of the Labour party. Try again Winston. And this time keep at least near enough to the target not to hit your own people, who really are rather vulnerable to that sort of missile.

"What Socialists do not mention is that there are more than 20,000,000 people living in this island who would not be in the world, and certainly could not stay here but for the capitalist system".

Meaning, presumably, the idle rich and the huge body of workers whose labour is wasted in pampering them while the nation perishes for want of the first necessities of life. A pretty feat for the capitalist champion to boast of! Now let Mr. Churchill compare the infant mortality in the slums of Dundee with the infant mortalsty in the choice residential quarters of capitalism, and tell us how many people would be active in the world to-day if it were not for the terrific toll of life taken daily by the capitalist system. Why, one of the stock arguments on his side is that Socialism would lead to ruinous over-population!

Thus it appears that Mr. Churchill knows as little of his own case as of ours. This wretched hundred-and-fifty-year-old capitalist panacea of unbridled selfishness, which was given a free run in the nineteenth century on the strength of a promise by its economists that it would at least secure a bare subsistance wage for every one, is being discarded because it not only failed to keep that pitiful promise for a single instant, but produced such a blasting disfigurement of nature and degradation of humanity that it will stink in the nostrils of history so long as we can bear to be reminded of so contemptible and disastrous an episode in the records of political quackery and corruption.

AN ODIOUS GAME

Mr. Churchill himself breaks into outspoken loathing when he encounters capitalism in its proletarian form of trade unionism. "Feather your own nest; and to hell with the public!" is a game that two can play at. It is an odious game, and finally a ruinous one for the nation that tolerates it; but if Mr. Churchill would have us believe in his moral sincerity he must condemn it in the profiteer as strenuously as in the profiteer's employee. Capitalism was and is the way into this evil. Socialism is the way out of it. Without socialism capitalism and trade-unionism between them will distroy us.

Mr. Churchill makes a little dash into economics, only to prove that though it is his job if he aspires to be a statesman he has not learnt it. In the character of a healthily sceptical capitalist, he says that if we are to have less work, shorter hours and longer holidays, he does not understand why there should be more to distribute. No doubt he does not understand the apparent miracle; but it happens. The history of organised labour for the last hundred years has been one of higher wages, shorter hours, less work, longer holidays and greatly increased product.

In the end Mr. Churchill's attempt at economic criticism comes to that of Mr, F.'s aunt. "It'll be long enough, I expect," said that lady, "afore he'll give up any of his own money." If Socialists were sincere, he thinks they would all take the vow of poverty and become Franciscan friars. But that is not what Americans call the big idea. Mr. Churchill, by way of *illustration*, says that I squealed like a rabbit when Mr. Lloyd George, at my own urgent instance, super-taxed me. But what does that prove? The capitalists squeal all over the place when the application of their own fundamental principle of Free Trade hurts them individually. And why may I not squeal when I am hurt, however salutary the operation may be for the country? I am squealing at present because Mr. Churchill has super-taxed my power of suffering his petulent thoughtlessness patiently. It is neither here nor there that as a matter of simple fact I have never squealed about the super-tax as such, however I may have objected to Mr. Churchill spending my hard-earned money to back his reactionary friends in Russia.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Finally, we come to a gibe at the attempt of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, disrespect for whose extraordinary knowledge and fertility in devising political machinery is the hall-mark of a political ignoramus to deal with the problem that confronts all political parties alike. Parliament as it exists at present cannot do its work. Hitherto this has not mattered, because, as Dickens pointed out when I was born (but without reference to that event), the object of our Governments was to prevent things being done, not to do them, and for that purpose the House of Commons was ideal. I dare Mr. Churchill to deny that it is a physical impossibility of our existing legislatures, national or municipal, to carry on the necessary business of the nation.

As to the rest, it has not even the interest of Mr. Churchill's personality, any Secretary of a Ratepaers' Association voicing a squeal against the rates could pay it all out in his sleep. The terrible bureaucracy ordering every detail of our lives and drawing huge salaries at the public expense is a bugaboo that can hardly frighten an exgerienced ex-minister like Mr. Churchill, though it may be good enough to appall my readers, as he conceives these common persons, and I do not say that it does not serve them right.

I will just put a question, fortunately a hypothetical one, to Mr. Churchill. He had the job of bringing up the British fleet to the scratch for the war. He now assures us by implication that it would have been done much better by, say, the Thames Steamboat Company. I think he does himself and his former department an injustice here.

But let us assume that he is right and that the T. S. C. would have sunk the German fleet and finished the war in a month or two. Would they have done it without any officials, without filling any forms, without dictating to anybody, without paying salaries, without making profits out of the country's extremity, without controlling labour in any way, and without costing the tax-payer a farthing!

And if not, what in the name of common sense does Mr. Churchill think he is talking about?

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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VOL. 2 No. 41] MONDAY 29—6—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

HINDUS' FEAR

AN ISLAMIC EMPIRE IN INDIA

DR. MOONJE ON LEAGUE'S AMBITION

MADRAS.

"The demand of the Hindu Maha Sabha is that the British Government must immediately hand over full political power to the people of India. If they do not know to whom to hand over power i.e., to the Congress or the Muslim League or some other body, they may hold a general election which will show that it is only the Hindu Maha Sabha that represents the thirty crores of Hindus. Then it will be time for Muslims also to reconsider their position and come to terms with the Hindus. Thus it is evident that the next move must come from Britain and we are anxiously awaiting it," observed Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice-President, All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, at Madras.

Referring to the Pakistan agitation of the Muslim League, Dr. Moonje said: "It is a great pity that the Mussalmans regard themselves as a separate nation. If a person is a Hindu today and becomes a Muslim to-morrow and the next day becomes a Christian then how can one take him as belonging to a separate Muslim Nation or Christian Nation? There are Muslims in India today who may be of three days' or three months' or three years' standing. They are after all Hindus of Hindustan. But if they still think that they are a separate nation they will have to be dealt with as such. But I have still hopes that if the Hindus show strength and demonstrate their determination to work for the independence of India without standing in need of Muslim support, the Muslims will eventually come round in sheer selfishness to own the Hindus as their brethern and then there will be Hindu-Muslim unity. That will be the day when the British will accept the Hindus of Hindustan as the real nation with whom they will make a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance.

The Muslim League's ambition to federate with Muslim countries outside India," continued Dr. Moonje, "is due to its feeling that they can overawe the Hindus and create an Islamic Empire in India. Then once the thirty crores of Hindus have demonstrated their strength just as the British Government's demonstration of strength to Afganistan, Persia and Iraq, then the Muslims will themselves try for and seek alliance with the Hindus. Then the Muslims of India will cease to talk of separatism as the Muslims of China. Therefore the key of the nationhood of India lies with the Hindus and it can only work with the strength and determination of the Hindus to maintain the nationhood of India."

Proceeding Dr. Moonje referred to the role of the civil population in the matter of defence and the Government's duty to arm them adequately, and observed: "Our leaders and the Press should be constantly laying emphasis on the question of enabling the civil population to do their bit in association with the organised army of the British Government, and they should leave no stone unturned to press upon the Government to relax their administration of the Arms Act and to supply rifles to the guerillas. The Government should establish training centres in each province but if the Government is too busy with war efforts there are associations like the Central Military Education Society to undertake the work."

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿ ವಾಸ್ತವವೇನು	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—1—0

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

Concluding his lightning visits to Behar and Bengal, H. R. H. The Duke of Gloucester gave the following heartening messages to the National War Front organisations in that section of India :

In Behar—

"I am glad to have seen something of the part which Bihar is playing in the war effort of India. Bihar is a rich and storied land. Her people, I know, are determined to defend their heritage against the menace of aggression; from the wealth of her natural resources to forge the weapons which will strike down the aggressor.

"In Bihar, I heard, the National War Front is being built up with energy and imagination. Based on unity and courage and inspired by an active hatred of evil and treachery, the National War Front provides a rallying cry for every loyal son and daughter of India!"

In Calcutta—

"I have seen men and women in all parts of this great city and its suburbs, manning those defences and engaged in the countless different tasks that war demands. The spirit and bearing of our armed forces in Bengal, Indian and British, and the welcome presence of highly efficient units of American troops, leave me in no doubt about the reception that awaits the enemy should he venture near. The city may well be proud of its Police and Firemen, Civic Guards and A.R.P. workers, Red Cross and St. John Ambulance units. All credit is due to them!

"Let the people or Bengal put their trust in themselves and in their National War Front. Every man and woman can be a formidable warrior, whether fighting with weapons of steel or weapons of spirit and the will. Put aside your differences, unite, stand firm, be bold, and let the enemy learn that not only in the jungles, but in every town, village and homestead, too, Bengal can breed her tigers!"

SRI CHELUVAMBA AND SRI KRISHNA-RAJENDRA HOSPITALS

A complaint has reached us that the earrings of a female inpatient have been stolen recently and have not been traced. It is also stated that in the Krishnarajendra Hospital a patient lost his gold wrist-chain and watch when he was insensible. We recall similar complaints with regard to the Bangalore Hospitals also not long ago. Is there no check to this?

We have not heard of things being stolen in our Jails. Nor in our Court precincts; though both these places are infested by persons of doubtful virtues.

In the Railways however it is different. Pilfering of parcels and goods is a matter of routine, and is rousing considerable public disgust.

But that our hospitals, with their inviting outsides, with their glazed tiles, polished handles, and bleached robes, should give rise to such complaints is unbearable. The patients are at the mercy of the doctor down to the menial, they are lost in their suffering, and that they should be robbed when they are insensible is ghoulish inhumanity. The Heads of the institutions and the Resident Medical Officers, if they are competent, should be able to check such a thing.

The public are aware that things are very loose in the management of our hospitals. Some-time ago we had to notice the lack of manners in certain of the doctors. The question of morals we will not broach. The question of professional efficiency also we do not wish to press. But the question of patients being robbed within hospital precincts is a matter of serious reproach, and if the doctors are inclined to treat it lightly, the Police and the Government owe it to the public to see that such things do not occur. Ed.

UNITY CONFERENCE

NAWAB OF MURSHIDABAD AND MR. FUZLUL HUQ'S EXHORTATION

CALCUTTA.

"Having regard to the long fostered relations between the two sister communities of India centuries ago, there is no reason why at this fateful hour, or at any other time, strenuous efforts should not be made to bridge the gulf of difference that unhappily divides them still," observed the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, presiding over the Hindu-Moslem Unity Conference, held at the Town Hall.

The Nawab Bahadur said that a true citizen born on the soil of India was he who was actuated by sentiment of patriotism to see complete understanding arrived at between these great communities, living side by side, in their resolve to stand firm in order to be benefited by the increasing glimmer of the dawn of India's salvation.

Confident in the fulfilment of their aims and aspirations, the Nawab Bahadur concluded by appealing to Indians to seek to dispel the gloom of disunion and distrust for the sake of their common good, by becoming for ever united through trials and privations, through prosperity and adversity, in the enduring service of their dear and beloved motherland.

MR. FAZLUL HUQ'S APPEAL

Opening the proceedings of the Conference, the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, said that from the beginning of his political life he realised that there could be no salvation for India without Hindu-Muslim unity. At the same time he felt that for the freedom of India, advancement of the Muslim community was essential. He felt that such unity and amity were even more necessary for the Muslims themselves. The true Islamic spirit was based upon friendship and co-operation with neighbours whatever their religion, race or colour. He admitted that he had always been a strenous fighter for the rights of the Moslems, but he knew that these were based on justice, and even if some of his Hindu friends had at times misunderstood him, they now realised that he had always worked in the best interests of the communities and the country.

Today Bengal, among the Indian provinces, faced dangers of an order which people in other areas did not perhaps realise. In this danger, it was imperative that all Bengalees should unite in facing the common danger and the common enemy. A house divided against itself shall fall, and it was for Mr. Huq a consolation, even in the midst of the dangers and distress of today, that former political opponents had come together to share the common responsibilities in the service of the motherland. Even dangers lost their terror when shared with friends, and he was confident that the new unity, established in Bengal, would have far greater consequences!

The Rationalist.
Monday 29-6-1942.

MYSORE ADMINISTRATION 1940-41

The Report of the Mysore Administration during 1940-41 is a lucid document. It outlines the various activities of the State Administration during the year, and incidentally seeks to present a bird's-eye view of the moral and material progress of the people.

It was a year of outstanding importance. A Ruler who had held sway, had enjoyed the Rulership, for over 37 years, passed away, and a new and young Ruler, with a life-time of possibilities before him, took the helm. The Report speaks of the death as an "irreparable loss." But when a king departs and another king is anointed, the loss of the former may be a deeply mourned one, but cannot be correctly described as "irreparable," as borne out by the famous saying "The king is dead; long live the king!" The sun no doubt set, leaving darkness in the State, but another sun arose, not a moon, but another sun, and restored the light.

The year also saw the end of one Dewanship and the commencement of another. That means a great deal with regard to the tendencies of an Administration. So the year saw both these changes of considerable magnitude. What beneficent effects they will have over the Administration remains to be seen.

A further change was the appointment of two non-official spokesmen as Ministers alongside of two officially promoted.

The revenue of the Administration rose from 439 lakhs to 475, out of which 489 lakhs were spent under its several heads. An army of 2346 of whom only 1883 are combatants was maintained at a cost of 18½ lakhs; and a police force of 6806, out of whom only 4259 were literate, at a cost of 20 lakhs.

The State maintained 73 Criminal and 45 Civil Courts, which disposed of 32000 Criminal and 24000 Civil cases, there being 25000 cases of appeal. The Courts earned Rs. 10 lakhs, and cost 12 lakhs. The number of lawyers enrolled was 692. 4500 men were sent to Jail during the year, and 5100 discharged, 81 of the former being women.

The number of documents registered was 152000 valued at 410 lakhs, and the number of money-lenders licenced 22870. There were 103 Municipalities with an income of 23 lakhs; and nine District Boards with an income of Rs. 17 lakhs. There were also 2¡0076 Village Panchayats with an income of 12 lakhs.

There were 8158 Educational Instutions of all kinds, with 396000 students, maintained at a cost of 74 lakhs. 15754 religious institutions with an endowed income of Rs. 9¼ lakhs were supervised. And we are told that out of their modest income 1¼ lakhs were utilised for purposes of water-supply, drainage, roads and cause-ways. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was only 256, 68 less than in the previous year.

368 medical institutions were maintained at a cost of 22 lakhs of rupees. It is stated that they treated 63 lakhs of out-patients, and 71000 inpatients. This does not mean of course that 63 lakhs of persons fell ill and went to the hospitals for treatment. If one patient attends an hospital for 63 days, he would be counted as 63 patients. One lakh of such patients would thus constitute 63 lakhs of patients. It is like stating that, if a road is 20 miles long and one man has travelled by it, 20 persons travelled by the road!

There were 757 miles of Railways with an outlay of 682 lakhs of rupees, maintained at a cost of Rs. 66 lakhs and earning a profit of Rs. 28 lakhs. 5721 power and 44000 lighting installations were supplied Electrical energy, and 19183 street lights were maintained, at a cost of 30 lakhs of rupees, and a profit of 56 lakhs of rupees.

There were 3159 Excise shops which sold Rs. 53 lakhs worth of liquor to the public.

There were 136000 births, and 96000 deaths during the year.

Out of a total of 10 million acres available, 6¼ million acres were cultivated, yielding a revenue of Rs. 110 lakhs to Government.

There were 513 large industrial establishments employing 74000 labourers. There were 1956 Co-operative Societies with a membership of 143000, and working capital of 2¾ crores. There were also 208 Joint Stock Companies with a share capital of 3¼ crores.

The Import Trade of the State by rail amounted to Rs. 16¼ crores, and that by road to 1 crore and 86 lakhs. The Export trade amounted to Rs. 11 crores by rail, and 181 lakhs by road.

5314 persons were assessed to Income Tax, including 143 Firms and Companies, and a sum of 45 lakhs collected from them. 6400 persons insured their lives with the State for a sum of 53 lakhs of rupees. 65700 persons had deposits amounting to Rs. 2 crores and 12 lakhs in Government Savings Bank, and a sum of Rs. 1·35 crores was held in Fixed Deposit with Government. 597 persons had deposits of Rs. 5000 and more.

These are some of the figures that the Administration Report presents, and they convey their own meanings to the readers according to their points of view. Some may look upon them as prosperity, some as stagnation, and some as decadence. A certain irate Judge of the King's Bench is said to have pointed his stick at a culprit and exclaimed, "There is a rogue at the end of my stick," on which the culprit naively enquired, "At which end, my Lord?" So the year's administration report is before us and we are left to view it as we like.

A further year has now almost passed, under the Ministerial regime, and the impress that it has left on some of the public can be seen on another page of this issue.

Editor.

VICEROY TO SOW VEGETABLES

NEW DELHI

The Viceroy will lead "the grow more food" drive in Delhi by sowing vegetable and fruit seeds and saplings in the garden of the Viceroy's house on a day to be set apart for everyone in India's capital to take part in the drive.

NO MORE SOOTHING SYRUP

SYDNEY.

The former Australian Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, speaking recently, delivered a bitter attack on official war news, declaring that communiques "ladle out soothing syrup. But now Tobruk has fallen, and General Rommel has captured Libya. We speak of our immense potential resources and if we spin out the war long enough we will win. But all our hopes for tomorrow hang on how we prove ourselves now!"

* * *

Mr. Hughes is only voicing the feelings of every well-wisher of the Allies. Ed.

MARRIAGE

Mr. A. R. Srinivasan, son of Mr. A. N. Rangaswamy Iyengar B.A. B.L., and nephew of Rajasevaprasaktha A. N. Raghavachar, with Sow. Amrithavalli, daughter of Rao Saheb M. S. Vijayaraghavachar, Advocate, Salem;

and UPANAYANAM of

Chi Santhanam, son of Mr. A. N. Rangaswamy Iyengar, on the 26th, last, at Bangalore.

Our best wishes to the bridal couple and the bachelor! Ed.

DEPATMENTAL HEADS AND THEIR CASTE

An Interpellation in the Representative Assembly has elicited the following Statement showing the community to which the present heads of the various Departments of the Government belong.

Sl. No.	*Name of Department*	*name of community to which the Head of the Department belongs.*
1	Revenue and Departments of Land Records and of CivilSupplies	Brahmin
2	Excise, Stamps, Registration, Income-tax, Joint-stock Companies and Muzrai Departments	Do
3	Accounts Department	Kshatriya
4	Judicial Department	European
5	Police Department	Brahmin
6	Forest Department	Muslim
7	University	European
8	Department of Public Instruction	Parsi
9	Medical and Jail Departments	Christian
10	Public Health Department	Ganiga
11	Agricultural Department	Brahmin
12	Geological Department	Do
13	Department of Mines and Explosives	Do
14	Industries and Commerce Department	Do
15	Department of Horticulture	Vokkaliga
16	Labour Department	Mudaliar
17	Printing and Stationary	Vaisya
18	Public Works Department	Anglo-Indian
19	Electrical Department	Muslim
20	Railway Department	Parsi
21	Military Department	European
22	Chief Secretary to Government	Muslim
23	Department of Co-operation	Do
24	Census Department	Brahmin
25	Public Service Commissioner	Christian

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PEOPLE'S VOICE

ON DEWAN AND MINISTERS

To

The Editor,

"The Rationalist,"

Mysore.

Sir,

There seems to be a persistent attempt in some quarters to cavil at and belittle the work of the present Dewan and the Ministers in Mysore by dubbing their good but unostentatious work, "a humdrum, routine administration." It is a truism that none are so blind as those who will not see. This letter, Sir, attempts to draw the attention of the public to some wholesome features of the present administration as contrasted with those of the previous one.

To the public of Mysore who have been accustomed for the past decade and a half to hear grandiloquent speeches, the wise, practical and balanced utterances of Rajamantrapravina Mr. N. Madhava Rao may not sound quite so well. When it is however borne in mind that in assessing the work and worth of those in responsible positions it is not their words but actions that really matter, the present Dewan and the Ministry may be said to have given more practical demonstrations of their sympathy for popular demands than did Sir Mirza Ismail in spite of all his highflown sentiments and rhetorical flourishes. Anybody who has cared to follow the proceedings of the Representative Asembly and the Legislative Council in previous years cannot fail to be struck by the fact that some subjects were, more or less, anathema to the past administration, the demand for constitutional reforms, statutory recognition of the Labour Organisations, the launching of an Economic Survey of the State etc. In all these respects, the present Government has evinced a greater readiness to appreciate the justice of the popular demand.

As regards the first, it is too early to express any opinion. In spite of the obvious limitations of the new Constitution, it may be said that the Government have been working the machinery in a liberal spirit. With regard to the second, it must be said to the credit of the Ministry that within a short period of their assumption of office, the much-needed and long-sought for Labour Act was brought into force. A modest beginning also has been made in the direction of an economic survey in 30 selected villages. A Five-year-plan of Rural Reconstruction also has been launched recently. The Ministry has not been slow in meeting the new demand made upon it by the changed conditions due to war and has spared no pains in educating the public in matters relating to civil defence.

In conclusion, I beg to state that, while it is true that the present Dewan and the Ministry have not embarked upon grandiose schemes in order that they might show spectacular results, it may be safely asserted that they have been rendering very real service to the State by their 'humdrum, routine administration,' which, after all, is the kernel of good Government.

Yours truly,

A CITIZEN.

* * *

We congratulate Government on winning our Correspondent's good opinion. Ed.

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VOL. 2 No. 42] MONDAY 6—7—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

"THE KALYAN"

We have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the recent issues of "Kalyan", one of the most valuable of Indian monthlies, emanating from Gorakhpur, U.P., for the benefit of Hindi readers. Dealing with subjects relating to the daily life of the Hindus on the religious and moral plane, it has set a high standard of magazine production and editorship, and has endeared itself to every Hindi-knowing Indian reader.

Of particular interest are its magnificent annual supplemental volumes, elaborately written and produced, and beautifully illustrated, which are produced in editions of more than 50,000 copies, and are distributed far and wide over the country. "Bhagavannamanka", "Bhakthanka," "Gitanka" "Ramayananka", "Krishnanka", "Sivanka", are some of the titles of the annual volumes in recent years, and they are each compendiums of most delightful and educative writing, dealing thoroughly with the various aspects of the subject that forms the title.

The Annual before us is "Bhagavatanka", in which, in the course of over 1000 pages, the whole material of that literary treasure-house of history, philosophy, ethics, and allegory, "Bhagavata," is transcribed in easy Hindi prose. "Bhagavata" is an epic of everlasting interest, as useful today as when it was first conceived, and as beneficent in its effects on prince and peasant now as in the ages past.

Pandit Malaviya, the most venerable of contemporary Hindu public men, writing a few lines for the volume, refers to the three first stanzas of the Epic as sayings of inexhaustible significance. One of them,

Nigama kalpataror galitam phalam
Suka mukha damruta drava samyutam,
Pibata bhagavatam rasam alayam
Muhu rako rasika bhuvi bhavukah ॥

ನಿಗಮಕಲ್ಪತರೋರ್ಗಳಿತಂ ಫಲಂ
ಶುಕಮುಖಾದಮೃತದ್ರವಸಂಯುತಂ ।
ಪಿಬತ ಭಾಗವತಂ ರಸಮಾಲಯಂ
ಮುಹುರಹೊ ರಸಿಕಾ ಭುವಿ ಭಾವುಕಾಃ ॥

is to the effect,—

Here is the luscious fruit of the celestial Vedic tree, embalmed in the nectarine words of sage Suka, for the ever-lasting consumption of men of taste and men of virtue!

It is said that Thomas Edison, the illustrious inventor, asked what kind of enquiry most occupied him in his old age, replied "Physics and Chemistry, and the puzzle of why we are on earth, and what is our destination." The Bhagavata answers that puzzle with copious wealth of detail!

In rendering its thoughts in Hindi, the Editors of "Kalyan" have done a service to a large body of readers who have not the good fortune to read the original in Sanskrit. And in enriching the publication with plentiful illustrations in colours they have served to delight the eye while at the same time illuminating the mind.

Altogether it is an achievement of which the Editors may justly be proud, and for which the Hindi public should be justly grateful. C. R. J.

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WOMEN HOME GUARDS

200 UNITS FORMED IN BRITAIN

LONDON.

Two hundred units have now been formed of "Women Home Guards" under the title of the Women's Home Defence Force, according to Doctor Edith Summerskill.

She asked in the Commons last week that Government should provide training opportunities. Replying for the Ministry of Home Security, Miss Ellen Wilkinson pointed out that there were ample opportunities for women in anti-air raid precautions. Invasion committees would in emergency also provide local tasks for women.

6 MORE HURS HANGED

KARACHI.

Six more Hurs, condemned to death by Martial Law Courts, were hanged in the Hyderabad Central Jail recently, bringing the total number of Hurs hanged since the promulgation of the Martial Law to 225, says a report.

* * *

We are horrified by the vastness of the figure. No doubt we were wondering what the Sindh Government were doing when the Hurs were out on their lawless campaigns. But wholesale hanging is not a civilised mode of restraint. That is why it is abhorred, whether it occurs in Prague, or Paris, or in Hyderabad (Sindh). The public of India are left in the dark as to the motives and character of the Hurs. Are they untamable wild beasts, fit only to be destroyed, or are they acting in a temporary fit of mad fury, capable of being curbed by a slight show of force? The public would like a statement by the Sindh Government, or the Information Office of the Government of India, which seems now to be profusely manned by all sorts of persons.

Ed.

BEGGAR HOMES IN CALCUTTA

COST OF SCHEME

CALCUTTA.

A proposed scheme of vagrant's homes will cost the Government of Bengal a sum of Rs. 9,00,000 for construction, while another sum of Rs. 30,000 will be spent on clothing, bedding and hospital equipment of the homes. The Government will also incur an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for opening receiving centres in Calcutta for beggars and for their despatch to the homes in Murshidabad. The recurring cost for running the homes will be about one lakh of rupees annually per block of 750 beggars and this will include provision for staff, food, fuel, medicines etc. The recurring cost in the children's home will be comparatively higher because of the education to be imparted to child vagrants.

* * *

This is a thing which all other civilised Governments should copy. It is heinous for both Governments and the public to ignore the problem. It is one of the residuary, if not primary duties of Governments to tackle the problem of the section of its population reduced to beggary, and solve it with sympathy and understanding.

Ed.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Subscribers to "Rationalist" will be allowed free of cost to make personal announcements in the paper in any one issue up to 4 lines, under the heads "wanted," "For sale," "Lost or Found."

The first announcement will be free, subsequent ones will be charged as usual.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

EFFECT ON ECONOMIC LIFE OF PEOPLE

LONDON.

An association of scientific workers sponsored meeting was held here last week to hear reports concerning scientific developments among the United Nations.

Doctor Martin Ruhemann instanced Russia as the only country where before the outbreak of the war scientists had been recognised as having a definite contribution to make to the social and economic life of the nation. Every Russian factory and farm had its own laboratory, and results of small scale research were made available through a type of technical newspaper unknown elsewhere in the world.

Comment on the United States' use of science was by Mr. J. G. Crowther who has lectured in American universities. He mentioned one great American industrial corporation after another with thousands of scientific workers spending millions of dollars in applied research for their own exclusive use.

Mr. P. M. Yap stressed China's great history of discoveries—gun-powder, mariners' compass and printing. China today was, under conditions of great difficulty, making the greatest possible use of scientific ability and would indeed have been unable to withstand both Japan and the blockade for four years if she had not done so. The percentage of University students studying science would shortly exceed that of countries like Great Britain and Germany.

Doctor N. Mukerjee said that the use of Indian scientists had become general since the outbreak of the war when it became impracticable to import non-Indian research workers and when the Government realised that in a people's war the widest possible use should be made of all types of workers. Under the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and with enforced development of industry, Indian scientists were being used on a much greater scale.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—1—0

PERPLEXING PROBLEM FOR U. P. GOVT.

A GIRAFFE FROM MYSORE

The "Pioneer" of Lucknow describes how the Government of the United Provinces were a few days back faced with a perplexing problem, and as an Adviser Government can never solve perplexing problems, they threw up their hands and surrendered. It was a gift from a ruling prince, in exchange for a gift, which unwittingly added to the difficulties of the already harassed Government of U. P.

It seems the young Maharaja of Mysore, who was in Lucknow some time back, paid a visit to the zoo and took a strong fancy to one of the tigers. He proposed a bargain and the zoo authorities plumped for it. The prince was to take the tiger to the State and send a young giraffe in exchange. The Lucknow zoo, otherwise complete in every detail, lacked just this thing. The giraffe was to be sent to Lucknow in the same waggon in which the tiger was first to be taken to Mysore. Everything was peacefully settled with goodwill on both sides.

But the zoo authorities had counted without their masters. The Finance Department felt outraged when in the midst of the greatest war the world has known it was presented with a demand for the sum of a few thousand rupees for the upkeep of a beast, and it was, of course, characterised as a wartime scandal. The Governor himself, the report says, was greatly distressed. The result was a stern 'no.'

The zoo committee felt greatly disappointed. It was a pity that Lucknow could not have a giraffe because Hitler had provoked a war. They were told to wire the Mysore Durbar that the latter could keep both the tiger and the giraffe. Prompt came the reply that the giraffe was already on its way to its new Northern India home!

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The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.
Monday 6-7-1942.

PAPER

Mathew Arnold has somewhere said that British middle classes require to be told a thing three times in order to understand it. Since the paper situation has not improved but worsened since our previous references on the matter, we assume that like the British public those concerned require further dinning in order to realise the unbearable state of affairs.

Paper, like salt, like kerosine oil, is a public need. That a concern which produces it in the State should be left to its own clumsy and wretched methods, of production and distribution, is intolerable.

The Chairman is dead. The Directors seem to rarely meet. How many times they have to meet according to the Articles of Association we do not know. But that they are not meeting as often as the interests of the concern require is obvious from the Company's state of affairs. And what wisdom they evince when they do meet is not also evident from the Company's career, the pivot of the Rs. forty-lakhs concern being a retired minor official of the Industries Department, with his conscience keeper in the form of a sub-distributor from somewhere in the odorous interior of Bangalore!

Something is produced, without regard to quality, and it is distributed in an arbitrary and arrogant manner, and the public are treated with all the insolence of power-proud Dictators.

The wisdom of its Chairman, Directorate, and management has led the Rs. 25 lakhs Company into a debt of 18 lakhs within six years, and the profit that it has made during last year is not due to any efficiency in any one concerned with it, but is due to the War, and the wickedness of Hitler!

Were it not for that, not ten Sub-Distributors could have saved it from ruin. Even its knighted Director, Sir V. N. Chandavarkar could not have raised it to prosperity, any more than he could the Krishnarajendra Mills.

We wonder how Government allowed the concern to spend away not only its 25 lakhs of rupees, but also to run into debt to the extent of Rs. 18 lakhs. Do they think it a sign of capable business management? The public do not think so.

With regard to its products, we invite Government to handle their own Information Bulletin side by side with the Hyderabad Information, and see and feel the glaring difference.

Its "extra fine cream laid paper" is neither extra, nor fine, nor has any cream laid on it. The cream has all to be dreamed by the poor buyer. Some unglazed papers from outside are much better. Its unglazed paper, as Government can see it in their gazette, is simply unsightly. If it were not for the high-handedness of the Axis powers, one would not use it even to wrap rubbish. And in order to advertise such a product Rs. 5900 of borrowed money has been used! Some wag might retort that it is for such things that advertisement is needed!

Regarding distribution, it announces, "Antique Laid and Wove a speciality. Cream laids, printings, etc, etc. The brand stands for Indian paper made in Mysore from local bamboo, by Indian capital and management;" and then in italics, "Our papers are available in all important towns in South India."

But what is the reality? When you write to him for a normally required variety, the Secretary loftily replies, "We have not for two months marketed demy white glazed 18 and 20 lbs. We do not propose making it in the absence of sufficient order to justify a special make." So demy, 18 and 20, is a "special make" in the eyes of this official. What his "sufficient order" means he never tells you.

And here is a sample from his sub-distributor. "We do not of course at present entertain any orders, but would offer as and when

we get supplies". He hasn't added, "according to our sweet will and pleasure", but that is understood by any one who has the misfortune to deal with him.

This is the business-side of a mill which is planned to produce 400 tons or over 3000 bales a month!

Why the paper Company needs a sole or sub-distributor any more than the Sugar Company or Silk Factory, is not clear. Government know that Sole-distributorship for the Sandal oil proved a public scandal. Sole distributorship for Soap was not of course quite a public scandal, but every one knew that it was not necessary.

But in the case of a commodity like paper at this time, what is the need for a sole or sub-distributorship? The Secretary and he are only duplicating each others' work. If he is doing anything he is only exasperating the public by his erratic and whimsical distribution.

If a Company is making high profits, its executive may seek to take a share of it by appointing sole agents, and coming to a private understanding with them. But when a Company is sinking under debts, it is madness to surrender 5, 10, ar 12½ per cent of your proceeds to a superfluous outsider, thus causing loss to the share-holders, loss to the Government, and loss to the creditor. Even at 5%, on a monthly production of 400 tons, valued at about Rs, 900 a ton, or Rs, 3½ lakhs for the month, the commission of the sub-distributor amounts to Rs. 17000, or over Rs. 2 lakhs for a year!

Do Government think that it is a sum lightly to be foregone? Do the Chairman and Secretary, and the Directors think that they cannot or should not save such an amount, or even one-fourth of it, for the Company, while they go on signing bonds for six figure amounts to the Imperial Bank? We ask them to consider whether they are serving the Company and the Government rightly by doing so.

We are told that the matter was raised before the last General Meeting by a Director, and that Mr. Hayavadana Rao and Mrs. Sakamma dissuaded him, and hushed it up. Mr. Hayavadana Rao is old, but he doesn't seem to think himself old enough to cease his profitable contact with the Bangalore Press. He must also obstruct steps in the right direction by share-holders of the paper Company! Perhaps he and his press are among the fortunate few who are in the good-graces of the Paper Secretary and his sub-distributor. We congratulate him on his good fortune, but not on his good sense.

From all this it is obvious that the present State of production and marketing of paper in Mysore is a failure, and that the public are left very much in the lurch by the Government. Instead of leaving the State's public at the mercy of the Secretary and his distributor, Government could take over the stock, and handle its proper distribution, under the Defence of India Rules.

But the Defence of India Rules have been used, and used for quite a wrong purpose. In January last the Paper Companies announced that no dealer in any town in India should sell certain papers at more than 6½ annas per lb. The paper dealer's profit was the 5 or 6¼% discount allowed by the Company.

That was a right measure certainly, and Government should have only enforced it under Defence Rules. But, instead, two months later, in March last, they issued an order under the Defence Rules that paper dealers should not sell at more than 8 or 9 annas per lb!

We can understand Defence Rules being used to prevent profiteering, as in the case of house-rents and medicines. But how Government could use the Rules to promote profiteering in paper dealers,—which the Companies themselves wanted to check,—we do not know. The order bears the signature of the Development Secretary, who is also a Director of the Paper Mills. It has caused much public loss and led to much cornering.

We ask no explanation from the Government. We ask them to seek the explanation and satisfy themselves that they have done right.

Poor India, even blind Rules seem to be required in order to maintain your Defence!

Under the Defence Rules the Government of India took over the Aircraft Factory owing

(Continued on page 7.)

EDISON'S SIX HOUR NIGHT

NOCTURNAL HABITS OF THE GREAT

How little sleep will suffice a man? The statement has often been made that Thomas Edison, the great inventor, could work on less sleep than other men. It has often been denied.

Psychologists refused to believe that a man with his record of tireless mental energy could keep going on only a few hours' sleep a night.

A prominent professor recently announced that the legend was a case of self-deceit and that the veteran inventor stole sleep without being aware of it, and took eight hours of the 24 like any other man.

To get light on the subject, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily News", I submitted to Mr. Edison himself shortly after his 80th birthday two questions on the point.

He is stone deaf, though he puts in a full day's work in his laboratory; so all communication with him is carried on by writing.

His answers on this point and also some others which I put to him were given to me in his own handwriting and the reply to my first question is given in fac-simile.

How many hours in the 24 do you really sleep?

AT PRESENT MY WIFE INSISTS THAT I SLEEP

6 HOURS. I OBEY.

If it is true you really sleep very few, is it because you have found some method of compensation, say by giving your mind periodical rests?

For 60 years I did not average over four hours daily. My sleep was dreamless. I got along with a surprisingly small amount of food and had no bad habits. If the will forces the body into a habit, then nature will cause the body to adapt itself to the will. Sleep is then more profound. Such men can sleep at any time.

"Is old age a happy time of life?"

I think so, for normal men under general conditions of peace.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

Is there any reason why the inventions of the past 50 years should not be exceeded by those of the next 50?

No reason whatever.

Which invention of yours gives you most pleasure to look back upon?

The phonograph.

What kind of inquiry most occupies your mind nowadays?

Physics and chemistry, and the puzzle of why we are on earth and what is our destination.

Do you feel, as you once used to do, that life can be completely explained in terms of materialism, or do you feel that something spiritual is part of life?

To answer this I should have to understand what the word spiritual means.

Is there any special line of mechanical development you would advise ambitious youths to turn towards? Is electrical invention near exhaustion?

Mechanical development is unlimited. Of the atomic sciences of heat, light, electricity, magnetism and chemistry, we are just beginning to suspect something. We certainly do not know much about them at present. For a career for young men engineering offers the greatest chance.

NOCTURNAL HABITS OF THE GREAT

How long do people sleep?

Much variety in the sleeping habits of the great is revealed as a result of inquiries made by a "Daily News" representative, following the article by Mr. M. W. Smith in the "Daily News" recently. Below are some of them.

Mr. Bernard Shaw.—Sleeps the "normal" length of time, according to his Secretary. Has breakfast regularly at 8-30. Never sleeps in the daytime.

Mr. Lloyd George.—The length of his sleeping time depends upon the time at which the House rises. Always gets up at about 8 A.M., no matter how late he goes to bed the previous night. Never sleeps in the day-time. Gets no opportunity, anyway. Sometimes gets as little as four or five hours' sleep.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton.—Time devoted to sleep varies a lot. Has a habit of sitting up late, "scribbling and writing and making-up things." Hard to say how long he does sleep. Does not know exactly himself, but would say about seven or eight hours.

Charles Higham.—Never goes to sleep before midnight, and is always up by 7-30. Says the only thing that keeps him awake is an active mind. Thinks that sleep is the tragedy of life, because we have to sacrifice so many waking hours to it. Says secret of sleep is to lie on the right side, with pillow under the neck and the right arm to the right of the body.

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, the surgeon—Sleeps about 7½ hours.

Says Sybil Thorndike,—"Oh, you do put some funny questions! I go to bed at 5 a.m., I wake up at 7-15 and have a cup of tea. I doze again until eight O'clock. I come down and have breakfast then with my family wearing a highly charming dressing-gown. Then I get dressed. Whatever do you want to know this for?"

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

BIRTH OF SOVIET TANK INDUSTRY

In 1929 the Soviet Union did not have a single automobile or tractor factory and produced no high-grade steels or ball-bearings. Our country was just beginning to carry out Stalin's plan for industrialisation. It was then that a group of specialists on Stalin's initiative designed the first Soviet tank, says a Russian report. ... .

We built it without having had any foreign help or any experience of automobile or tractor construction at home. The result was not a success. The tank we produced was unwieldy, difficult to operate, and could not be manufactured on mass scale.

Undaunted by this failure, we enthusiastically set about designing a new model which went into production and was accepted by the Red Army.

Since then our technicians have been untiring in their efforts to improve the design of Soviet tanks. We have closely followed the newest technical developments throughout the world and the evolution of armaments. The practical experience of Red Army tank men together with our own increasing skill in production has enabled us to perfect the designs still further.

In 1936-38 we equipped a tank with a Diesel engine—the first time that this has been done in any country. There has hitherto been no special tank engine or aviation engine serving the purpose. This lack was a serious inconvenience. It was then that Chupakhin designed a Diesel engine for a tank. We were able to draw on the experience of the Soviet automobile and tractor industries in making use of various materials and alloys which the U.S.S.R. had begun to produce in quantity during the second five-year plan.

War clouds gathered on the horizon. Designers throughout the world were elaborating new types of fighting machines. The role that the tank would play in the coming war grew increasingly obvious. Stalin set us the task of designing swift-moving tanks with good armour plate fully armed and suited for mass production. Work proceeded apace, and two months later such tank had been produced and was ready for the tests which were held in the Kremlin grounds. After inspecting it Stalin gave us instructions to strengthen the armour plate and introduce additional comforts for the crew to ensure the maximum degree of safety. We set about our work with zest, and mass production began three months after the blue-prints had been completed.

Our tanks come through the most difficult tests on the battlefield with flying colours. But we are not resting on our achievements. Our designers constantly visit different sectors of the front where they study tanks in action, note the suggestions made by the men and commanders, and observe how the machines operate in different types of terrain under all weather conditions. Work on perfecting the design continues steadily on the basis of these voluminous reports on front-line performances.

(Continued from page 5.)

to the urgency of the occasion. If our Government feel that the Paper Factory is sufficiently under them to need being taken over, let them take over its output under the Defence Rules, and let the Development Secretary and a Committee arrange its distribution, instead of leaving it to the unbusiness-like instincts of a selfish outsider. The public need requires and demands it.

The war-situation is menacing. We have passed three years of anxiety, and whether it lasts another three years, or two, or one, it is likely to be very acute, and wise Governments should take precautions in time. We hope our Government will do so, and earn the thanks of the people and its well-wishers.

Editor.

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Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4359

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 43] MONDAY 13—7—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

SCIENTIFIC BOARD'S MEETING

HYDERABAD.

A joint meeting of the Scientific and Industrial Research Board, Government of India, and the Hyderabad Scientific and Industrial Research Board was held last week.

The Nawab of Chhatari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, who inaugurated the meeting, read the following message from the Nizam:

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S MESSAGE

"I welcome you to the capital of my Dominions and wish your important deliberations great success especially as industrial research in these days of war has a direct bearing on organisation and furtherance of victory."

The Nawab of chhatari pointed out that this was the first time that a meeting of the Board was being held in an Indian State and said·

"The task you have before you is the most important and useful to the country as a whole. By trying to utilise to the fullest extent the vast economic resources of our country, with the aid of scientific and industrial research, and by assisting in the establishment and organisation of industries on a sound and scientific basis, you are not only helping in the successful prosecution of war, which is our immediate objective, but you are also creating conditions which are essential to the prosperity and well-being of the vast masses of our countrymen in the years of peace to come."

The Nawab of Chhatari recalled that the Nizam's Government had also recently set up a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research with objects similar to those of the Government of India's Board. The Hyderabad Board had under it several research committees which were engaged on the investigation of such problems as were directly related to the local war effort and expansion of industry in the Dominions. The Nawab also paid a tribute to Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

Among the research schemes discussed were those regarding graphite and carbon, electrodes, drugs, reports of the research committees of the Board, etc, The appointment of a central Institute to certify standards of drugs was also discussed.

The proceedings of the Provincial and State Industrial Boards, which had liaison with the Board, were also considered, and it was decided to request them to give more details in future, so that the liaison between these bodies would be of benefit to both the Central Board and the Provincial and State Boards.

PAPER

Dear Sir,

Your leader on paper in the last issue deserves high praise for its outspokenness. I hope Government will take note of the points raised and rectify the evils. It is absolutely necessary that Government should take over the distribution. Do you know that an agent of the Sub-distributor who is a type-caster, has come to Mysore and is offering to supply bales of paper to printing firms if they place orders for types? Is it not clever business? That should quell the other members in the type trade in Bangalore!

A Reader.

* * *

We dare say the benign Government will do something in the matter. If they do it quickly, it will be to their credit. Ed.

THE BROOM

Broom! You are everywhere!
But is everyone aware
Of where you are and what you are?
All have better things to think
And talk of; so they think and wink,
Even when you are before
Their very eyes, but none the less
You do not them for gracelessness
Spurn or scorn, and you are great:
For others' good you dedicate
Your life. In mankind rare to find
Your peer, unselfish, good and kind . . . . . .

You are noble, truly great;
You are meek and saintly good;
You are never out of date;
The weight of ages you have stood.

You have a place in a poor man's close;
You have a place in the Royal House;
Rich men's mansions need you most;
Everywhere you have your post.

A sweeper earns his bread through you;
And keeps you neat, and proud of you
Under his armpit hugs you fast
That for service you may last.

He honours you and keeps you on his thatch,
Or, loves to see you safe within his latch.

The opulent, although you serve them most,
Ignore you, and assign to you a post
In a corner far removed from all their best,
But yet so nobly do you their behest.

In various forms you appear;
A bunch of twigs or branchy shrub
The purpose serves for coarser folk
In form fit for rougher wear;
Or tougher sticks of palms to scrub;
Or furze-head haulms for finer stock.

In hands of women, golden-hued,
Of cleanly habits, loving work,
With matching hue how nice you perk,
Of shiny sticks, so proudly wooed!

D.L.A.

(To be continued)

TWO WAR PAMPHLETS

We have before us two interesting pamphlets, being reprints of two radio talks by Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., State Recruiting Officer. They are in Canarese, one styled "ಸಮರಸಂದೇಶ" or "Message of the War", and the other on the "National War Front" in Mysore.

The first is an appeal to the people of the State, especially the youthful, to enlist in the various War Services and help in protecting the country against invasion, and in achieving Victory over the Axis Powers. The second is an eloquent plea for people responding heartily to the new movement to form a National War Front, whose object is to make people ready to face any danger, collectively and individually, to make them impregnable to any danger.

Both pamphlets are conceived in the right spirit, and constitute an eloquent exposition of the topics which they deal with. Both the language and thoughts should prove of wide appeal to the masses, and the two pamphlets serve as a model for writers who seek to train the nation in self-defence, and to rouse it to War effort. We compliment Mr. Mallaradhya on the thought and enthusiasm which he has manifested in these two pamphlets, and trust that the response of the people will be commensurate with his own zeal. Ed.

MARRIAGE

Sow SOUBHGYALAKSHMIDEVI, Daughter of Mr. R. V. Subba Rao with Chi. B. K. SRINIVASIAH adopted son of Mr. Krishnaiah, Retired Secretary of Anegundi State, Krishnamurtipuram, on 10-7-42 at house No. 1450. of Mr. B. Gopaliah, Retired Sul Assitant Conservator of Forest. B. Gopaliah.

INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION

HON.'BLE MR. N. R. SARKER'S HOPES

BOMBAY.

"I sincerely hope the Indian Women's University will be able to offer a true synthesis of liberal and cultural education on the one hand and the training in practical subjects to fit women for their primal vocation of home-making, on the other. It is this synthesis which, I strongly feel, should constitute the ideal higher education of women in India as otherwise it may lead to serious complications in our social structure of which signs are already in evidence," said the Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Commerce Member, Government of India, delivering the Convocation Address of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University recently.

Mr. Sarker added: "Unless we are able to achieve the right synthesis, I am afraid we may also witness in this country a repetition of what has taken place in the Western countries—an extremely assertive feminism leading women to try in every way to fit themselves for man's world and man's work, competition by women for men's jobs, with consequent increase in male unemployment, decrease in the number of marriages, disruption in family life and the many evils that come in its train."

He said in the words of Sir S. Radhakrishnan "women should be the inspirers, not imitators of men." Woman was never meant to be merely a carbon copy of man. If women were to acquire the idea that the only difference was physical and that otherwise their spiritual and mental make-up was the same as men's, in other words, if women want to develop their lives in an unfeminine fashion, it would be a tragedy for society and for civilisation. Feminine personality, in fact, is as plain and compelling as, but distinct from the male personality, and a woman should be educated with a view to the development of her own personality and with a full sense of her social responsibilities and possibilities.

Mr. Sarker referred to the feminist movement in the foreign countries and said that in India it is woven with the awakening of our political consciousness and the part played by women in our political movement, the courage and strength of character they have shown in cheerfully accepting incarceration and various other trials and sufferings in the country's cause, will constitute a glorious chapter in the book recording the history of our national movement."

DEVOTION TO MOTHERLAND

Referring to the war Mr. Sarker said, "in this hour of developing crisis and if and when the call should come I have no doubt in my mind that our womanhood too will stand in comradeship with our manhood in consecrated acts of courageous and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of our motherland. Pages in Indian history bear ample witness to what heights of idealism our womanhood can rise at times of crisis. With this glorious heritage in their blood, young women in our country too, as in China, Russia and elsewhere, will, I have no doubt, achieve deeds of great courage and heroism when the time comes."

Addressing the graduates who had received degrees and awards at the convocation, Mr. Sarker said: "To-day you are passing out of this University and are at the portals of life in a distracted world torn with violence and intolerance—a world which is intensely competitive and, in a measure, cruel and unrelenting. You form the natural vanguard of an educated and enlightened womanhood to whom a distressed world would turn for solace and sustenance, for on the humane and nurturing elements of the feminine principle rests much of the world's hope for happy and harmonious social progress. Where men have striven for power and gathered the bitter fruit of discord, women, I hope, will strive for the service of humanity and peace and impart a new moral connotation to our social attitude and action.

"The social opportunities that are opening up before you are almost unequalled in our history. But with opportunities also come responsibilities. To receive higher education upto the standard of graduates in a country where illiteracy is colossal even amongst men and where the number of women familiar with the alphabets is microscopic, is a rare privilege which you should appreciate properly. But special privileges imply special obligations to your family, to your society and to your country!

"There is one field in which our womanhood has a special responsibility. Our civic life at present is vitiated by a spirit of intolerance, dogmatism, communalism and sectarianism of the grossest type. Women perhaps might do something towards spreading the spirit of toleration and raising the level of our civic life!"

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—1—0

The Rationalist.
Monday 13-7-1942.

LEADER

For a paper not to present a leader, for an Editor not to write a leader, is like a heart missing a beat... . . .. —

We had intended to offer this week a few rational remarks on two points raised in the Legislative Council Session, on salaries of State officers and age limit of High Court Judges But the meeting in the city under the National War Front, and the messages conveyed therein were so important that we have thought fit to provide full space for them, even at some breach of journalistic privilege.

Lewis Rice, to whom Mysore ought to be thankful, in his Gazetteer has compared Mysore to Greece.

As we sat listening to the speakers at the meeting we began to wonder whether the scene was different from that in Athens or Rome 2000 years ago, when Demosthenes sought to urge Grecians against Philip of Macedon, or Cicero harangued Romans to " Strike, for your altars and your fires ! "

Perhaps the fervid eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero was absent from the Mysore meeting. But the sedate, cogent, and purposeful appeal to the Mind of the gathering was of a high quality.

Therefore our Leader gladly makes way for an account of the meeting, which we hope will be pondered over and digested by our Readers.

Ed.

NATIONAL

A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC MEETING

Over a thousand persons attended a public meeting held in the Rangacharlu Hall on Thursday last under the auspices of the National War Front. It was primarily meant for the High School and College teachers and students in the city, but other public of the City also were largely represented.

The meeting was presided over by Rajasevaprasakta Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, Minister for Law, and the principal speaker was Mr. Rajasevasakta B. M. Srikantiah.

After introductory remarks by Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, the city Organiser of the National War Front, the Chairman invited Principal J. C. Rollo to speak a few words. Speaking impromptu Principal Rollo observed,

" It is only just this minute that the Chairman has passed on a note to me to ask me to say a word or two. It is very difficult to speak at such a function as this, yet it is very difficult too to refuse. I am therefore thinking of one word now of the title of this movement that we have met this evening to strengthen and reinforce,-this " National War Front " in Mysore. And the word " Front " that stands out from that title kindles my imagination. The idea is facing the enemy who may perhaps attempt to land on our shores and bring air-craft carriers and try to break us up with aeroplanes, but for whom there is no reason at all why we should entertain either fear or respect. Why is it such a panic has come into the hearts of men, not women and children—but men? At the very sound of the name Japanese, a set of tiny creatures, far inferior in physical structure, and in moral and spiritual structure, to the people of this country all over, they are not to be dreaded by us. They are to be challenged and overthrown by us. And it is disgraceful if a man even in his heart entertains a fear. In one place in India where they had a contemptible air raid—and that directed entirely on the military objective,—the labour services of the place disappeared

WAR FRONT

a moment, and were not to be seen for ays. Not only those in control of the food upplies, those who had kept shops, hotels, ith all possible security made off, and went t break-neck speed, so that four days there- fter there was no food to be obtained there!

"This is the time for one of the above words o come in. Whatever the danger may be very one of us, whether belonging to the ssential services or not, whether an elec- rician or a motor man,—even a student— ust keep to our places and keep up a spirit f staying where we are. We must show the lory for those who labour in the mill or ther essential services in India is to stay here they are. Mr. Srikantia is the fit erson to tell you about this. He has the esponsibility to see the educated people to reate a challenging and defying atmosphere mongst the people. Ladies and Gentlemen, have stood between you and Mr. Srikantia, nd now I will say this much. Let us keep p and strengthen our Front. May be Mysore vill be the foremost in this. Sometimes in ur talks about A. R. P. some people are nclined to laugh or treat it lightly. There s a definite possibility of danger, and let us e wise and prepare for emergency".

Professor Srikantia in a sedate and force- ul speech explained the danger threatening he country from both sides, and the need or urgent concerted action. He said it ught seem strange to them to see a retired an who was usually speaking on 'Kannada egin now today to speak on War. But the imes were such that even the aged had to ulfil their part in awakening the nation's ar consciousness and urging its war effort. hat was his excuse in undertaking propa- anda in schools and among youths on behalf f the National War Front.

We were living in times when there was o question of any nation or individual tanding aloof, like the sleeper who awakened y a distant fire and flames murmured, "It s only a distant house on fire", and went ack to sleep. A spark kindled six years ago n China, a spark kindled in Abyssinia, had burst into flames and set the world ablaze. He recalled how Indians then felt that England should not have allowed those things to occur. That feeling was a manifestation of the real India. The bargaining, doubting, feeling of being unprepared, and the inclination to hearken to the honeyed words of a would-be oppressor, did not bespeak the true Indian manhood and womanhood, and were unworthy of us. Our past history, the Rishis and heroes from whom we claim descent, the manhood which we have inherited, all point to the fact that we must be up and doing to save the nation from the invader, to preserve the independence of our hearths and homes. If we are blessed with courage, as Basaveswara has said, we ought to manifest it at the battle front.

He reminded the audience of the story of Drowpadi, in which, when her clothes were being unwound in Duryodhana's Durbar, she turned plaintive eyes to Dhamaraya, Bheema, and others of her five husbands, but they stuck to their seats in order to maintain Dharma, and did not raise a finger to save her honour, and she had in despair to appeal to Krishna! That kind of Dharma was a misnomer, and was no good. Love of peace, Non-violence, was not a Dharma to be blindly pursued, but should be adapted to the occasion.

Some one had said that Italy had been given "the fatal gift of beauty." India too had been blessed with that fatal gift. God had gifted it with many beauties. And every outsider wanted to possess it. Only Indians themselves seemed to be indifferent about the Motherland!

It may be that England had been unjust to Indians and done them some wrong. No nation was all pure and all perfect. Each nation had some fault or other. Indians had their own.

But while there was time to settle that account with England, there was no time to defer our preparedness for war. That preparedness would be more easy and practicable if we fight in association with England and those who are fighting with her against aggression, than if we sought to fight alone.

(Continued on page 7.)

RECORD BRICKLAYING

A LESSON FOR INDIA

"We put up a ferro-concrete warehouse 546 ft. long, 156 ft, wide, and four storeys high in forty working days, from the day the first shovel of earth was taken out of the ground to the day the roof was completed."

This is just a chapter in the romance of Hustle revealed to a press representative by Mr. P. D. Saylor, vice-president and general manager of the Dunlop Tyre Rubber Corporation of America.

"Our company, which is organised and financed by British capital," said Mr. Saylor, acquired 215 acres of land for building on the banks of the Niagara River, and after much competition we placed a contract with the Foundation Company of New York, last January. Snow and the frost-bound conditions made it impossible to begin operations until March. On April 1 we moved our offices from New York to Buffalo.

"Six months later we manufactured our first tyre."

"The erection of our vast buildings has been the wonder and admiration of commercial and industrial America. There are ten buildings, each 560ft. long. Three of them are 60ft. wide, the remainder either 120ft or 240ft. wide. With the exception of one, all are steel and brick constructions, and except for two all are one-storey buildings. A covered roadway goes between the shops, and the layout is such that expansion can be carried on without in any way interfering with manufacture. By August 20 all the buildings were well over 75 per cent. completed.

ORGANIZATION

"The rapidity and success of our operations are due to organisation, equipment, and co-operation with the workers. Every possible labour-saving device was adopted. There was no scaffolding such as one sees in the streets of London. 'Poles and ropes' have become obsolete. The steel scaffolding we hire can be adjusted to any height. The bricklayer does not stoop or bend to lay each brick. The Bricks and mortar are handy. No time is spent in mixing mortar—this is done by common labour—and by the end of his eight-hour day the skilled labourer has laid on an average 1,100 bricks, and is not unduly fatigued.

"To watch the erection of the steelwork is a liberal education in economy of time. There is no truing up after erection as in this country and the riveters come on immediately after the erectors. There is no carrying of rivets. The size is asked for, the man at the forge tosses it up, to be caught by another workman who puts it in place, while a third manipulates the air-compressed hammer!

"Carpenters had no need to saw and plane. There were mills on the ground to do that, and the saving can be imagined when I tell you that on the building we put in forty days 800 carpenters were working at one time!

"There is a touch of irony in the fact that the man responsible for this 'American hustle' is an Englishman. He is Mr. Charles Hemingway who is foreman of the 'concrete' work. In spite of minor outside strikes, he was able to obtain the maximum amount of work from every man.

"Because of this hustle we can start commercial operations on a large scale in the future."

It would take two years to erect that one building here, said a leading British architect in London. "It would take five years here" said a Bombay builder. But there's really no reason why we shouldn't get somewhere near the American achievement.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S MESSAGE

At the conclusion of his brief visit to Mysore, H. R. H. The Duke of Gloucester has addressed the following message to H. H. The Maharaja:

"I thank your Highness most cordially for your hospitality during my visit to Mysore. I had heard much of your famous and beautiful State with its great natural resources and its progressive spirit, particularly in education, town planning, irrigation, industrial and forest development. Now I know that Mysore's war effort too is in keeping with these fine achievements.

"I have seen units of the State Cavalry and Infantry on parade. They are splendid troops worthy of their brothers who have fought so bravely overseas.

"The readiness with which your Highness and your Government have offered so many of the resources and facilities of the State for the development of India's war potential is admirable Gifts of money too from Mysore have provided, among other important contributions, a vessel of the Royal Indian Navy and a Fighter Squadron for the Royal Air Force. That is the response to the call of emergency which one would expect from a Ruler and a State with the martial traditions of Mysore, but it is none the less deeply encouraging and such loyal assitance from the Princes of India sets the seal of certainty upon the Victory of our cause."

H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S REPLY

The following is the text of the telegram, sent by His Highness the Maharaja in reply to the message of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.—

"I am most grateful to your Royal Highness for your message of appreciation of the progress of my State and its war effort.

"It was extremely kind of Your Royal Highness to have honoured me with a visit to Mysore, the happy memories of which I shall always cherish.

"I wish Your Royal Highness a very successful tour and fervently pray that God may grant speedy victory to the British Empire and the Allies."

(Continued from page 5.)

Therefore he urged the gathering of the City's students and their teachers and elders to gird themselves up to fight for the national honour and integrity without delay. The pledge of the National War Front was,

"Because I am proud to be a citizen of India, I solemnly pledge myself to stamp out defeatism and suppress alarmist rumours, to face and defy every peril threatening India's national honour and security, and work day by day in the sure and certain hope of victory."

He appealed to them to take that pledge, and carry it out with a single aim and steadfast purpose.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswami, B.A., B.L., Organizer for the District for the National War Front, being invited to speak by the Chair, observed that the present moment reminded him of Kurukshetra, where, when Arjuna saw the hosts arrayed on both sides, and saw facing him venerable elders like Bhishma, Drona and Krupa, his mind became hesitant and his hand shrank from the bow-string. That seemed to be the present attitude of the public. He urged them to outgrow it, and prepare themselves to meet and overcome danger.

The Chairman, rising amidst cheers, and speaking in Kannada, observed,

"When I visited Mysore City last time about 850 members of the Talimakhans met me to assure me that in case of emergency they will all be prepared to render any service required of them. I am meeting you all in a different way now. I am very glad for this opportunity to speak to you now on the National War Front. I am thankful to Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy for this opportunity. Mr. Rollo has given you a very good idea of the situation. The war is on us and we are in it. We must be prepared to resist the invader whether we will or not. Mr. Srikantiah has given you an idea of the National War Front and its work. He has told you how every one can do his part in defending the country.

"I have one word to the younger generation. During our time—that is, up till now—India was a subject nation of the British. Now a hope has come, an assurance has been given, that we will be free and India will no longer be a subject nation. And that will certainly be during our own time. But we will not be able to enjoy a free India for a long time. It is for you, young men and women, to prepare yourselves to take charge of the responsibilities of free citizens. It will be you who will enjoy the freedom in the future to a very large extent. To achieve that freedom, to take up that responsibility, you must all make such efforts as we failed to do in our days. We were afraid of the soldier. There was no co-operative spirit between the soldier and the civilian. You must promote a spirit of co-operation between the soldiers and the civilians. Those of you who are able to join the armed forces should do so. The others who cannot can do service to the country in so many other ways.

"That feeling that India is a subject nation vanished as soon as Sir Cripps came on his mission. He has given his word that India shall have a place among the free nations of the world, and he cannot take it back. I have felt like that. It will be a State of friendship between Britain and India and I appeal to you all to do everything to promote this friendship. If you take up the responsibilities of a free citizen now, you will be able to have your right place as free citizens in the future".

With the garlanding of the Chairman and Mr. Srikantiah by Mr. A. Venkatesiah, B.A., LL.B., Member of City Committee, and vote of thanks by Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy, M.A., another Member of the Committee, the meeting terminated.

Subsequently Prof. Srikantiah met the teachers of High Schools in the City and discussed with them plans for future organisation.

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VOL. 2 No. 44] MONDAY 20—7—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

THE COMMERCE MEMBER AND MOTOR INDUSTRY

Replying to addresses at a public meeting in Madras last week, Sir A. R. Mudaliar, the Commerce Member, observed: "There is one handicap from which I suffer in this case, and that is the comparative ignorance of most of my young friends as to what this automobile industry is; what were the proposals that were placed before the Government; what were the difficulties with which the Government were faced; why these proposals were not accepted. I take it that you are not referring merely to the possible automobile industry that may be supported by the Government or by some unknown person in some unknown place. I trust that you are referring to the specific suggestions that have been made to the Government for encouragement of that industry. I like to ask the question whether any one in this audience knows actually the proposals that were placed before the Government, the organisation which placed these proposals, the circumstances under which the automobile industry was intended to be promoted. I have seen various articles in the newspapers about this, but nothing has been made public as to the actual proposals that were made and the constitution of the organisation which was responsible for placing them before the Government. I do not know what happened before I took charge of the office as Commerce Member. From the files I come to know that at the time when the proposal was made, it was a nebulous proposal, hardly calculated to be taken seriously, and the request that was made was ludicrous and no Government can think of accepting it. I leave this aside because it is not my direct responsibility. I come to the stage when it was placed before me directly. The proposal was this: I shall be very frank and blunt, because for months, nay, for years, I sat quiet under the stigma of the criticisms made by those persons who did not understand it.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

"A particular company had entered into contract with an American organisation—an organisation which was manufacturing a special type of automobiles. The Chrysler Corporation and an Indian Company entered into an agreement whereby in the first place, three thousand Chrysler cars had to be imported by fixing a price, and at the end of eight years, eight thousand Chrysler cars had to be sold in this country. In the first year, all the cars entirely made in America had to be imported. From the second year almost all the parts had to be brought here, assembled and sold. Later, the production of some parts may be undertaken and at the end of the eighth year, perhaps 50 per cent of the parts may be manufactured here; but the process of manufacture, the programme of manufacture and the items that must be manufactured from year to year were in a beautifully nebulous stage. This is the organisation—this is the programme that was placed before the Government, and the request was that for ten years, the Government of India or the Local Government should advance a loan of three crores of rupees and underwrite interest at fixed rate to the shareholders who may enter the Company!

(Continued on page 8)

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಂಧಿಜ್ಞರ ರಾಮಾಯಣ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—1—0

THE BROOM

(continued)

The enlightened may your form change
To a brush with form fit or fine;
With the needs of time and place in line
You serve in mansion, flat or grange.

You are brush in the painter's hand,
His pencil fine for dainty work,
By which he lifts the mental sphere
To higher planes so fine and nice.

You are the pen of the writers' band,
To purge the vice who never shirk,
Create a pure atmosphere here
For public weal at any price.

Physician's work you do for us;
As he diseases banishes;
You sweep off filth and keep our health
And make us learn that health is wealth.

Your semblance is in the rods of rays
Of the sun, the land and air which purge
Of surging microbes which do scourge,
And tend the world in healthy ways.

Immensely vast your worth, that man
Of knowledge poor, unwholesome, can
In compass short encompass never,
And every scribe must scrimp for ever.

"Whenever righteousness decays
Unrighteousness has all its ways
Then I myself reveal betimes,
To revive the right in all the climes
And crush the wrong". So said the Lord
Srikrishna to His hero ward.

Now you are most in requisition
To sweep and purge this morbid earth
Of all its filth and reeking swarth
And give free breath of coalition.

Come in form what you like,
Sweep this world of all its strife,
Prepare the ground for wholesome life,
Unfurl the flag of sacred Nike!

D. L. A.

BANGALORE CANTONMENT

BANGALORE.

"Why do you agree to be the kitchen garden of the British Resident and the District Collector still?", Dr. Moonje, Vice President of the Hindu Mahasabha asked a Cantonment audience. He, the speaker, was sure that if the citizens fought for retrocession, even the Resident and the Collector would help them in their effort.

Dr. Moonje made a political and consitutional analysis of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, from the point of view of the Hindus. While 30,000 Muslims and 10,000 Anglo-Indians had twelve seats, the 70,000 Hindus and the 48,000 Harijans had only nine seats. Dr. Moonje charactarised this arrangement as an Anglo-Muslim pact at the expense of the Hindus. The cantonment was now part British India, though not connected with the Madras Presidency, and was ruled at "the sweet pleasure" of the British Resident.

Dr. Moonje advised the citizens to fight for making the cantonment a part of the Mysore State, so that they might gain legislative and other constitutional powers. For this purpose, Dr. Moonje appealed to them to form a Hindu Mahasabha in the cantonment and affiliate it to the Mysore State Hindu Mahasabha, which would give all help to them.

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MANUSCRIPTS THAT DAZZLE

When Indian princes wrote letters to the Directors of the East India Company the notepaper they used must sometimes have dazzled the recipients. Elaborate decorations in leaf of gold encrusted the broad margin and strayed in among the utterances of the writer. A letter from the Nawab of the Karnatic (1750—1795) is liberally sprinkled over the whole of its surface with specks of gold.

These letters lie in the library of the India Office, where thousands of unique manuscripts in the ancient languages of the East, always beautifully written and often exquisitely illuminated, are preserved.

Few outside the India Office List, Oriental scholars and Indian students, know of the existence of the library; yet that quiet reading room is invariably well peopled, says a Home writer. Among the spectacled students who poured over the faded ink of written records during my visit were an elderly professor, two English students, half-a-dozen students from various parts of India, and one beautiful Indian girl whose white saree with its delicate pattern of colours and gold made of her dainty head a suitable picture.

DAZZLING DISPLAY

When the librarians open their archives to a visitor they can make a dazzling display. One thinks of a manuscript as sheets of paper or parchment, covered with writing; but some of these unique works of ancient literature are scratched on the surface of long narrow palm leaves in the neat script of Pali.

Such a work is the Burmese Tripitaka, the Canon of the Buddhist Sacred Books, in 29 volumes. I saw a volume in its cedar-wood box with a lining of padded crimson velvet. The pile of palm leaves, all trimmed to the one size, was kept in order by a cord running through the centre of each, so that any leaf could be held separately in the hand. The leaves were wrapped in coloured silk before being put into their snug resting place.

Brilliance comes in the illustrated and illuminated manuscripts of the Mogul emperors and Persian kings. There is the album presented to his wife by Dara-Shukuh, eldest son of Shah Jahan. It is full of exquisite paintings by artists of the Mogul school of the 17th century and specimens of elegant calligraphy of the time. There is a poetic history of the old kings of Parsia, graphically illustrated in delicate colour; the paintings are minute in detail though they neglect the laws of perspective—with charming results.

One of the four oldest Persian manuscripts in existence is a commentary on the Koran by Sarabadi, it was written about the year 1129, but the ink is still quite black, and the good ragpaper so stout and strong though discoloured—that it would be hard to tear.

TWENTY-THOUSAND MSS

A still earlier manuscipt in Arabic is equally well preserved. It is a lexicographical work entitled, "The Bank of works". On its title page (which, since the book is read from back to front, is at the end of the volume) are the names of three previous owners—each one with some such pious prayer as "May god pardon him and his parents!"

THE HINDU MAHASABHA

SECOND MYSORE STATE SESSION

BANGALORE.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha presiding, the Second Conference of the Mysore State Hindu Sabha was held in Bangalore last week. Various resolutions were passed by the conference, the first requesting the Government of Mysore to give military training to the people of Mysore, to issue free license for arms, to start flying clubs, and to form a Mysore Air force.

Another resolution strongly protested against the preference given to Muslim students in the matter of half-fee concessions for education, and demanded the same facility for Hindus and Christians. By another resolution the conference requested His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to throw open all palace and Muzarai temples in the State to Harijans.

The Conference resolved to start a Hindu Sangatan Nidhi for Mysore State for constructive work such as the running of rescue homes, orphanages and Vyayamasalas.

The agitation going on in Hyderabad for the inclusion of the ceded Districts in the Dominions was disapproved, and the Hindus of the State were advised to do work for the amalgamation of those districts with the adjoining Hindu State of Mysore. By another resolution the conference urged the paramount power to abolish the subsidy of Rs. 20 lakhs that is annually levied from the State as the same is considered by the Hindus of the State as an insult to their self-respect.

Complete "Hinduisation" of the Mysore State forces was urged by another resolution.

The conference was a great success, and over 5,000 delegates from various parts of the State and outside are reported to have attended the proceedings.

The Rationalist.

Monday 20-7-1942.

THE COMMERCE MEMBER

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the pologia of the Commerce Member of the Government of India regarding the proposed Automobile Industry.

We may say a word at the outset about the Commerce Member's personality. Bright boy, mouth-piece, and standard-bearer of the Justice Party in the Madras Council, Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, when unseated by the vagaries of the electorate Member of the India Council, and when blackening and rationing came into England translated to the comfort and dignity of the Viceregal Cabinet, for good work there made Knight Commander of the Star of India, and now Member of the Imperial War Cabinet!

A good rise, steady rise, and quick rise, he has beaten his opponents and rivals, S. Satyamurthy and Sir Shanmukham Chetty! Not all quick-witted debaters are equally lucky!

As Commerce Member he has been fond of holding meetings of important interests, and by prescriptive right presiding over them, not infrequently with rueful effects on the public. He called a meeting of Petrol interests and raised petrol and kerosine prices. He raised the price of newspapers and even of paper. He called even a meeting to plan so nebulous a thing as post war reconstruction, like the wise man who plans the rebuilding of his house when it is on fire and the flames are ascending!

The attitude of the Government of India with regard to the motor industry has been the subject of wide-spread criticism in recent weeks. Even Sir Visweswaraya, spruce and debonair as ever, with an honourable career behind him, with nothing more in life to look for, has been impelled to condemn it with some heat. But the India Government has maintained silence.

Referring to this criticism before his Madras audience, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar complained that he had to face critics who did not know what they were talking about. But whose fault is it? Not surely the critics!

Has not your Government got a costly information Ministry? Is it not specifically maintained to explain the ways of the Government to the public? The poet Milton had been blinded in both eyes. He had reason to be ungrateful to God. He had not been appointed God's paid Publicity Officer. Nevertheless he sat to write "Paradise Lost" in order to "explain God's ways to men". If the Ministry of Information does not justify the actions of the India Government, what justification is there for its existence?

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar states that the proposal about the Motor Industry was nebulous,—we hope not more nebulous than his own Post-War Reconstruction move—that not motor manufacture as such was contemplated by it, but only assembling of imported parts, and that what was wanted from the India Government was a modest loan of Rs. 3 crores, guaranteeing of dividend to share-holders, and directing the Military department to purchase the cars assembled!

If this was the proposal put forth by the so-called Bombay millionaires, we are not surprised that it was turned down. Bombay seems to breed a set of persons whose object is not to advance the nation's Industry and Commerce by their brains, wisdom, and patriotic endeavours, but to make huge money cheaply for themselves by some kind of back-door wire-pulling. In the interests of the nation we hope the breed is dying!

We recall that when we made some unpleasant comments about the founding of the Air-craft Factory we were supposed to be unnecessarily harsh. We were only unpaid critics carrying out a thankless job. But coming from a Government Member enjoying one of the highest salaries of the nation, Sir A. R. Mudaliar's remarks carry conviction to many doubters.

But while we agree that the proposals were an outrage, and the proposers undeserving of support, and hold that the Commerce Member took a just stand by refusing the aid asked for, we dispute the view that India is not able to produce motor cars, or aeroplanes or railway engines, or any other heavy or light mechanism, required either for the carnage of war, or for the prosperity of peace.

If France can produce its Renault, Italy produce its Fiat, Spain its Hispano Swiza, why should not, and cannot, India produce its own car? They are small countries, and their men are not the descendants of Prometheus!

That being so how does the India Government shirk the view that production of these things is possible, and should be taken up by the Government itself if the people lack the necessary resources? Have not these things become the essentials of a nation's equipment? And how do the Commerce Member and his patriotic colleagues justify inaction in these matters? Is it the Congress alone that is discouraging the war effort? How are the salaried folk who are supposed to be aiding the War-effort doing so if they take no steps with regard to these? Indeed, we have even heard that when one officer made out a case for producing railway engines in this country, he became marked and was shunted out!

We do think that this kind of thing has become out of date and should cease. And if the India Government does not recognise that fact even now, we don't know what to say about it! *Editor.*

P. S. Since putting the above into print, we have seen Sir Visweswaraya's grave statement refuting the facts proclaimed by the Commerce Member. The public know Sir Visweswaraya's veracity to be unimpeachable. Will Sir A. R. Mudaliar also try to build up a similar reputation? That is better than even the Order of the Garter! Ed.

SUPPLY OF ESSENTIALS FOR MYSORE

In order to consider measures necessary for controlling profiteering in essential commodities in the city of Mysore, Mr. K. Subba Rao, the District Magistrate, convened a meeting on the 17th instant in the District Office buildings. Rajamantrapraveena K. V. Anantaraman, Minister of Finance, presided. Representative officers, and leading business men and Presidents and Secretaries of co-operative institutions attended the meeting.

Methods of regulating the supply of Kerosine oil, Rice, Sugar, Fuel, Paper, Soaps and Horse-gram were considered. Regarding Kerosine it was concluded that the local agents should open some retail shops in certain areas, that supplies to existing clients should be limited to 40%, and the other 20% available should be distributed through Co-operative Societies and other controlled shops. The Chairman accepted the suggestion that Oil seeds available in the forests should be made available to the public unrestrictedly so as to provide substitutes for kerosine. Regarding Rice the Minister declared that the supplies were sufficient, that no export would be permitted, and that hoarding and adulteration would be severely dealt with. Regarding Fuel it was agreed that some more depots should be opened, and supplies made available to Co-operative Societies at wholesale rates. Regarding Dhal, it was stated that its supply was uncertain, and that horse-gram may have to be used as a substitute. Regarding Paper the Minister said that he was making certain investigations, and that decision may be deferred for a short time. And regarding Sugar, Soaps, Matches etc. it was decided that Co-operative Societies should be helped to obtain supplies for sale to members and non-members.

The Minister also stated that in order to meet the difficulty of transport, owing to wagon shortage and commandeering of lorries, the manufacture of bullock-carts and bullock shoes was engaging the attention of Government.

RECRUITMENT TO INDIAN ARMY

MORE TECHNICAL MEN WANTED

NEW DELHI.

All recruiting records were broken in the month of May when just short of 70,000 men were enlisted for all arms of the Indian Army, technical and non-technical. The previous peak figure was 50,000 in December, when Japan entered the war, while an average of 50 000 has been maintained in recent months. The comparable figure for the last war was 40,000 excluding non-combatants.

It is pointed out that well over fifty per cent of the enlistment is from classes which are not represented at all or represented very scantily in the Army in 1939. A very large proportion of the recruits came from Madras. In fact, the response from this province, which is described by authorities as "magnificent", is on too large a scale to admit, at present of full absorption. The class composition of the Indian Army before the present expansion began is such that adjustments are necessary before all the volunteers from the new classes can be accepted.

The problem is to train a sufficient number of junior leaders for the potential Madrasi units. Steps are being taken to produce these leaders. Already two large training centres for V. C. O's, and N. C. O,s are working, and a third specially for Madrasis is being formed. If the experiment of training up these Warrant officers to the requisite standard is successful, the acceptance of results Madras will naturally be expedited.

RESERVES PROBLEM

The authorities are up against the problem of maintaining adequate reserves to make up for casualties suffered in the field or owing to sickness by the existing units, drawn from the old classes which made up the regular army; and on whom the initial expansion was based. These classes, from which the pre-war standing army was drawn, are feeling the strain on their man-power, and volunteers from them are not coming in sufficient from numbers.

As regards criticism of the existing class composition of the Indian Army, it is emphasised that it is a result of the social and other conditions in India. Different classes need different rations and other administrative arrangements and nothing would suit the authorities better than to have units, for which one single uniform system of provision would suffice. It is not, as is often suggested, a question of encouraging class consciousness, but a problem of practical administration.

The difficulty of getting an adequate number of men for the technical arms continues to exist, it is stated, but the arrears are being markedly reduced.

WHY MONKEY WRENCH?

Why are so many things, especially in engineering circles, called by the names of animals? It is not difficult to see why the long, tapering lifter of greater weights should be called a "crane" although it might as fittingly be called a stork or an ostrich. As for the "donkey-engine", it obviously does the "donkey-work," the smaller tasks ignored by the bigger engine.

Is the "monkey-wrench" so called because it deals mainly with "nuts," or because when open it bears some resemblance to the simian features? Horse-power is the unit of strength in all civilized countries, and naturally arises from the fact that until recently the horse was the world's main means of traction. The carpenter's horse and the clouthes-horse have evidently heavy burdens to carry, and the tailor's "goose" gets its name from the resemblance of its handle to the neck of that bird.

WANTED, AN INVENTION

With the object of promoting use of alternative motor fuel in these difficult times, the United Provinces Atomobile Association have offered a prize of Rs. 2,000 to be awarded for the best new invention or device which will facilitate the production or utilisation of indigenous motor fuels. The invention must be a practical plant or a cheap non-injurious device, actually consrtucted and working and have some bearing on the the production of gas, power alcohol, rectified spirits or any other alternative and indigenous fuels for vehicular internal combustion engines; (b) the utilisation of gas, rectified spirits, power alcohol, charcoal, coal or any other alternative fuels, (except kerosine) for vehicular internal combustion engines.

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DEVELOPMENT OF WILL TO RESIST

WARDHAGANJ.

"The Congress position is very much changed since Sir Stafford Cripps' departure," observed Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru in a special interview to British and American Press Correspondents last week. The following were present: Mr. John Morris (American United Press), Mr. Grover (American Associated), Mr. Steel (Chicago Daily News), Mr. Young (Daily Express), Mr. Emeney (News Chronicle), Mr. Salivateeswaran (Daily Herald).

"The Congress is not prepared to accept what it was willing to then," continued Mr. Nehru. "The rank and file felt great relief when the negotiations failed. I would have got the passive approval of the Congress to a settlement with Sir S. Cripps but now it is not possible even to secure that passive approval."

Referring to Gandhiji's new movement, Mr. Nehru said. "The fundamental way to look at it is how ultimately to increase the strength in the public to meet an invasion. If I am convinced I might weaken the strength in the public, I will not take the step. I cannot give active support to the British Government, even if I want, after the Burma chapter."

Mr. Nehru said that a feeling was prevalent even in rural areas and bazaars that the British Government was not serious in defending India. He referred to certain instructions issued to the Civil Administration in Bengal.

Mr. Nehru proceeded: "Things are shaping in such a manner and the people are becoming more and more passive and sullenly submisive. My fear is that if things are allowed to take their course, they will get prepared to submit to Japanese invasion. The feeling of submission to Britain leads to a feeling of submission to Japan. I want non-submission and development of resistance to the invader."

Mr. Nehru continued: "It is obvious that any step we may take against the British Government may be full of perils, but, on the other hand, not taking any step is still more perilous.

"*We have to choose the lesser evil. It has become highly important to raise the spirit of resistance to ultimately resist the Japanese. By passively submitting to things in India to-day, that spirit of resistance is actually crushed. The problem before the Congress is to take such steps to increase the people's spirit of resistance in such a way as to avoid creating a situation which might temporarily help Japan or any invader.*

This may not be possible for the time, because the step we may take might involve non-submission to British authority, creating complications. But in whatever we do, our desire and intention are clear, that we do not wish to injure the cause of China or the defence of India."

INDIAN MAN-POWER

TANJORE.

"England is a small island country", Dr. Moonje said recently in an appeal to the Press, "having a population of hardly five crores of men. If a small country of hardly five crores has found it to its advantage to train 17,50,000 men from the civilian masses to the use of arms and arm them with rifles, then by a mere rule of three how many men from the Indian civilian masses of about forty crores inhabiting this country, should be trained to the use of arms and armed with rifles? It comes to 140 lakhs of men, that is, one crore and forty lakhs of men! But my demand was very very modest. It was for the organisation of only a million men at the average rate of one lakh of men from each Province, and yet Government says it has not spare rifles to supply to them.

"My constructive suggestion is that Government should issue licences to the several mechanical workshops doing business in the provinces to manufacture rifles for one million guerillas. These rifles may not be as good as service rifles, but they will surely shoot straight in the faces of parachutists and in the backs of the invaders.

"This is a time of guerilla warfare and these are my suggestions. I appeal to the Press to create an insistent agitation to force the Government to accept and give effect to these suggestions".

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(*Continued from page 7*)

"I suggested that those who were behind this project should publish the prospectus, reveal to the public the agreement that was entered into between the Chrysler Corporation and the organisation here in India so that the share-holders may for themselves judge on the merits of the agreement. I want the economists and especially the young men with common-sense to say whether it would have been fair to the Government to say that they would back up this Company and guarantee interest on three crores for ten years before the full prospectus and the agreement were made public and the share-holders had any opportunity to judge it. From what I have described, it must be perfectly clear that the manufacturing stage of it was in the limbo of the future and the assembling side of it was the real undertaking for a very long time. Would it have been fair to the share-holders that they should have been asked to put money and take shares on the faith of the Government's guarantee and not on the merits of the proposal itself which had already been entered into between certain individuals and the Chrysler Corporation? As Commerce Member, I took the view and I maintain it even now, that it would have been unfair to have loaded the dice heavily against the share-holders. If the Government came forward with a guarantee when they were not given any opportunity to study the agreement itself and realise for themselves whether it was industrially sound, we may guarantee interest for ten years, but in the meantime the capital would have been lost altogether. That was the proposal that was put forward. Later, that proposal was given up.

NO PARTY TO BATTLES OF RIVALRY

"In my speech in the council of State, I ventured to draw the attention of the promoters to the fact that they should have published in full and broadcast the agreement which they have entered into and left it to the share-holders to judge whether this scheme for assebling plant was such that they could put money into it. I was not going to be a party in the fighting out of rival battles between the Chevrolet and Ford of America and the Indian ally. I refuse to give quarter in this country to another Corporation to meet the rivalry in America with the help of Indian industrialists who are not going to be for many years the real manufacturers of automobiles!"

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A weekly
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VOL. 2 No. 45] MONDAY 27—7—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

AIR RAID AND PANIC

In New York a specially appointed committee of neuro-psychiatrists is giving a series of lectures to air raid wardens on the subject of air-raid panic. We have seen a summary of the first lecture which, is worth noting here as being generally useful to A. R. P. services.

According to this lecture, the people who panic most usually are those who have unconscious anxieties of their own which danger brings to the surface. Such people feel that danger is directed at them individually—that every bomb is aimed at their heads. The best way for such people to protect themselves against panic is to take part in group activities and get some duty to do in time of danger.

Actually the bombing of Britain proved that air raids sometimes make neurotics more courageous than they normally are. The apparent explanation is that a common danger externalises neurotic anxieties, takes the neurotics out of themselves, and brings them closer to other people.

SOME OTHER POINTS

Other interesting points in the lecture are, firstly, that nowhere have air raids broken civilian morale; secondly, that much of the tension unraided people feel clears up in actual bombing; thirdly, that calm or authoritative leadership will minimise panic.

The New York psychiatrists suggest that civilians who want to protect themselves and their families from possible panic should take part in more family, group and community activities; should get a definite emergency job to do and practise it; and should avoid over fatigue as well as synthetic morale-builders like alcohol, fatalism or "forgetting the war."

Above all, say these experts, it should be remembered that attackers never panic. Anxiety, if successfully canalised into an aggressive effort to help win the war, will never become fear!

DEFENCE COUNCIL FOR HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD,

The setting up of a defence Council of 35 members for the duration of the war is announced by a 'Firman', issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam. Its function will be to advise the President of the Nizam's Executive Council on matters concerned with the defence of the State. Among the members are Nawab Salar Jung, Nawab Zahiruddin Khan, Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, Raja Sham Raja, Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, Mir Akbar Ali Khan, Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Ayyangar, Raja Bahadur Venkatram Reddy, Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya and Mr. Ramachar.

THE 88 Mm. GUN

LONDON.

"What steps were taken, after it was known that the Germans were using 88 millimetre guns in Libya last year to provide the British with a suitable equivalent?"

When this question was asked in the House of Commons recently, the Deputy Prime Minister, MR. C. R. ATTLEE, replied it was contrary to the public interest to give the information.

SIR HERBERT WILLIAMS (Con.) then asked: "Do I understand that what the public interest means is that nothing was done?"

MR. ATTLEE did not reply.

EAT MORE FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

NEW CAMPAIGN TO BE INAUGURATED

"Eat more fruit and vegetables" is the slogan of a campaign to be started soon as a complement to the "grow more food" drive.

H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow will inaugurate the new campaign, which will begin with a special week in Delhi when every householder will be requested to sow some vegetable seeds, and plant some fruit trees to set an example to the people at large. A part of the Viceroy's House grounds is to be set apart to grow vegetables.

The Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Member for Education, Health and Lands, making these announcements at a Press Conference, stated,

"In normal times, India is more or less self-sufficient in respect of her staple food grains, except for about 1,400,000 tons of rice imported from Burma. The usual imports from Burma were cut off during the latter part of 1941. There were also poor harvests in certain areas. It is now estimated that for 1941-42 there will be a net deficit of about 2,1000,000 tons of rice and 4000,000 tons of wheat.

The prospect for 1943-44, which will show the results of our "grow more food" campaign, are much more encouraging. It is expected that, as a result of the drive initiated by us, an additional 96,00,000 acres will be put under food crops, giving an outturn of nearly 22,00,000 tons, consisting of 830, 000 tons of rice, 470,000 tons of wheat, 830,000 tons of millets and 50,000 tons of gram.

Speaking for the country as a whole, the deficit in foodstuffs in the coming year will be practically nil, although there will be a shortage of rice to the extent of 1,100,000 tons, taking into account the requirements also of Ceylon, and the Defence Services.

The situation can be met in several ways, such as by changing over to millets, of which a surplus is expected, by eating more fruit and vegetables, which will reduce the strain on the available supply of staple food grains, and yet give a more balanced and health-giving food to the people, and by preventing all forms of avoidable wastage of food.

With these objects in view, it is now proposed to initiate another drive for the cultivation of vegetables and quick growing fruit trees, such as papaya banana and pineapple.

H. E. the Viceroy has consented to give a lead in the matter by setting apart a portion of the grounds of the Viceroy's House to grow vegetables.

Along with this, we are contemplating the organisation of another campaign for "waste less food." I earnestly appeal to the Press to give their valuable support to these campaigns."

COCHIN BUDGET FOR 1942-43

The estimates show receipts of Rs. 124,39,000 and on the expenditure side Rs. 121,61,000. The budget provides Rs. 20.49 lakhs for education. Rs. 6.56 lakhs for medical purposes. Rs. 12.59 lakhs for public works and Rs. 4.06 lakhs for 'panchayats:' provision has been made for other nation-building departments.

Education budget is the largest with an allotment of Rs. 20.49 lakhs from an estimated, expenditure of Rs. 121.61 lakhs. The building programme of the Public Works Department has been rigorously limited. The total thus provided on the expenditure side for the next year is Rs. 121.61 lakhs—an excess of Rs. 2.06 lakhs over the revised estimate for the current year.

Other exepnses of importance for the next year are a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs towards dearness allowance, and Rs. 2-52 lakhs for A. R. P. activities.

An income of Rs. 24.6 lakhs is expected from customs, Rs. 23 lakhs from Railways and Rs. 8.06 lakhs from the forests. An anticipated decline of Rs. 59,000 is expected from forests as compared to the revised estimate of the current year. Against this fall, the Government expect a small increase under land revenue, tobacco and education. The Government also expect from income-tax, Rs. 13 lakhs.

The debt position of the Cochin Government at the end of 1942-43, will be at Rs. 236.49 lakhs consisting of debenture loans of 105 lakhs and balances at the credit of P. F. deposit funds, etc. Rs. 181.49 lakhs. When the sinking fund, cash balances, investments in Government gilt edged securities and the various loans and advances made to agriculturists, industrialists etc. are taken into account, the debt burden is rather small and is more than covered up by the Government's assets and investments on reproductive works as would be clear from the statements on assets and liabilities.

PROGRAMME FOR 1942-43

The working balances of the Government in treasuries and banks is expected to amount to Rs. 33.69 lakhs at the close of this current year. During the next year the Government have to finance capital works to the extent of Rs. 6.33 lakhs. The Government account is expected to bring in Rs. 2.79 lakhs. The several advances the Government have made, are expected to be returned leaving over 3 lakhs. Again the current year is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 8 lakhs. Thus, the Government hope that their current balances would normally suffice for meeting the requirements of the next year, even though, as a matter of caution, the Government have already forecast a withdrawal from their investments to meet any unforeseen developments. The current year (1941-42) is expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 38.59 lakhs.

The Government are having before them post-war considerations and have augmented their Revenue Reserve fund by transferring Rs. 10 lakhs from the surplus of 1940-41.

HENRY FORD'S FAITH IN REINCARNATION

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH A PRESS REPRESENTATIVE

Henry Ford, the great industrial magnate, holds views about life that perilously border on mysticism. The following interview given to a press representative was published in "Excelsior":

I am just back from a visit to Henry Ford. I had not seen him for four years and I found him rather changed.

Forty years he has devoted his brain and energy to organise his enterprises and now his desire is to retire and taste the fruits of his labour.

'We have learnt to work, now it is time that we should learn to play.'

This is how he expresses his intentions. And thus we have to-day a Ford ripened, softened, in peace with his soul and with the world.

'How is it that you are here, Hunt? I recognised you in the mirror by the mere sight of your skull.' (With those words he welcomed me as I approached him.) 'You have been to England, isn't it? Well how do things stand over there?

'Rather bad,' I said, 'particularly for the labourer. The country has surplus population of 15 millions. The working class finds itself in a hopeless condition. They have been badly nourished and exploited for generations.'

'You know,' he replied, 'I do not believe it to be beneficial after all to make the conditions of life too easy. Man is here upon earth to gather experience. Experience is the only thing that counts in this world.

'I have no faith in the system which consists in putting people into boxes, carefully wrapped in cotton. God has created fleas to keep the dog alert and troubles for men to stimulate them to activity. All these things have no other purpose but to get us experience in the life'

'I do not quite understand what you mean by 'experience.'

THE NEXT LIFE

'Well, experience for the next life. All men are here for that. He gathers experience and goes farther on.'

'Do you mean to say, in another life after the present?'

'Quite so.'

'Then you talk of re-birth? Excuse me, let us understand each other. Do you believe in metempsychosis?

'Certainly. Each life that we live adds to the sum total of our experience. Every one of us is here in this world to serve some good, to gather experience to be laid out for ulterior use. T is not a particle in man, not a thought or exper which does not persist. Life is eternal. The no death.'

'But that is going beyond the teachin Christianity!'

A LOST SCIENCE

'That is my belief all the same. And I ha firm conviction that in ancient times, in some remote past men knew something we have something of the mystery of the riddle of li am perfectly sure of it. I believe that wha call religion and of which we speak in terr belief and faith was once a positive science and expressed in terms of facts and experiences. T that are now for us insoluble problems, suc where we existed before our birth and whithe go after death, were then known to all. E thing touching the secret of life was known.'

I was confounded.

'Do you mean to say, Mr. Ford,' I said, 'that formerly knew what became of the soul and o spirit, and, in matters of religion, they were satisfied with merely believing, but they hac knowledge?'

'Exactly so.' he replied quietly.

'Some day we shall acquire sufficient know to see and understand the eternal life of universe, for example, even what happens on planets.'

INTERPLANETARY LIFE

I interrupted him.

'Then you believe there is life on other pl and that we shall pass from one to another?'

He made a gesture of assent and continued.

'The earth is only a passage between our and future lives. We know nothing of other pl except that there is life there. Of this, I am

'Mr. Ford, would you tell me how you can discover that?'

'Every man should find an answer to these questions, before attempting to do anything he may call good. I remember, when I w child I had already begun to put questions r religion, life and death. I was asked to keep but that only served to make me think for m For years I studied these things. At last I found a solution that agrees with me, and anxieties are laid at rest.'

'Do you know what you are? A mystic a the same as they have in India.'

'May be, I do not care for terminology. I case, that is what I believe.'

(Continued on page 6)

The Rationalist.
Monday 27-7-1942.

IRRATIONAL OPINIONS

It is reported that Sir Bertram Stevens, the Australian dignitary lately in India, told his countrymen recently that if Japan is defeated a new order in Asia is inevitable. The East will never return to its old quiescent subservient state. "We must think of the Chinese, Indians, Malays, and Javanese," he added, "as friends of equal status. European prestige in the form in which it used to exist has been shattered. While the breach between many Indian political leaders and Britain appears to be widening, it is well to remember that India is definitely anti-Japanese and a close friend of China. India well knows that a Japanese victory will mean an end to the plans for Indian freedom."

This is a change, a refreshing change from an opinion expressed by Sir Stevens before an audience in India, to the effect that since Britain's century old long arm had been shortened by the first phases of the war, Australia should step into its shoes in the East, and carry on the "white man's burden" of administering the brown races in these realms!

Sir Bertram assumed the Law of Primogeniture to operate even in the case of Empires, and deemed that he and his country should by prescriptive right succeed to the Imperialism of Great Britain. If an Empire could be got just for the taking, why not then take it?

It required something great to pric that bubble. What was only a vague dream and passing night-mare, the Yellow Peril, had to come out as a horrid reality in order to show Australia its proper place in the comity of nations. And now Sir Bertram is willing to consort with all of us, Chinese, Indians, Malays, and the rest, on terms of equality. Distress, it would seem, is a great effacer of racial inequalities. Thus Australians, 10 million men owning a territory of 3 million square miles are willing now to treat on equal terms with 400 millions of us who have only 1¼ million of mother country! If the reformation goes a little further, and brings the conceited "White Australia Policy" to an end, the war may not be said to have been an unmixed evil.

We have already once remarked on the irrationality of the proposed "quit India" movement of Mr. Gandhi. The straight reply, the honest reply of British spokesmen to that cry should be, as it was a generation ago, "By the sword we have won you, by the sword we will keep you!" Any other policy would be wily, prevaricating, and disingenuous.

To say that Britain is committed to Indian self-government after the war, provided Indians then approach them as one man, and that Mr. Gandhi's present venture is a vile maneauvre against the British, and disastrous to the war effort, and to ascribe all wickedness to that man, does not seem to come from a clear mind or sound reasoning.

Mr. Gandhi is an avowed pacifist. So no help could be expected from him for the War. India's right for freedom is also his known creed, and if he stretches that argument to its logical conclusion, there is nothing dishonest about it.

England owes much more to India than to France. England owes to India the British Empire. It owes to France the Norman Conquest, which, we are afraid, is rather a stigma than a gain. And yet when the French Premier told England that he was surrendering to Germany, Mr. Churchill forgot all about the British Constitution, and offered equality of citizenship to the French!

Again, when Australia threw off the yoke and sought to establish direct contact with America, Mr. Churchill clean forgot both the English and Australian Constitutions, and sought to placate it by raising Casey to the British Cabinet.

And yet in the case of India all sorts of constitutional, racial, and social difficulties bristle up, and tie the hands of British Statesmen!

Even those of us who view these things in perspective easily perceive that the imposition of a joint all-party claim as a preliminary condition for the grant of self-Government is an impossible and absurd political theory, never before seen anywhere else in the world. And if persons who see through the game refuse to be made cat's-paws and seek to go their own way, we do not see why false friends, luke-warm friends, and worthless friends, should all begin to howl about it. Has any nation gained freedom by the good-will or mediation of the London or New York *Times*? Certainly not. Then who cares for their advice or admonition?

If the agitators are men of worth who command a following, then give them the treatment that you give to other similar men of other nations. If they are selfish men of straw who are trying to storm a stone wall, then you will suppress them in a minute, and carry along without any hitch. Then why all this fuss, and deafening noice from the scabbard? .. ..

Mr. Gandhi's position is no stranger than that of Mr. De Valera. Yet the loud voices which denounce Mr. Gandhi are discreetly silent with regard to De Valera!

It is absurd to suggest that there is anything immoral in the Gandhian move. It may be that it is not practicable. The British cannot be expected to quit for the asking. If they quit, India will be no nearer repelling an invader and protecting its independence. The stand-point is thus irrational.

But the critics of that stand-point, who naively suggest that Indians should forget the past and the future, and go on chewing the cud of promises which have no guarantees, are no less irrational!

No one, we think, claims this War to be a War to end War. Its duration, its methods, its end are strangely difficult to foretell. It is being fought more with trust in God, than with any over-mastering plan.

It is difficult to conceive that it will end in a crushing defeat. It would be more like a law-suit which sends both sides to the insolvency court. All nations are likely to get out of it rather humbled and shorn. None might be in a position to domineer over another. Therefore why not learn betimes to be a little more humble, a little more honest, a little more selfless, and a little more pleasant? Patronage, contempt, and conceit are out of date in international relations, and one has to achieve one's ends by placating, yielding, and winning over. Otherwise strife and distress will continue to be our share to the end of time!

Editor.

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NO RETURN TO THE OLD ORDER

MR. ARTHUR MOORE ON WAR DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY.

An appeal to the various political parties and groups in the country to close up their ranks and strive with redoubled energy in the common task of defeating the axis agression was made by Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of *The Statesman* in an address to the Progresive Group last week on 'Defence of the East.'

Mr. Moore said that Germany and Japan were for world domination. The Japanese were now controlling the Dutch Colonies, Malaya and Burma, and eventually, they would try to come to India. The Germans, by their technique of pincer movements, were marching east-wards through Austria, the Balkans, Russia and might advance through Turkey, Palestine, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan and thence to India. Thus it looked as though the predestined meeting place for these pincers was India.

Mr. Arthur Moore added that in a large part of the East it was no longer a question of defending but one of recovering. He had no doubt that the East would be saved from the nightmare of Hitler and the Japanese; but he also profoundly believed that it could not be saved unless we improved our methods. There were people still who talked of defending the East or India by merely defending the Old Order. It would not do to think of *status quo ante* or defending the territorial borders. There were some people who thought in terms of old privileges and former grandeur, and they hoped to get back to the old type of profitable colonial Imperialism. Those people, Mr. Moore said, were not putting in their weight for victory. On the other side, there were also people who foolishly imagined that the war might be won by the Allies for the preservation of the Old Order and the Old Order would be perpetuated, and therefore, they must not now support the war effort. He thought that those people were also living in an unreal world, living in the past, influenced by past fears, hatred and passions, and they too were not putting in their weight. They had to forget the past and get on with the business of saving themselves. It was no good merely expressing sympathies with Russia or China unless one was prepared to get on with the war and help them. After loss of Malaya and Burma, China was entirely dependent on India; even as China, Turkey, Palestine, Iraq and Iran also mainly depended on India for the supply of munitions and men even.

Mr. Moore concluded: "Unless we could produce a united front, unless we could swing our whole weight into this war, we are only imperilling ourselves and the whole of the East too."

(*Continued from page 3*)

TO KNOW IS TO SERVE

In the very tone he was talking of 'knowledge,' he now began to talk of 'service.'

'Service' he said 'is an essential duty for all men. Serve your neighbour, do something for him and all will be right!'

'I believe,' he continued, there are entities or small auxiliary atoms of life—it does not matter how you call them—that float about in the air, and when a man comes to the help of his neighbour, when he does something for another and not for himself, then these entities rush to his aid. A vital element there is which surrounds us, nourishes and fortifies our mind. The only thing we have to do is to direct our life in the proper direction. If we do only that, everything else which is necessary will come to us.

'After all, our age is moving in the right direction. We cannot stop the march of progress. We cannot drive the engine backwards!'

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3. A *taqt*, table or special frame to take shelter under;
4. A bottle of disinfectant (Phenyle, Lysol, Dettol, etc.);
5. Box of first-aid supplies (Standard box available at all chemists);
6. Supply of drinking-water;
7. A few sand bags;
8. Some water in buckets or chattis for putting out fire;
9. Provision for sanitary arrangements (Chamber-pots, 'Tashts,' 'Khuddis,' etc., which should be isolated or screened off from the main room);
10. Pick-shovel and crow-bar to be used in forcing a way out if the occupants are trapped;
11. Sigree and charcoal and a dekchie for cooking;
12. Some tea leaves, coffee-powder and biscuits in tins;
13. Some tinned-food or fresh food like sevdal, Namakpare, Bagary Baigan and similar preparations that can be kept without deteriorating;
14. Some other provisions like uncooked rice, 'dal,' etc.;
15. Roll-call list of all those who should be present;
16. Cotton-wool for plugging into ears, and glycerine for dipping it in, and some soft object like a hand-kerchief or a piece of rubber to keep in your mouth and bite on.

B—IT WOULD BE GOOD IF YOU COULD GET THESE ALSO

1. Scissors, old newspaper or brown paper;
2. Needles, cotton and thread!
3. Hammer and nails;
4. Some tinned food (like sardine, salmon, etc) and a tin opener.
5. Basin, soap, towels and books;
6. Toys for children, playing cards, blankets or rugs;
7. A mattress or mattresses to lie on;
8. Wireless set if you have a plug for it in the refuge room;
9. An electric kettle if you have one.

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VOL. 2 No. 46] MONDAY 3—8—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

HAVE POLICE POWER TO DECIDE CIVIL DISPUTE?

According to Section 18 of the present Act, the Inspector General of police or the Deputy Commissioner may, on the application of any person, depute any additional number of police to keep the peace at any place within his jurisdiction. This will, of course, be at the expense of the employee. Though with all good intention this provision is provided for, it is more often abused than applied for in the sense in which it is meant. Under the cloak of the plea provided for in this section, influential people take resort to this measure and get police help to decide matters which otherwise would be only within the purview of a Civil or Criminal court. Naturally, the local police also, either out of ignorance or of the influence behind, take sides and show ultra enthusiasm and try to do 'duties' not contemplated in this section. Instances are not wanting wherein, in disputes concerning possession of land, the party not in possession, knowing the trouble, time and expense that would involve if forced to a Civil or Criminal Court, will have resort to this section and get police watches. Such police, not knowing the limits of this duty, choose to prohibit the other party, the party in possession, from entering possession. If the party so threatened goes to a Criminal court under Section 145, Criminal procedure Code, the same police would come and say that there is no breach of the peace. If, afterwards, the party thus put into trouble again were to enter the land, the police would harass them under Sections 107, 144, or 441, of the Criminal procedure Code or Indian Penal Code. Thus virtually the police would decide the question of possession and help the party in power to oust out the man in possession. The sooner such a measure goes out of the Statute the better. Would the authorities look to this aspect of the question?

T. S. R.

* * *

We have heard of such things in the more backward Indian States. We thought that this State had passed that mile-stone in its progress. Are we reverting now? Is this part of Mr. Peel's reorganisation of the Police? Ed.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

ARISTOCRACY

We have an aristocracy of wealth. In some parts of our country, we have an aristocracy of literature,—men and women who imagine themselves writers, who hold in contempt all people who cannot express common-places in the most elegant diction,—people who look upon a mistake in grammar as far worse than a crime! So, in some communities, we have an aristocracy of muscle. But the only true aristocracy, probably, is that of kindness. Intellect without heart, is infinitely cruel; as cruel as wealth without a sense of justice; as cruel as muscle without mercy. So that, after all, the real aristocracy must be that of goodness, where the intellect is directed by the heart!" INGERSOLL.

OFFICIALDOM IN CO-OPERATION

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A. LL.B., F.M.U., M.R.A., writes:

Power is now sought to be given to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore to remove any Office bearer of any Co-operative Society from office if he is satisfied that such a course is necessary, of course after giving him notice. This is yet another step thought of by the Government to make co-operation too much official-ridden. The Co-operative Regulation and the Rules there-under contain measures to check such un-warranted acts. There are other rules made from time to time to further curtail the powers of the non-officials in the movement. Power under 6 (c) curtailing the poweers of a member to be in more societies then one, under 6 (d) prohibiting him from being on more directorates than one, taking off the powers of electing their own auditors and imposing one from the Dept, are already imposed. Added to all these comes the contemplated measure. Which non-official would like to work under such humiliating circumstances, I fail to see. Co-operative movement is a democratic movement thought of by it's authors to be solely manned and governed by non-officials. In India it is the other way about. It is not working on the true co-operative basis, as it is too much official-ridden.

Objection is called for this measure. I request everyone interested in the movement to protest against it both in the Press and on the platform. The matter may also be agitated in the coming Co-operative Conference.

T. S. R.

INFLOW OF GOLD INTO AMERICA ABATES

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS IN INDIA

The monetary stocks of gold in that country during 1941 increased by 20 million ounces valued at $641.3 million, as compared with an increase of 124 million ounces valued at $4.351.2 millions in the previous year. The estimated holdings of gold at the end of 1941 totalled 650 million ounces valued at $22.7 billion as against 629 million ounces valued at $22 billion at the end of 1940.

The total holdings of silver by the United States Treasury at the end of 1941 were estimated at 3280 million ounces. Of this 1399 millions were acquired during the year, being the smallest acquisition during any year since the inauguration of the Silver Purchase Programme by the Treasury in 1934.

The estimated production of gold in India in 1941 amounted to 235.162 fine ounces valued at Rs. 3.27,15.301 as compared with 289.324 fine ounces valued at Rs. 3,24.61.066 in 1940. The total production during the decade ended 1941 was 3.185.000 ounces or 1.1per cent of the total world (excluding U. S. S. R.) production of 293.995.000 ounces during the same period. The production of silver for the nine months ended September 1941, amounted to 18.477 ounces valued at Rs. 28.065.

The estimated world production of gold in 1941 was 41.000.000 ounces. The estimated production of silver amounted to 268.000.000 ounces as compared with the record output of 278 million ounces in 1940.

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DE GAULLE'S MESSAGE TO "FRENCH" MUSLIMS

Gen. de Gaulle, Leader of Fighting France, according to the latest issue of the "France-Orient", has issued the following message to the 20 million French Muslims living under the French Flag as citizens, subjects and protected Muslims of the French Empire—Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians of North Africa, Muslims of French East Africa, of Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory coast, Dahomey, Volta Uplands, French Sudan and Mauritany.

He says:—"To you, more than 20 millions of human beings whom we salute, I am happy to wish you in my personal name and in the name of the Free Frenchmen, an era of good luck and prosperity. The Muslims of the French Empire have till this time escaped the horror and domination by the enemy of the human race; they have escaped invasion by one whose sole desire is to see the disappearance of all liberty, all trace of religions other than that of the German Woton, and whose sole ambition is to exterminate other races, in order to maintain the supremacy and domination by the Teutonic race.

The French Muslims, from Niger to Casablanca who, during the previous war of 1914-18, greatly contributed to the victory of France, are, we are sure, remaining "French" at heart in this dark hour. In the course of the present war, the Muslim will not fail, when the opportunity comes, to contribute all of the forces, with other patriots of France, in the cause of the liberation of the France all round.

The Free French have already, in the course of the last 18 months, contributed to the liberation of the dear lands of Islamic people. The forces of the Free French are growing day by day, with considerable contingents of fighting soldiers.

Frenchmen, with our British Allies, will participate in the liberartion of the Libyan Muslims from the terror of German-Italian destroyers of races and religions.

I wish that the future will accord to you and us the luck of reuniting early in the war to liberate France and the French Empire from the yoke and influence of the enemy! French Muslims, I am with you!

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The meeting adopted the Report of the Directors for the year 1941, which was one of general prosperity.

After making provision of substantial amounts for the Reserve Fund, Communal Welfare Fund, towards writing off preliminary expenses, and Dividend Equalisation Fund, payment of dividend at the rate of 10% for the year was sanctioned. Messrs. R. Tirunarana Iyengar, M. J. Sampathkumara-Char, B.A., C.E., M. Venkatkrishnayya, B.A., LL.B., M. Doraiswamy Iyengar, B.E., and G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S., were reelected Directors for the current year, and Mr. P. Narasimhachar, B A., as Auditor. The meeting recorded thanks to Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A. F.R.E.S., the Managing Director, for his honorary work in conducting the affairs of the Bank so successfully during the year.

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CO-OPERATORS, ARE THEY JEWS?

Are the Co-operators in the State jews? Is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies a Dictator? Neither. And yet during the last year or two the official anvil has been forging Rule after Rule imposing restriction after restriction on Co-operators, and giving more and more arbitrary powers to the Registrar.

We write from no prejudice against the Registrar; and we carry no special brief in favour of Co-operators. We have been President of two or three of the biggest Co-operative institutions in the State, but we write from no personal interest in the matter. We have always been ready to stay in or get out according to the public will or public interest. Our view of the question is therefore entirely based on the fundamental principles of Co-operation, and the basic rights of the non-official public engaged in it.

Fundamentally the Co-operative scheme is intended to foster self-help among the public in the economic field with the minimum of official control. The public were to pool their money, and help themselves according to their needs, Government only seeking a general supervision against mal-practices through its inspectorate, and settlement of disputes without much delay or cost through the Department. That is perfectly right, and that is provided for in the Co-operative Regulation.

As time went on, however, some evils arose, and clever and self-seeking persons in the Directorates, among the staffs, and in the General Body, began to get too much out of Co-operation for themselves, and the movement looked like becoming a public evil instead of a public good.

It therefore became necessary to limit a man's right to membership in several societies, and prevent a man from becoming a Director in several of them and using them all to his own ends, except as authorised by the Registrar. It is to be noted that a rigid restriction which became necessary was made flexible by giving the power to the Registrar to grant exemptions.

The Rule that the same Directors should not be re-elected every year, and that at least five new people should be made room for is also a right measure. But to insist that at the same time five oldest members should also get out is not a restriction, but an outrage!

While in Government itself and in other important services, men are kept on for 10 years, 15 years, or twenty years, and whether they be 55, or 60, or 65, and whether they be deaf, dumb, dull, or dazed, and in spite of public outcry, to prevent efficient, useful, respectable men from standing for election, just because they have made themselves useful longest, is an insult to the men, and insult to the electors!

Again, for the Government to claim, and bestow on the Registrar, the power "to remove any office-bearer of a Co-operative Society after giving notice," is a slap on all persons who are actively engaged in Co-operation. It is an arbitrary and high handed measure which must evoke a clamour of disappoval.

What grave error on the part of any Co-operator has given rise to the proposal, and against whom is it going to be used? Is it to be used against the retired Deputy Commissoners and retired Councillors who are office-bearers in Bangalore?

Is it to be used against the Gandhi-cap critic who is not sufficiently subservient to the Departmental authorities, or who is so sick of the official methods that he agitates to change them? Or is it to be used against anyone against whom the Registrar may be prejudiced on account of his caste or colour, or voice, or stature?

The Regulation already provides for removal of membership, and cessation or removal from Directorate. The office-bearers are elected by the Directors, and if they act against the institution or forfeit their confidence, the Directors can remove them. If

they commit actual misfeasance, the Department has got ample opportunities to scrutinise and prosecute under criminal law. To say that these provisions are not enough, and seek to forge a further weapon in the shape of removal by the Registrar, is like adding gas warfare to a tank-assault!

If he commits a prejudicial act or criminal act the Directors themselves will remove him. If he commits neither and carries on normally, where is the basis for removal even by the Registrar?

The Registrar of Companies has not the power to remove office-bearers of Companies. The Deputy or Revenue Commissioner, or Secretary to Government has no power to remove office-bearers of Municipal Councils. Why then should the Co-operative Registrar be given this power? Are Registrars very superior men gifted with the power of picking out bad men at sight? When we recall Messrs. Shama Rao, Naraniengar, Ranga Rao, Ramiah, Mekhri, and the present holder of the office, we see men as human as any official or non-official, with nothing special in them to be entrusted with the power of damning men without judicial safe-guards!

In Government Departments themselves there are innumerable men who knowingly commit breaches day in and day out, and are retained in their office whatever the loss or discredit to Government and harassment to the public from them be. And Government themselves appoint Chairmen and Secretaries to Joint Stock Companies, some of whom commit egregious blunders—to put it mildly, —and are not removed even when a long-suffering public gives voice to its resentment.

And yet Government contemplate that the office-bearers of Co-operative Societies, however self-less, however upright, should be at the mercy of the whims of a Registrar!

We wonder which fertile brain conceived this mischievous and malicious proposal. It would be strange if the non-official Member of Council in charge of the portfolio approves its adoption! It would be an unstatesmanly and unjustifiable piece of back-door legislation of which no Government can be proud, and no self-respecting public can ever approve!

Editor.

FOOD GRAIN CONTROL

To ensure effective control over the prices and supplies of food grains in the State, the Government have issued an order called the Food Grains Control Order which will come into force from the 10th August 1942. According to this Order no person shall engage in any undertaking which involves the purchase, sale or storage for sale, of food grains specified below in quantities exceeding seven pallas in any one transaction except under and in accordance with a license issued in that behalf by Government. The following food grains come within the scope of the Order:—

(1) Wheat and wheat products (including ata, maida, rawa, soji, and bran); (2) Rice in the husk (Paddy); (3) Rice, husked; (4) Jowar; (5) Ragi; (6) Turdal (Togari); (7) Horsegarm (Hurli).

The Order does not apply to the sale or storage for sale by any person of any food-grain produced by himself or by his tenant.

Licenses will be issued free of charge and will, as a rule, be available to all established dealers, millers and other *bona fide* manufacturers of food products. The normal channels of trade will thus be left undisturbed as far as possible.

Forms of application for licenses will be available at all District, Sub-Division and Taluk Offices in the State. The following officers are authorised to receive applications for licenses and to issue licenses within jurisdictions referred to below:—

1. The Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions.

2. The Assistant Commissioners in charge of District Treasuries, except Mysore.

3. The Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

4. The Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.

He should not in one transaction sell any of the food grains in quantities exceeding seven pallas to any person who does not hold a license therefor under this Order, nor is otherwise authorised to purchase the food grains in wholesale quantities. He should not also sell in quantities exceeding one palla to any person who is not a *bona fide* retail dealer or miller.

Arrangements have been made for sufficient stocks of application forms to be made available at all District, Sub-Division and Taluk Offices in the State.

SOUND ADVICE ABOUT MONEY-MAKING

Only people who possess money realize how difficult it is to look after it!

That sounds nonsense to people who have little or none. But money is very easily spent or lost by unwise investment; and in these difficult days even so-called "gilt-edged" investments approved by the courts and professional advisers like banks, lawyers and accountants, often lose money.

Therefore, general advice on keeping and increasing money may be useful to those who, following the advice given in these articles, have succeeded in acquiring a useful nest-egg.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

The first maxim to lay hold of in this connection is the bankers' maxim: "Distribute your risks." In a more homely phrase, do not put all your money-eggs in one basket. When one section of the community does badly, another will be doing well. If you distribute your money, it reduces the risk of loss and often materially raises the average of its earnings.

Many small men never get beyond putting money in a Post Office account or a bank Deposit account. These are well enough for a sum wanted quickly and not in excess of £50. Otherwise this is a "capital" mistake—in two senses. The rate of interest is too low, and nowadays a heavy rate of Income Tax is deducted even from that. Your money is just as safe in one of the big, reputable Building Societies and it will earn far more and be "free of tax."

You may like to put some money in a "sleeping" partnership. If you know well the man or men on "active" side, this is often excellent. Take care to remember what you have learnt about "personal capital." Also, before investing any money, take care to have a reliable valuation of all the business assets, a professional balance-sheet, and a proper deed of partnership.

Don't be talked out of having those things, however "promising" the outlook or whoever else is "jumping at the chance of coming in on the ground-floor!"

GAMBLING WITH CAUTION

Now we come to stocks and shares. Here you should never gamble. But don't imagine that only gamblers lose money in stocks and shares. The wisest and most prudent folk may—even on the advice of stockbrokers, especially in days like these. Nevertheless, while warning you that the Stock Exchange, like the Turf, is chiefly a "mug's eggs," I am going to commend one kind of safe operation on stocks and shares to your attention.

The first is sound investment in really good securities at the right time. And the right time is when they are at their lowest, or near lowest. Obviously, if you buy at a low price and sell at a high one you make money. Do the opposite and you lose it. Yet dubiously enough, the general public rush to buy stocks and shares when high and rush to sell when low—from a foolish belief that these phonomena mean that the Company is doing well, or badly, respectively!

Don't be in that rush. In fact, do just the opposite. You will notice that even the steadiest stocks fluctuate quite a lot in twelve months. Consols, for instance, in one year fluctuated between 47 lowest and 60 highest. Taking my tip, you would buy when low and sell when high.

On that line you cannot fail to make money. Yet simple as it is, the great public do just the reverse—and lose.

But there is one supplementary piece of advice in connection with this. Nobody knows when a stock or share is at its "lowest" or its "highest." Don't wait too long, therefore, through greed for higher profit, or you'll lose in the long run. "Never be afraid to take a profit,—even a small profit," is a good rule here.

By this means you may make eight or ten per cent in a few weeks' turn-over and repeat the operation many times. But you must be watchful and exercise good judgment, and trust your own knowledge and decision.

Beware of "tips." "Tips" are as doubtful and unreliable on the stock market as in the racing world. And regard the "information" in the City columns of newspapers with a wary eye, and if you read its lines read always *between* the lines. Consider what is not said as much as what is said and why it is said.

KEEP ON LEARNING

A good time to sell, in such cases, is at the point when the rise becomes accelerated. Never mind if after you have sold, the stock still rises. You have your profit.

You may ask what precisely I mean. To give one instance, suppose you read that X.Y.Z. stock is cheap. No doubt that statement is true and written in good faith. But ought you (the shrewd and cautious money-maker) to act upon it? Certainly not. For, directly that is published the market in that share will rise.

For remember that you are only one of thousands or tens of thousands, "following" that information. If you buy on it, therefore, you buy on a rising (or even risen) market. Further, the information might be professional, and given for the benefit of the profession, and to induce you (and the rest of the public) to invest!

By the time you have got as far as this your education in money-matters will be far advanced. You will need no more of any advice. But do not think you have completely graduated because you have learnt some of the ropes. The most succuss-full people in money-matters are always learning!

CENSUS OF WILD LIFE

A townsman shown a rabbit warren, and asked how many rabbits were in it, would suggest that he be asked something easier. Yet a keeper or owner of the warren could give a close estimate of its population.

Naturalists have a much clearer idea of the numbers of the wild things than was thought possible a few years ago. The number of red deer in every Highland forest is accurately ascertained by the keepers, although these animals rove from one forest to another.

Some time ago red deer were acclimatised in New Zealand, and there are now many more red deer in New Zealand than in the whole of the British Isles. According to a Government estimate these animals now number three hundred thousand. The number of elephants in British East Africa is known with some accuracy, and a careful count has always been made of the herd that still survives in the Addo Bush in Cape Colony. Of these there are only about forty left.

MORE RATS THAN PEOPLE IN ENGLAND

In the game reservations of the United States the supervisors keep accurate records of the numbers of the larger game and these are published yearly. In the Chelan Forest of the State of Washington the census gave; white tail deer, 150; male deer, 2,800; elk, 2; mountain sheep, 25; mountain goats, 925; black or brown beers, 1,300; grizzly beer, 1; cougar, 25; wolves, 62; coyotes (small prairie wolf) 3,000; lynx, 350; beavers, 1,250; badger, 25; fox, 39. Even the numbers of such small fry as marten, minx, and weasel are estimated.

To some extent this plan is followed in Canada. The number of buffalo in the various reservations is known, and even that of caribou closely estimated. It is reckoned that the caribou population of the Great North-West exceeds two millions.

Creatures that become pests are counted or estimated. For instance, the statement that the number of rats in England slightly exceeds the human population is probably not far from the mark!

OVER A MILLION CHILDREN

To come to insects, the numbers of those which live in colonies have been not merely estimated, but carefully counted. Since it is impossible to count the living inhabitants of an ant-hill the scientist who undertook the task was obliged to kill all the inhabitants of the nests with the fumes of an opiate. He then counted the dead, and found that the population of an ants' nest varied from 20,000 to 105,000. These were English ants, nests, but the population of one of those great hills built by the African white ants (termites) would certainly be very much greater. It would run into millions.

Ask a layman to guess the number of bees in a hive. One hears estimates from 2,000 to 500,000. The population of a strong hive averages 60,000. But the queen bee lays fully 1,500,000 eggs during her lifetime of four or five years.

A wasp's nest is much less populous than a hive of bees. You might put the outside numbers of wasps in one nest at 5,000. Half that number would be nearer the average. But it should be remembered that all these are produced from one queen in one summer. Hornets are not common. Carefull count shows that the numbers of hornets in one nest or colony never exceeds 500, and that 200 is about the average.

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A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 47] MONDAY 10—8—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

Vigilance Leagues and Civic Guards

Under the auspices of the Vigilance League and Civic Guard organisations in the Mysore District, a public meeting was held on the 3rd instant in the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall, Mysore, Pradhana-siromani N. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore, Presided. The meeting was attended by Ministers High Court Judges, State officers, and a large body of the public from the city and the District The Civic Guards presented a Guard of Honour to the Dewan on arrival.

Mr. K. Subba Rao, B A, District Magistrate, described the genesis and growth of the two organi sations in the District in an interesting report from which the following are extracts

1. Towards the end of 1940, the Government passed, as a measure of Civil Defence, the Civic Guards Ordinance which was, later on, placed on the Statute Book by an Act of the Legislature This Ordinance authorised the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts to raise a body, known as the Civic Guards, for the preservation of Law and Order, to prevent sabotage and looting to allay panic, and generally, to assist the Police in the discharge of their multifarious duties At first this Organisation was limited to the Headquarters of the Districts and to the Headquarters of the Police Sub Divisions. In this District, we raised 13 groups—ten in the City, and three at Nanjangud, each group consisting of ten Civic Guards under a Group Commander. Later on Civic Guards were enrolled in important Taluk Headquarters also. At present, the strength of the Civic Guards in this District is 517, consisting of 47 Group Commanders and 470 Civic Guards There are twenty-five groups in the Mysore City, four groups in the Hunsur Taluk and three groups in each of the Taluk Headquarters of Nanjangud, Krishnarajnagar, Periyapatna Gundlupet Chamarajnagar and T. Narasipur We have now received orders to increase the strength of the Civic Guards to the fullest extent possible It is proposed to raise ten more groups in the Taluk Headquarters All the Civic Guards are literate Of them, 17 are graduates, 113 have passed the S S L C, and 183 have passed the Lower Secondary Examination. Classified according to the professions, we find that there are three Lawyers, 46 Teachers, 134 other Officials 65 Students, 35 Shop keepers, 7 Petty Contractors, 85 Technicians and 67 persons employed in miscellaneous jobs. Twenty four Scouts have enlisted themselves as Civic Guards Government have ordered that Civic Guards who are Government servants or employees of Local Bodies, while on Parade and other duties, should be treated as on duty for purposes of pay; leave, etc.

2 The Civic Guards are given training in marching lathi drill and simple Police Procedure. The Civic Guards of the Mysore City and the Nanjangud Taluk have attained a high degree of proficiency, and their training is now limited to a few hours every week In the other Taluk Headquarters, the Civic Guards are given training twice a week. The Subedar Major and the Drill Instructor of the Police Training School and the Provincial Reserve Police Detachment are giving them the requisite

training in drill and march-past. Some of the Civic Guards of the Mysore City have received instruction in First Aid and A.R.P. work. The A.R.P. Instructor of the Mysore City has been deputed to impart similar instruction to the Civic Guards in the mofussil Taluks. Arrangements are being made to give First Aid Training to the Civic Guards at Nanjangud and other Taluk Headquarters. There is now a move to train the Civic Guards in Musketry drill and in the use of Fire-arms. Seventy-five Guards of the Mysore City are eager to undergo this training. Sufficient number of muskets are available in the City, but the only difficulty in the way is lack of ammunition.

3. A special parade of Civic Guards was held in the Doddakere Maidan in October 1941. *Rajaseva-prasakta* Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, the Minister for Law, reviewed the Civic Guards and addressed them. The First Anniversary of the Mysore District Civic Guards was celebrated on the 16th June 1942. In this connection, Field Sports competitions were held. The law Minister presided over the function and gave away the prizes. During his recent tour in this District, the Minister reviewed the Civic Guards at Nanjangud, Gundlupet and Chamarajnagar. Among the Civic Guards, there are 19 recipients of Police rewards for good work done—ten, for assisting the Police in the detection of crime and apprehension of criminals, and nine, for quenching fire in the Gundlupet Taluk. The aggregate value of these rewards is Rs. 55. On the present occasion, it is proposed to publicly recognise the services rendered by them by the award of suitable prizes. The District Superintendent of Police will shortly read out to you their names at the time of the distribution of prizes.

4. All the Civic Guards have been supplied with special uniforms. Each set consists of a pair of shorts, a pair of shirts, a cap with a badge, an armlet, a pair of stockings, and a pair of Pathan Sandals or brown shoes. Each Group Commander has, in addition, been supplied with a tunic and a shoulder badge. It is proposed to supply hats to all the Civic Guards and orders have already been placed. As soon as they are received, arrangements will be made to distribute them.

5. Some of the Civic Guards own bicycles. It is proposed to take advantage of this fact to form cycle squads in the City and in some of the Taluk Headquarters. Such squads will be of much assistance to the Police in times of emergency.

6. The Civic Guards, while on duty, have the same powers as the members of the regular Police Force and enjoy the same privilege and immunities. Nevertheless, there was a feeling that the Rules of the Civic Guards Organisation were too rigid, and did not afford sufficient scope to all the public-spirited citizens for rendering service to the community. Some of them did not like the idea of wearing the uniform prescribed for the Civic Guards while others had objections to undergo the weekly drill and other measures of discipline. To afford such persons opportunities for rendering service to their fellowmen, the Vigilance Leagues were founded. This movement owes its inspiration to our indefatigable Law Minister. It was at his suggestion that we organised the First League in the Mysore City, the locality selected being Sivarampet. This League was inaugurated by the Law Minister at a meeting held in the Ratnavali Theatre on the night of the 15th March 1942. The experiment met with instantaneous success, and the example set by this League was quickly followed by the residents of the other Mohallas. The influential members of each locality formed themselves into small committees and enrolled members. The essence of the scheme is that a batch of at least 5 members should sleep every night in a central place selected in each locality and be available to render aid to the Police on beat duty whenever such aid becomes necessary. After all the Vigilance Leagues formed in the City began to function, many members volunteered to go with the Police on night petrol duty. Every encouragement and facility was given to them to do so. At present, there are twelve Vigilance Leagues in the City functioning in the various Mohallas. Lakshmipuram and Krishnaraja Mohallas have each 3 Leagues. There are 2 Leagues in Vani Vilasapuram. In each of the remaining Mohallas of Mandi, Lashkar, Nazarbad and Devaraj, we have one League. The total strength of all these Leagues put together is 1,495, and the membership of each League varies from 60 in Saraswatipuram to 200 in Ittigegud.

7. Lanterns, jugs, tumblers and lathies have been supplied to all the Leagues. Twenty cots have been supplied to 4 Leagues and mats to the remaining Leagues. Five Police Overcoats have been supplied to the members of the Jalapuri Vigilance League.

8. One other Civil Defence measure taken in the City was to enlist the active co-operation of the Talimkhanas in the preservation of the public peace in times of trouble. On the occasion of the inauguration of the Vigilance League at Sivarampet by the Law Minister, the 'Yajamans' of the Talimkhanas in the City expressed a keen desire to form Vigilance League of their own. The Minister was pleased to observe that the idea was a good one which deserved to be encouraged in every possible way. A meeting of the 'Yajamans' of all the Talimkhanas in the City was held in the District Office on the 19th March 1942. At the meeting, it was agreed (1) that the existing condition in the License that, except with the written permission of the District Magistrate, no Talimkana should remain open after 9 P.M., should be relaxed, (2)

that the proprietor of each Talimkhana should arrange for at least three members of the Talimkhana sleeping there every night, and being available to assist the Police on night beat duty, and (3) that, in times of emergency, on receipt of a requisition from the Police, the Licensees should assemble their men in their respective Talimkhanas or at other convenient centres specified by the Police, and render all assistance in their power to put down disorder and maintain peace in the City. There are 44 Talimkhanas in the City. Four are in Nazarbad, 9 in Lashkar, 9 in Mandi, 5 in Devaraj, 8 in Lakshmipuram, 7 in Krishnaraj and 2 in the Vani Vilaspuram Extension. The total membership of all these Talimkhanas is 880. I am glad to report that all the Talimkhanas have now come into the Scheme and have organised their own Vigilance Leagues on the terms indicated above.

9. Before I conclude this report, I wish to refer to an important Scheme recently sanctioned by Government. The Vigilance Leagues and the Civic Guards Organisations are mainly intended for the protection of our Cities and Towns. For the rural areas, the Government have directed that Village Vigilance Committees should be formed in all the important villages throughout the State. These Committees are expected to raise a Village Defence Force in each village for the protection of life and property. The other important functions of these Committees are to sustain the morale of the Village Community, to counter-act false rumours and propaganda, to allay panic, and to explain to them the aims and objects of Government measures. It will also be their duty to control the activities of unsocial elements in the village, to protect person and property in an emergency with the help of the Village Defence Force, and to watch and report the arrival of strangers and movements of local bad characters and suspected criminals. It is hoped that this important measure will go a long way in building up and maintaining the morale of the rural population in these troublous times."

Then the Vigilance League organisers in the several Mohallas of the City were called upon to speak; and Mr. H. N. Raghavendrachar, M.A., speaking for Krishnamurthypuram, stressed the fact that the Vigilance Leagues were meant to train citizens first to keep the law themselves, and next to prevent others from breaking the law. Mr. T. Anantarangachar, M.A., speaking for Saraswatipuram stated that the citizens of that locality had organised a vigilance scheme as early as 1939 for protection against robbery, that with Government encouragement it would flourish anew and cooperate with the police in maintaining peace and order, and that, as many ancient sayings indicated, public strength in these times lay in public unity. Mr. C. V. Ramaswamy, B.A., LL.B., speaking next for Chamaraj Mohalla described the working of the scheme in that area, and its help towards maintaining law in the nights. He added that a further problem had arisen, in the form of thefts in daytime, for which some other preventive had to be found, and suggested that the scheme could be improved by federating the Vigilance Leagues in the City, so that they could work on a common basis. Mr. G. K. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., retired D. S. P., spoke of the progress of the movement in Vani Vilas Mohalla, and its immense usefulness in tackling the new problems which have arisen in consequence of the war and invasion scares.

Mr. Y. V. Gundoo Rao, M.A., of Krishnarajanagar, next spoke of the Civic Guard movement, and the eagerness of the moffussil public to join it, and desired that it should be extended all over the State. He was followed by Mr. F. C. Devaraj Urs, who spoke on behalf of the *Garadis* and Talimkhanas in the City. He said that he was proud to claim his father as the founder of the first *Garadi* in the Capital under the than Ruler's patronage, and that he himself was a trained gymnast, jujutsu expert, and wrestling organiser. Speaking on behalf of the 800 members of the Talimkhanas in the City he said that they were all anxious to render aid at this critical juncture, and to help the Ruler to render as effective service to the British now as at the time of the Mutiny in 1857. He urged Government to federate the Talimkhanas in the State and organise All-State wrestling bouts periodically, and render such other encouragement to the movement as was possible.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.A., B.L., the District Superintendent of Police, then announced the names of the Civic Guards who had done commendable work, some of whom had been since taken into the Police Force. The Dewan graciously presented articles of utility to each of them.

Bringing the proceedings to a close, the Dewan expressed pleasure at the response which the Vigilance League and Civic Guard movements had evoked in the citizens of Mysore. Only recently he had presided over a similar meeting of the citizens of Bangalore, and witnessed the good work done there also. It was Government's wish that the movements should embrace every subject and every village in the State. Organisation for self-defence by the adult populace was an age-old movement. During the last one or two generations, the need for it had not existed; but since the times were changing every one had to get trained in individual and collective self-defence. He said that because the prizes had been given for catching thieves and controlling fires, the movement was not to be considered as being only an extention of the Police organisation. As the Police authorities had to select the prize-winners, they had selected such as had done work in which they themselves

(Continued on page 6)

The Rationalist.
Monday 10-8-1942.

TACTICS, AND AMENDS

Like the Zinowief letter which was published in England some years ago in order to defeat the Labourites at the elections, the India Government have published the notes of proceedings of the Allahabad meeting of the Congress Working Committee, on the eve of the A.I.C.C. meeting at Bombay. "All is fair in love and war," and we do not wonder that the India Government have chosen to use some handy weapon to "damn" Mahatma Gandhi, and set Pandit Nehru on a pedestal. Had that admirable acquisition to the Viceregal Council, Sir Ramaswamy Iyer, taken charge a week ago, we should have ascribed this move to his tactical and fertile brain. But that the step should have been taken even before he donned the robe of the Information Office shows that the Government are not lacking in tacticians. What the Congressites have up their sleeve we do not know. What the Government have in their armoury we do not know either. We only hear the child's howl on the one side, and the father's sabre-rattling on the other!

However, our prime purpose in referring to the publication is to tell our readers that we erred in falling foul of Mahatma Gandhi in a previous issue in connection with this Allahabad resolution. From the wretched and scrappy press reports which appeared at the time we assumed that Mahatma Gandhi's draft resolution had been rejected by the Working Committee by open voting, and that he was angry with it on that account and caused split in it, and we ventured to condemn such an attitude even on the part of Mr. Gandhi.

The publication now before us shows that we were misled by press-reports, and levelled criticism at a personage whose conduct in actual fact was utterly unobjectionable. We therefore owe an apology to Mahatma Gandhi for our unjust though unwilling assault on his methods.

Returning to the publication before us, we would like to know what has transpired between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi to have embittered the latter so as to cry "Quit India," and impelled the former to seek to blacken the fair name of one who, like Bayard or Cato, is "Without Fear, and Without Reproach." So was Benjamin Franklin, the American patriot, called a "fur," or thief, in Parliament before the American War of Independence!

To say that two months ago, any one, least of all Mr. Gandhi, felt that Japan would win, is sheer rubbish. To charge him with a leaning towards Japan or class him with Quisling or Wang Cheng Wei seems to us like Pilate charging Christ with treason! His ambition, we fancy, is before he dies to see his Motherland free and nothing more.

The publication also discloses the fact that the Working Committee did not pass the resolution blindly, wantonly, in bitterness against the British, but after long and full thrashing of the pros and cons; and curiously, it was not Mr. C. R., but Pandit Nehru who had placed before it all the arguments now advanced by his opponents all over the world! That should be an eye-opener to persons who have been accusing him and his party of fanaticism.

But while the proceedings do credit to one side of Pandit Nehru, they bring out another which we hardly consider worthy of praise. It is stated that Mr. Gandhi's draft as amended by Mr. Prasad was passed by the Committee after full discussion on the second morning: but that in the afternoon the President begged the members to reconsider and pass Mr. Nehru's draft! What did Mr. Nehru do between the morning and afternoon to induce the change? Did he threaten to leave or break the Congress, and so the majority surrendered to him in disgust? Well, we too are disgusted with such tactics. They make Mr. Nehru no better than Mr. Rajagopalachariar!

While the press note was intended to serve as a bomb-shell to the A.I.C.C. meeting, its last sentence takes away all its sting out of it and renders it a perfect joke! After making the reader wade through 5 columns of close type with tense interest, to say that all that does not refer to the forth-coming resolution but to a past one is a joke to be treasured! It shows that the India Government have a redeeming sense of humour! *Editor.*

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PRICE CONTROL

RICE, PAPER, CEMENT, KEROSENE.

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A. LL.B. writes:—

No doubt the Government is making bona-fide efforts to control the supply of food grains and other essential articles and to control the prices of them. The Director of Civil Supplies and the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts are sparing no pains to see that all essential articles of consumption are supplied to the every day need of the people at the controlled price. In spite of such efforts on their part, we do still feel the lack of supply of essentials such as rice, paper, cement, kerosene oil etc. With a view to make provision for meeting the needs of the people in the towns as well as in the districts during this emergency, the Co-operative Societies are given suitable facilities to buy and stock food grains and other essential commodities in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the public. Amounts are also being advanced to Societies to enable them to undertake such measures.

With all this, we are not having easy supply of them at the prescribed rates. To give an instance, the Mysore Co-operative Society, Ltd., Mysore, has undertaken to sell both to members and non-members, commodities such as Rice, Ragi, Dhal, Paper and Cement etc. If we write to the Government Soap Factory for soaps, they say "Get into touch with the local agents." The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., says "we have referred your enquiry for supply of paper to National Type Foundry.....Get into touch with them." The National Type Foundry says "We regret to inform you that we cannot entertain the same for reasons explained etc.....Anyway we keep your requirements in our view for future occassions!"

The Cement Marketing Co., of India Ltd., Bangalore, say "We are passing your letter to our stockists Messrs. B. V. Narayanaswamy & Co., Bangalore." They have not supplied so far. Regarding Kerosene oil, The Standard Vacuum Oil Company agents say "we cannot consider your request at the present juncture." The Burma Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., of India, Ltd., agents say, "We are not in a position to take on new customers." These instances are given only to show that either it is not possible to get the supply at all, or the process is very slow and lethargic.

When the Revenue Minister held a meeting regarding this subject in Mysore, I suggested that, allowing the commissions of the agents, the supplies of them could as well be taken over by the Government under the Defence of India Rules. But it is replied that for the present the existing agencies need not be dislocated. *The result is hardship.*

Regarding the supply of rice, when we went to the several rice mills for purchase, we saw boards prominently put, on which could be seen "MILLED X CANDIES. SOLD X CANDIES", and there will be no margin left; either they say there is no supply, or they show a much inferior quality with no polish. This may also be due to the fact that "Kaddi" and "Sanna" are not defined, and also due to no control over other varieties of rice. It is a mystery how the bazar market get sufficient quantity of rice from the mills, and not others who go to the mills. The mills have good quantities of paddy stored, but no supply of rice for an ordinary man who goes there. Much more vigilence and control and inspection in this direction is needed. When we approached the Ragi mandies for purchase of Ragi they showed their cost price which includes Rs. 10 or Rs. 15/- expended on "miscellaneous accounts." When asked, they say it is difficult to get waggons, and unless unlawful means are adopted to get them it would be difficult to get the supply. But the merchants feel shy to come forward with complaints. This is our little experience regarding the difficulty in getting supply of essential commodities.

If authorities attend to the several difficulties mentioned above, and give redress, the public will be immensely thankful to them.

T. S. R.

(*Continued from page 3*)

were interested. But the object of the movement was to increase the defensive strength of every citizen.

It may be that the public does not always maintain the same level of enthusiasm towards the movement. Human nature was like that. Its enthusiasm was like the ebb and flow of the sea, and subject to variation. As more and more people join it, the call on each member for protective work would be minimised, and collective enthusiasm would increase.

The strength of the *Talimkhanas* in Mysore came to him as a pleasant surprise. He had thought that Western games like cricket and foot-ball had ousted indigenous wrestling from public favour, though in his own school days quite a number of his fellow-students used to practise wrestling and win prizes in it. He hoped that the movement would recover its old popularity, because it had the advantage of being cheap as well as homely. Finally he thanked the organisers for giving him so good and pleasant an opportunity of seeing all that was being done in the cause of civil defence in Mysore City.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by M. S. Ramaswamy, M.A., of the Vigilance League of Krishnaraja Mohalla, and the singing of the National Anthem.

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Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

TITLES CONFERRED

We understand that the following titles have been conferred at the recent Birthday Durbars:

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., Dewan of Mysore.	**Pradhana Siromani.**
A. V. Ramanathan, Esq., Minister for Law.	**Rajamantrapraveena.**
A. Subrahmanya Iyer, Esq., Rtd. Excise Commissioner.	
M. Venkatesa Iyengar, Esq., Excise Commissioner.	
R. N. Mirza, Esq, Gen. Manager of Railways, and	
N. Rama Rao, Esq., Rtd. Director of Industries.	**Rajasevaprasakta.**
T. Basavaraj Urs, Landlord and Banker.	**Lokahitaishi.**
G. M. Mehkri, Esq., Chief Secry. to Govt.	**Mothemed-ul-Mulk.**
Dr. S. Ranganna, Rtd. Asst. Surgeon, and	
Dr. A. Sheshagiri Rao, Do	**Rajasevasakta.**
Rao Saheb H. Chenniah, Rtd. Judge, Coorg.	**Lokasevanirata.**
Murigappayya, Esq., Davangere, and	
R. Hanumanthappa, Do	**Dharmapravartha.**
Mohammed Abbas Khan, Esq., M. L. C., Bangalore.	**Shapheek-ul-Mulk.**
M. Gundavadhani, Veda Professor.	**Veda-Ratnam.**

Dame Fortune has smiled rather belatedly on some of the recepients. To those of them as are our subscribers, or relatives of our subscribers, our congratulations are due, and we offer them most heartily! ED

National War Front, in Mysore City.

:o:

Under the auspices of the National War Front, Mysore City, a public meeting was held at Vanitha Sadan, Jainagar, Mysore last week. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

After the invocation Mr. A. Venkatesiah, Organizer of the Propaganda Section spoke and requested Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy to preside. He went on to explain the ideals of the National War Front. He said that this institution was inaugurated in the city by Rajamanthrapravina Mr. K. V. Anantharaman about two months ago. There was a war on and the enemy threatened to invade our country. There are those who joined the army as soldiers to fight the enemy. The others helped those who fought and worked in many other ways to build the nation. There was a cry in the country that we ought to be free. Congress and other political organizations worked for this and it is true that we ought to be free. This was all right during the time of peace. But now there is a war and we cannot think of differences among ourselves. We should present a 'Front' to the enemy.

Because of war prices have gone up, and many essential products have become scarce. We ought to minimise our expenditure and adjust to the circumstances in a happy manner. Whatever food is short of supply should be grown in the country and we should all work together helping each other. It would be a repitition to tell you about this for you have all been doing a good work and Vanitha sadan has a fine name for this ideal of help to others. He said that soldiers in old days were blessed by womenfolk as an omen of success. This first of the Mohalla meetings has been blessed by you, members of Vanitha Sadan, and it is a fine omen for its success.

Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy, Headmaster, speaking said since he was a teacher he would tell them what boys and ladies could do toward helping in this situation. The war has brought its difficulties. Railway communications have become difficult and space is rarely available for export and import of food and other materials. And we find a shortage in material and a considerable increase in prices. He said that an average man who was spending Rs. 25/- a month formerly has now to spend Rs. 32/- a month for the same amenities. He advised particularly growing of more vegetables in the garden space of every house.

He said that because of the situation we must protect ourselves. Government cannot employ police to protect every house. Each street should form vigilance committee and keep watch during nights. He also appealed them to co-operate with the A. R. P.

Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy in his speech observed that this was a good augury for the activities of the National War Front. The work of National War Front will progress very well because the 'suvasinis' have blessed it. There is an attitude among some people that our country is not free and that somebody else will protect us. He instanced about the estate self-managed by the owner and managed by some other party and pictured how profits received are considerably small in the latter case. If we are irresponsible to our duties today, we will not be able to take our responsibilities as free citizens tomorrow. In this people should work together They should not be afraid, should not believe alarmist rumours and grow panicy. He instanced the recent panic during the evacuation of Madras and said that many lost money and property because they believed in rumours. Wherever we go the difficulties will come and it is best to remain where we are.

He said that because of increase in population in Bangalore there was scarcity of food supply and other materials. Certain food materials which are not grown in Mysore will not be obtainable in future if the war conditions continue as they are. We must economise the use of materials and grow such of the materials that are becoming scarce. If we thought that Japanese or anyone else are going to benefit us we are totally wrong. We must settle our differences with the British and assume our responsibilities as a free nation.

Srimathi Sushilabai, President of the Sadan speaking said that they were glad to have elders like Mr. Venkatesiah and other speakers amids them to advise them regarding this war situation and what we should do. People were afraid now and did not know clearly what to do. She thanked the speakers for giving a clear idea about the situation and appealed to all the ladies to cultivate thrift in their daily life. Series of feasts, are coming, she said, and we ought to adjust ourselves and deal with the situation as economically as possible.

Mr. A. Venkatesiah thanked the Sadan authorities for giving facilities to hold the meeting and proposed a vote of thanks.

The meeting closed after the singing of National Anthem.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 48] MONDAY 17—8—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

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In order to consider improvements in the status and emoluments of Pandits and Hakims, and the manufacture of adequate supplies of the two kinds of medicines, Government have appointed a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:

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NOT ENOUGH AID SENT TO ALLIES

LEASE-LEND SUPPLIES

"It is obvious the Allies have not received from the United States as much as they need to do the job" announced an official of the Office of War Information last week revealing that slightly less than twelve per cent of the United States over-all production of munitions has been exported to Allied nations under the Lease Lend Agreement.

"Whether we sent them as much as we should is a question involving the highest problems of global strategy", he said, adding that in items such as planes and tanks the proportion of output shipped abroad was higher than the all-round average of 12 per cent. Up to June 30, the United States sent 813 million dollars worth of machinery, metals, oil and other industrial material abroad and 341 million dollars worth of agricultural products, the official said. In addition such service as repairing Allied warships and cargo craft, ferrying planes and supplying shipping space are valued at 595 million dollars since the start of Lease Lend'

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INDIA'S WAR EFFORT

SIR A. HAQUE'S SPEECH AT GLASGOW

India's contribution to the war effort and the difficulties which confronted her in switching over from ancient village crafts to modern factory development were outlined by Sir Azizul Haque, High Commissioner for India, speaking at Glasgow recently.

India, he said, had now the fifth largest steel works in the world Ship-building yards were turning out trawlers, cutters and corvettes, refitting British merchant ships, and were now considering the manufacture of marine engines. She was producing all kinds of foodstuffs, medicines, chemicals and clothing Her mills were turning out 325 million yards of cloth a year. Her railway workshops were producing locos, rails, tyres, axles and rolling stock. Thirty types of motor vehicles were being manufactured today. Over 2 000 samples of Indian timber were now being examined as to their suitability for use in aircraft manufacture. India was growing all the sugar she required—formerly obtained from Java—and was able to export some. From molasses an alcohol fuel was being produced as a petrol substitute. Research students were investigating the use of wood instead of rubber Sixteen squadrons of R. A F. bore the names of Indian Provinces

"We must take away any underlying feelings of bitterness and suspicion, whatever the reasons may be," concluded Sir Azizul, "so that there may be greater cultural, social and industrial partnership between Great Britain, India and other Allied Nations!"

THE MYSORE CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, LIMITED

"We are glad to learn that the Mysore Chemicals & Fertilisers, Ltd., continued to make satisfactory progress during the year ended 30th June, 1942. It is learnt that at the last meeting of the Board of Directors held on 17th July, 1942, the Board considered the results of the working of the Company during the last year. The provisional accounts and the Balance Sheet disclosed a net profit of Rs 9,03,242-6-3 after providing Rs. 2,79,816-4-0 towards depreciation on the fixed assets of the Company and Rs. 95,348-10-0 towards income-tax and supertax. The Directors have decided to declare a dividend of 6% per annum, to sanction a bonus of one month's pay to the staff and to transfer Rs. 30,000 to the Reserve Fund. We wish this pioneer concern all success in the coming years."

Advt.

* * *

Readers will have noticed the above paragraph in the Madras papers a few days back. At first sight one would assume that the pargraph represents the views of the newspaper concerned. But the word "Advt" at the end lets the cat out of the bag, and shows that it is only an advertisement, conceived and paid for by the authorities of the Company. It is like a wrestler patting himself on the back at the street square! Verily the ways of Government nominated Company officials are passing strange! Ed.

RANKS IN THE FIGHTING SERVICES

This Table shows Equivalent Ranks in the Royal Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force.

ROYAL NAVY		ARMY		R.A.F.
Admiral of the Fleet	....	Field-Marshal	....	Marshal of the R.A.F.
Admiral	....	General	....	Air Chief-Marshal
Vice-Admiral	....	Lt.-General	....	Air-Marshal
Rear-Admiral	. .	Maj.-General	....	Air Vice-Marshal
Commodore	....	Brigadier	....	Air-Commodore
Captain	....	Colonel	....	Group Captain
Commander	....	Lt.-Colonel	....	Wing-Commander
Lt.-Commander	....	Major	....	Squadron-Leader
Lieutenant	....	Captain	....	Flight-Lieut.
Sub.-Lieut. and Commd. Warrant Officer	....	Lieutenant	....	Flying Officer and Observation Officer
Midshipman and Warrant Officer	....	2/Lieut.	....	Pilot Officer

THE MYSORE AKASHAVANI

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

To

The Editor, "RATIONALIST"

Dear Sir,

Now that the Government have taken over charge of it, the establishment is much increased, and every year expenditure will be provided for in the Budget. But the quality remains the same. We are hearing the same set of people saying the same kind of thing. Many people have complained that they are tired of it. The quality of performance is not to the mark. They could as well relay the All India Radio speeches everyday. The timings are also very limited and short. That could also be extended. What is more important, people could be invited to talk on topical subjects of everyday importance. The burning topics of the day may be selected for the subjects. It may be political, social or economic in nature. The idea should be to stimulate people to thinking and to action. That would better serve the interest for which the 'Akashavani' is intended, rather than to have music, Harikatha and other comic talks always. It is a fashion for the authorities concerned to say that no controversial subject should be allowed. I often wonder which is a controversial subject and which is not. Subjects like Widow Remarriage Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Co-education, Ratio question, War propaganda Temple entry question, etc. could all be classed as controversial. Then what else remains for us to talk about in the Radio? To awaken people to action, and to stimulate them, propaganda is one of the means, and Radio is one of the means to do it. Is a subject like 'The uses of Onion' a non-controversial subject? May I, therefore, hope and pray that the authorities would look to all these aspects and see that improvements on the lines suggested above are introduced early?

Yours etc., T. S. R.

* * *

We would add that much of the music and drama provided is poor, and the news is either stale or worthless! Ed.

ABUSIVE WORDS AND SCENES IN COMMONS

LONDON.

"Not for a long time has there been such an excitement in the House of Commons as there was last week The vote against Government on the Pensions Increases Debate—63—is not only significant but is the biggest since the present Government was formed in 1940 The highest vote previously recorded against Government has been 25," says a London report.

"Abusive words and scenes that have not been witnessed in the House for years and a serious split in Labour ranks followed Government's proposals. The division was followed by shouts of 'Resign., 'Give up the job' and 'What about a political truce?' No Conservative voted against Government, but Mr. Hore Belisha and Miss Megan Lloyd George were among those who did, and with them were some other Independents, the Independent Labour party and a large contingent of Labour members, including, it is understood, Mr. Shinwell, Mr. Bellenger, and Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Dr. Haden Guest, Mr. Stokes and Mr. Dobbie"

A WARNING

A Communique states.—

Instances have come to notice of some people, when tuning to Axis broadcasts, tuning their receiving sets to full blast, so that the bulletin can be heard far beyond their premises. It is an offence for radio owners to disseminate enemy broadcast by permitting visitors to hear them or to tune in at full blast, so as to let passers-by hear them. Either by thoughtlessness or by intention, people doing so are making themseves liable to prosecution under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules.

Owners of receiving sets are advised to avoid such practice.

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CARDINAL RICHELIEU

Cardinal Richelieu, the great French priest and statesman, told his Secretaries once, "Show me six lines written by the most honest man in the world, and I will find enough therein to hang him!" One of his Secretaries, seeking to catch him, wrote on a card "One and two are three." "Blasphemy against the Holy Trinity," cried Richelieu, as he read it; "One and two make one!"

We could not help recalling the above when we were handed the following order recently:

To

The Editor,

The "RATIONALIST"

. . Mysore.

12th. August 1942.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite your attention to Notification No. 742/C.B. dated the 10th Aug. 1942 published in the Mysore Gazette Extraordinary dated August 10, 1942, prohibiting the publication of news relating to the mass movement except under certain conditions. Under section 41(1) of the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore, I further direct that any matter pertaining to that subject which does not fall within the scope of the said Notification should not be published unless first submitted for my scrutiny. Failure to observe this direction will render the person or persons responsible liable to prosecution under the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore. I hope, therefore, that you will co-operate in the matter. I shall see that there is no delay on my part in dealing with the articles submitted to me.

Yours etc.

K. SUBBA RAO,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,

Mysore District.

Editors usually feel that they should feed their readers without fail at set times, like mothers giving breast to suckling babes at set hours. But occasional fasting should be good for the mind, just as it is good for the body! Therefore we may be forgiven if we leave our readers this week to their own pleasant or unpleasant thoughts, and let our and their troubled mind regain its equilibrium! *Editor.*

NEWS OF CONGRESS MASS MOVEMENT

GOVERNMENT ORDER ON PUBLICATION

NEW DELHI.

The Central Government, in an order, prohibit the printing or publishing, by any printer, publisher or editor, of any factual news (which expression shall include reports of speeches or statements by members of the public) relating to the mass movement sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee or to the measures taken by Government against that movement, except news derived from official sources, or the Associated Press of India, the United Press of India, or the Orient Press of India, or a correspondent regularly employed by the newspaper concerned and whose name stands registered with the District Magistrate of the district in which he carries on his work. The source of the information shall also be stated in the newspaper publishing such news.

PREJUDICIAL ACTIVITIES BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NEW DEFENCE OF INDIA RULE

NEW DELHI.

By an addition to the Defence of India Rules, the Government of India have empowered the Provincial Governments to supercede a local authority, for such period as they think necessary, if the local authority employs its funds, its offices, members or servants in activities prejudicial to the Defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, the efficient prosecution of the war, and the maintenance of supply and services essential to the life of the community.

ORIENTAL G. S. LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR HONOURED

In order to give a warm send off to Mr. M. H. Krishnamurthy, Inspector for the Mysore Division, who stands transferred to Mangalore, Oriental Agents in Mysore arranged a pleasant function at the premises of the Modern Hindu Hotel in Mysore on the 13th inst. Agents and field-workers of the Oriental in the City and District, and friends and well-wishers of Mr. Krishnamurthy attended the function. After tea and refreshments, Mr. S. Sheshagiri Rao requested Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A. F.R.E.S. to preside over the occasion.

There was music by the well-known violinist brothers, Messrs H. V. Rama Rao and H. V. Krishna Rao, followed by speeches by Messrs. Naraniengar of Nanjangud, T. L. Gangoji Rao, M.B.A. of Bangalore, Mr. Subbiah, M.B.A. of Seringapatam, and Messrs. B. Aswathanarayana Rao, B. R. Lakshmana Setty, S. Sheshagiri Rao and Dastagir Saheb who spoke of the fine qualities of Mr. M. H. Krishnamurthy which endeared him to all his co-workers, and wished him all prosperity, and early return to Mysore.

Mr. Krishnamurthy speaking in reply said that he was grateful to all of them for their kind sentiments and good wishes, that what little he was able to achieve as an insurance organiser was owing to the prestige and good name of the Company and the Co-operation of the Agents, that he was leaving them with much regret, and that he hoped the same friendly understanding would continue between them and his successor.

The Chairman, Mr. G. R. Josyer, said that it was his pleasant duty to convey to Mr. Krishnamurthy on behalf of the gathering the good wishes which they had individually expressed. He hoped that Mr. Krishnamurthy would prove as successful in building up friends and business for the Oriental in Mangalore as he had been in Mysore, and personally enjoy all happiness and prosperity! He said that the Oriental was a great institution, that though it was now getting old in years, he hoped it would get rejuvenated and achieve increased prosperity and usefulness, and its funds continue unimpaired in these times of financial debacles. He invoked Heaven's best blessings on Mr. Krishnamurthy!

Mr. S. Sheshagiri Rao, on behalf of the organisers, thanked the Chairman and guests who had kindly responded to their invitation and the others who had helped to make the occasion a success. The function terminated with cheers to the Maharaja, the Chief Guest and the Chairman.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S NEW ORDER

NEW DELHI.

The closing of shops or restaurants on the occasion of a hartal is forbidden by a new Defence of India Rule.

In order to maintain supplies essential to the life of the community the District Magistrate is empowered to require the proprietor of a shop or restaurant to keep it open during a hartal.

If a shop or restaurant is closed in contravention of a District Magistrate's order, the District Magistrate may cause it to be opened and business carried on through such agency as he may think fit and at prices specified in the order. He is authorised to use or cause to be used all such force, as may be necessary for the enforcement of the order. A shop will be regarded as closed if the proprietor refuses to carry on business except on terms in excess of the normal.

Contravention of this order will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Supplies essential to the life of the community defined in the schedule of the rule include grains, pulses and flour and any foodstuffs made thereof; sugar and gur; milk and milk products including ghee; eggs; vegetable oils; vegetables and fruits; meat, fish and poultry; spices and salt; kerosene oil, charcoal, steam coal, firewood and matches; medicines and household soap, fodder, bran, pollan and oil cakes.

National War Front, in Mysore City.

Propaganda among Harijans

Under the auspices of the National War Front, Mysore city, a public meeting was held at Mahakalikamba Temple, Adikarnatakapura last week. There was a very large assembly and many distinguished gentlemen including, Rajasevaprasakta A. Subrmanya Iyer, Rajasevaprasakta Mr. N. Rama Rao, Mr. K. Subba Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. B. S, Raghavendra Rao, Municipal President, Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, were present. Rajamanthrapravina Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, Minister for Law presided.

Rajasevaprasakta Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer stating that they were assembled there for a purpose said, "You probably attended the meeting in Town Hall presided by the Dewan. That was about the Vigilence Committees and the Civic Guards. We have now gathered to understand about the National War Front. The War has come and has brought difficulties. It is for us to face and suffer difficulties. There was the last World War and there were difficulties then. The Germans had come almost near Paris then, but our cause was righteous and God gave us Victory. It took four years to win the last war. Even now there have been many difficulties. Burma has fallen and Singapore, which had been the gateway, is in the hands of the enemy. We are experiencing scarcity of material as we did during the last war. But that does not mean we will be defeated. Because the enemy had prepared and fell on us all of a sudden there have been reverses. They are like the incidents in a wrestling match, or in cricket where a champion has a slight reverse. But when he gets into form, he will do well, and he will certainly get into form. We are certainly going to win, and let us all work in complete belief in Victory. our loyalty to our beloved Maharaja is great and we are prepared to do anything for his sake. Your services during the fire in the palace has been great. You can do a great deal to help our friends to win the war. You should support the Government in all the efforts to help you and make you happy"

Mr. Siddiah, member of the Representative Assembly, presented a memorial to the Minister regarding the grievances of the Audikarnatakas. The Memorial requested for more sites to be allotted for Adikarnatakas, for lands for growing betel leaves which were taken from them without compensation and for more educational facilities for Adikarnatakas, especially with regard to admission to Boarding Schools.

Mr. Venkatesiah then explained the title National War Front. The word "National" implied that India (including the State of Mysore) was one country and there were no differences amongst us. This was a time when the enemy threatened trouble. There were many things that we could do without going to the war front. The military requires large amount of supplies. They could produce more materials for the use of the public as well as the military. They could grow more food as there is a shortage now because of military supplies.

Rajamantrapravina Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, Minister for Law, addressing the meeting then said,

"Rajasevaprasakta Mr. Subramanya Iyer, and Rajasevaprasakta N. Rama Rao have explained to you ideals of National War Front. Mr. Siddiah has represented some of the needs of the Adikarnataka community here. I shall first answer this representation. Regarding the sites and suage farm I shall consult the Municipal President, the City Improvement Trust and my collague Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, the Minister for Local Self-Government, and will do what I can to help you. And as regards the school, Rajasevaprasakta Mr. Subramanya Iyer who has worked a good deal for you, has already done this. It has been decided that 4 boys should be admitted to the Boarding Schools and two have been already admitted. You must ask for more scholarships. You have many schools here, a high school near by, and you have the university also. More than admission to the Boarding Schools, elders among you should take more interest in the university and have your boys take the university education. I remember that 20 years ago one patel had created fine conveniences at Hanavadi for school children and there were boys attending the school at Hanvadi from Dodda Arasinakere, 20 miles away. Your community people from Sosale and Malavalli have progressed well and you also should do so.

We have assembled here also for another reason. We have assembled to think of our country. Here in Kalikamba Temple and in direct view of Chamundeswari we are gathered. It is a great tradition in India to think of God first. This tradition was carried from India to America and other countries by Swami Vivekananda. When we

think we grow less selfish and love is promoted. Where love increases selfishness goes The war has been waging. Those who want to fight may join the army. And those who do not want to go to the war may enter the police force and other forces which are being increased now But do not think that we have come to recruit for police and military Why should we tell lies to take you into army or police? Those who are enthusiastic may join And there is also the Civic Guards and the A R P Many of you have joined these and we are sure many others will come forward. The last time I came to your locality during an A. R. P. practices The practice in Mysore was better than in Bangalore and it was very good in your place. We have no doubt that you will all come forward. But those who have not joined any of these also can do something Each one should continue to do his work well The farmer must grow more food materials, more cloth should be produced. If every worker does his best to increase the supply of materials in the country it will be a great help The soldiers in the war front look for our support we must encourage them as a mother does her successful son a wife her hard-working husband. They forego their needs to make the son or the husband happy If we work and keep our soldiers happy they will certainly defeat the enemy. In a family when there is an occasion as marriage, or when some one is sick, the members of the family give up their comforts to provide them for the guests or the sick as the case may be So also we must avoid waste, forego some of the luxuries to create facilities for this work. If you will follow these ideals you will help to a great extent to win this war. Your loyalty for Our Maharaja is great and I know you will do all you can for him, and he is a friend of our allies You are located in the gateway of the city and you must be prepared to protect your mohalla as well as the whole city when situation araises. Do not believe in false rumours. Be courageous and help this movement to grow!"

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy proposing a vote of thanks said that the Minister for Law in spite of his multifarious engagements kindly consented to come this morning and advise them The other speakers Rajasevprasakta Mr, A, Subramanya Iyer and Rajasevaprasakta Mr N Rama Rao also came in spite of short notices and their engagements He thanked the Deputy Commissioner Mr. K Subba Rao, and the Municipal President for the facilities they have given to hold the meeting He said that the Government had given many facilities and people should take advantage of them. If there was a doubt among some people whether we would be free, the Minister had made it clear in his speeches that British Government had given their promise that we should be free and we shall be, for he would not say that if he did not believe in it.

The meeting closed with cheers for His Highness the Maharaja and the Minister

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 2 No. 49] MONDAY 24—8—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

RUSSIAN MAN-POWER

LONDON.

In attempting to assess the Russo-German situation, consideration of the resources on both sides is the best guide, observes the "News Chronicle's" military correspondent. Throughout the campaign the run of railways has favoured the invader. The Germans have been able to practise the maximum of concentration of forces at the weakest points at appropriate times with relative ease.

Lately arguments have been advanced trying to show that the loss of Ukraine, with its normal population of some 50,000,000 has reduced Russian man-power. Militarily it has done no such thing. All men of military age have been called to the colours.

Roughly it may be calculated that ten per cent of the total population will include all men of military age. The 5,000,000 soldiers which the population of the Ukraine may be assumed to have provided have not been lost to the Russian armies because their territory has been occupied. The only loss in men is the future loss of the annual intake of recruits, which may be calculated at half of one per cent of the total population. The greatest loss of man-power that the Soviet Army will suffer will not exceed 250,000 youths in 1943.

Loss of land means loss of food. The occupied territories may produce as much as 30 per cent of the Soviet's normal wheat. The population left in the occupied territory will not number more than 40,000,000, since, in addition to soldiers, at least another 5,000,000 will have been evacuated from the farm lands and industrial areas for new work further east.

Out of the total population of 180,000,000 the U. S. S. R. will have 40,000,000 fewer mouths to fill. When this figure is considered in the ratio of grain production, it will be seen that there is only a net loss of roughly eight per cent to the country, considered as a whole.

LESS BABIES, MORE DOGS

Mr. Richard Titmuss, a member of the Population Investigation Committee, speaking at a meeting of the British Social and Hygiene Council in London, said that Russia alone, among all the white races, had increased its population by a steady 30 p.c. each generation to the end of 1941.

There were 100,000 unborn casualties in this war in England and Wales. "On the contrary," added Mr. Titmuss, "we have 1,500,000 more pet dogs than we had 50 years ago."

After scientists, professors, and investigators had discussed the problem from national and other viewpoints, a woman doctor made a short and sharp speech. She said: "We women want children as much as ever; but above all we want security first. Give us good and clean homes, an unflurried life, and a fair world, in which we can live in peace and industry, and you shall have all your babies!

HIGH COST OF REARING BABIES

Although the British Ministry of Health has pointed out that the present birthrate in Britain is well below that required to maintain even a stationary population, the cost of supporting a baby will shortly be phenomenally high.

One of the most expensive items is a perambulator—when procurable. All perambulator retailers have a list of 20 to 30 names of women waiting for prams, which, when available, will cost £15.

Cradles and cots are also scarce. The prices of cots avarage £6/ 5/, while the mattress for them costs £4/ 15/. Thus it costs over £11 to put a baby into bed!

SPECIAL POWERS FOR MILITARY OFFICERS

NEW ORDINANCE PROMULGATED

NEW DELHI.

Certain special powers are given to officers of the armed forces under the provisions of an Ordinance issued to-day, applicable to the whole of British India. The Ordinance lays down:

Any officer not below the rank of Captain in His Majesty's military forces, and any officer holding equivalent rank either in His Majesty's Naval or Air Forces, or in the forces of a foreign power allied with His Majesty, or in the forces of a foreign authority recognised by His Majesty as competent to maintain armed forces for service in association with His Majesty's forces, or in the military forces of an Indian State serving in association with any such forces as afore-said, may, if in his opinion it is necessary for the proper performance of his duty so to do, by general or special order in writing, require any personnel under his command to use such force as may be necessary even to the causing of death, against any person who (a) fails to halt when challenged by a sentry, or (b) does attempt to do, or appears to be about to do or attempt to do, any such act as would endanger or damage any property of any description whatsoever which it is the duty of such officer to protect, and it shall be lawful for such personnel, which is so ordered, to use such force against such person.

The use of force against any person in obedience to an order under this section shall include the power to arrest and take into custody such person, and the use of such force as may be necessary even to the causing of death, in order to effect such arrest.

Any person arrested and taken into custody under this Ordinance shall be made over to the officer in charge of the nearest police station as soon as practicable, together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the arrest.

AN AUSTRALIAN HAW HAW

A Sydney message states: Radio listeners who tune in to Tokyo at nights have been intrigued by the accent of the announcer, who makes the war comments and argues from the most pro-Japanese angle. Senator S. P. Ashley, Minister of Information, stated that investigations indicated that the voice belonged to Captain Charles Cousens, a former Sydney radio personality, who was taken prisoner in Malaya. Mr. Ashley said that the investigator thought that the broadcasts were being made under duress. Mrs. Cousens also identified the voice. "This is terrible and tragic" she said "My husband's tones are so cold and mechanical that I am certain the Japanese are making him say these terrible anti-British things over the air."

THE BLACK-OUT

In continuation of the Press Note issued on 1st August 1942 suspending the Obscuration of lights order in Mysore State until further orders, the public are informed that there will be a practice at the end of August 1942 to test if the obscuration can be made effective within 48 hours.

The public are also requested to note that since the order may be reimposed at any time, after 48 hours' notice, it will be useful to keep shades and shading material readily available for use once again if such a necessity arises.

CORNERING TEA

A Press Note issued by the Commerce Department of the Government of India says that "a report has recently appeared in a Press that the United States of America, United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa are buying up almost the whole of the world's tea supply, and that it will be apportioned among them according to the three peoples' present requirements. This has resulted in considerable speculative buying and further advance in internal prices.

"The Government of India wish to make it clear that in any arrangement which may be ultimately adopted in regard to the block purchase of out-market teas, an adequate quantity of tea will be reserved for the internal market, and that there is no justification for speculative buying in anticipation of a shortage of tea on this account later in the year."

WEDDING

Chi. K. CHANDRASEKARAIYA, B.E., son of Mr. K. Puttu Rao, B.A. B.L. Advocate, Mysore, with Chi. Sow. LALITHA, daughter of Mr. K. N. Bhattacharya, Rtd. Supdt. of Military Accounts, on Monday the 24th inst. at Bangalore.

Our best wishes to the bride and bride-groom! Ed.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	**Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship**	0—2—0
2.	**Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times**	0—2—0
3.	**Problem of Wealth**	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ರಾಮಾಯಣ	0—1—0
5.	**The Tree of Happiness**	0—1—0
6.	**Winston Churchill**	0—1—0

HOW ANIMALS CURE THEMSELVES

POLISHED RICE AND CATARACTS

In many ways animals are more clever than human beings. They can foretell the weather by natural signs and they can doctor themselves. Even highly domesticated animals, like cats and dogs, when taken into parks or the country, invariably nose around for grasses and succulent herbs which they know are good for their health. Instinctively animals know all about laxatives, and they had a perfect knowledge of vitamins long before doctors dreamt that such things existed. Finsen learnt the value of sunlight from a cat. He noticed that as shadows covered the animal it moved its position to a sunnier one, and in an age when sunlight was considered harmful, it made him think.

CURED BY WATER

About two hundred years ago Vincent Preissnitz a simple peasant, cured the Emperor of Austria of a painful skin disease, and as a result was given permission to open the first hydro in Europe Preissnitz cured people solely by means of cold, flowing water, and the knowledge he gained was gleaned in the mountains where he was born. He would watch injured animals hobble to the streams and stand with broken limbs in water, They would repeat the treatment daily till the wounds healed.

When he broke a leg he tried this cure and it was so successful that later he healed the broken arms and legs of friends and ultimately even treated complaints like rheumatism!

Dr. W. J. Deason of Chicago has studied animal life for years and says that when bears come out of hibernation they instantly begin foraging for wild berries which have a laxative action.

He noticed that deer will stand on their hind legs to nibble juicy shoots which are out of their reach in the ordinary way, because these are just what they need to keep their coats in prime condition. When ill they eat the bark and tender twigs of oaks, which contain tannic acid.

MONKEYS WANT VITAMINS

In winter moose shovel away snow and search for lichen and grasses underneath, and even in summer, when greenery is plentiful, they swim out into lakes and dive for wild lily roots growing deep down, because these possess medicinal virtues.

For years Dr. Deason was in India where he studied eye surgery at the Government Hospital in Madras. It struck him that while thousands visited him with cataracts in advanced stages, the monkeys playing on trees round the hospital never seemed affected.

POLISHED RICE AND CATARACTS

This made him think, and he investigated the food of the natives. It was mainly polished rice. This he tried to feed to the monkeys, but they would have none of it. They knew better, for it was devoid of vitamins. He then ordered the natives in his care to change to unpolished rice and their eye complaints almost immediately began to improve.

GERMS LICKED!

In North America trappers find it difficult to poison wolves and coyotes, for when they suspect they are poisoned, they eject the entire contents of their stomachs by a violent contraction of the stomach muscles. Human beings achieve the same result by taking emetics.

Travellers in Africa have noticed that when gorillas are ill they take pains to move enormous boulders, under which grow a species of wild celery. These have curative properties well-known to the great apes.

When animals are wounded they work hard cleansing their wounds by licking them, for their tongues are rough and the enzymes in the saliva act as a natural antiseptic. Wolves and cats are careful never to allow scabs to form until all danger of infection is over. If a wound becomes infected they allow blowflies to hatch their eggs in it. The little white maggots eat away all putrified matter and depart when the sore is once again clean! They never attack healthy tissue.

All wild animals cleanse themselves thoroughly each day. Cats spend hours washing: elephants give themselves shower baths many times daily, and stags and other animals lie for hours in water. The wild pig is one of the cleanest of animals, and only captivity has made him a dirty beast. Even birds give themselves dust and clay baths to remove insects!

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Monday 24-8-1942.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

The Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarker who has just relinquished office as Educational Member of the Viceroy's Council, says in a parting message:

"I leave to-day my present portfolio with mixed feelings. Many of my friends have welcomed my new appointment as a return to a sphere in which I have spent the best part of my life. This may be so. My brief experience at the E. H. and L. Department has, however, convinced me of the great scope which it offers for initiating policies which are vital to the all-sided reconstruction of India's national life, educational, social and agricultural.

"In the field of education, for instance, we have long been aware that our existing system is ill-adapted to the needs of our people and their economic environments, and that we stand in urgent need of a radical reform linking up our schools and universities with the economic as well as the cultural life of the community in a scheme of organic relationship. With a view to facilitating a comprehensive examination of our problems of post-war educational reconstruction, a machinery has been set up for the collection and collation of necessary data."

That Education of youths was considered a religious duty of the parent and the community in the Hindu concept of the State centuries ago is evidenced by the Upanishadic tenets as well as the wide range of literary and scientific manuscripts which are treasured in the Oriental Libraries in various parts of the country, and are being slowly put into print for the edification of the learned all over the world.

It may be that the Sun of Hindu education and learning was darkened by the rise of Musalman suzerainty; but as the Muslim power and population grew, State provision for education in Arabic and Persian came into vogue, while Education in Sanskrit had to shift for itself and depend on the charity and public spirit of philanthropic donors. On the decay of the Muslim and rise of the British authority in the 18th century, education became uncertain for a time, till in 1782 Hastings founded the Calcutta Madrassah for Musalmans, and a Sanskrit College in Benares for Hindus in 1791. Later, in 1813, a Charter Act provided for a grant of "not less than one lakh of rupees for the revival and encouragement of learned natives of India." Early in the next century a controversy arose as to the medium of instruction, which was settled by Macaulay's Minute of 1835 in favour of English. This was followed in 1854 by the famous despatch of Sir Charles Wood from which the first University came into being. After the Mutiny, "Clemency Canning" extended the policy. A Commission of 1882 suggested Mass Education through the Local Bodies being given greater importance than the Higher, while in 1901 the "Great Proconsul" Curzon's University Commission thoroughly anglicised and bureaucratised University Education. The next land-mark was the Saddler Commission of 1919.

That brings us to the current times, when English is given undue preponderance in the Educational scheme to the neglect of racial

and national culture, putting Indian humanity as through a brick-kiln, a few attaining mastery over English language and thought, while the masses are able to acquire only a few political and social catch-words, to which they hold on as storm-tossed men at sea hold on to wreckage, and the worst results of which may be said to be manifesting themselves before our eyes to-day! As in the words of H. G. Wells, "Whackings, keepings in, yells and insults, forced competitions, bogus examinations, sham-graduations, gowns, hoods and honours, a vast parade of learning. And what have we got?"

The system of education is so absolutely one-sided and alien, that in Medicine, or Engineering, Botany, Agriculture or Astronomy, Indians are graduated with no knowledge what-so-ever of the advanced contributions made by their own ancestors by men who themselves are prejudiced and ignorant about those contributions. Otherwise also the course of education is defective as being too slow and long-drawn, and taking up too many years of an all too brief life that God has endowed.

The fact, as Mr. Sarker indicates, that the educational methods require to be revised, is indisputable. And that the person who realised the need for the revision should have been so soon disturbed is a matter for regret. But living as we are, in revolutionary times, these things do not rest in the hands of individuals, but are wrested by the hands of Fate, whose workings are beyond our knowledge or control. All that we can do is to hope that good will come out of evil, and whether it be good or evil that comes, meet it with equanimity, always inspired by the motto "Hope for the best, and be prepared for the worst!" *Editor.*

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB ENTERTAINS ITS PRESIDENT

The Cosmopolitan Club, Mysore, was *en fete* on the 19th. last to congratulate its President, Mr. A. Subrahmanya Iyer, Rtd. I. G. of Police, on being the recepient of the title of "Rajasevaprasakta". The members of the Club, official and non-official, had assembled in full strength, and the function began with photo followed by Tea. Then Mr. C. Narasimhayya, B.A. B.L., M.L.C., speaking said that if one asked who was the President of any public institution in the city of Mysore the answer would invariably be Mr. A. Subrahmanya Iyer; that he came of a high family, his father being the late Locasevanirata Amble Anniah Pandit who was an important personage in the city in his day; that Mr. Subramanya Iyer stood fifth in the Civil Service and was nominated an Assistant Commissioner during Sir Sheshadri Iyer's regime, that he rose therein to the rank of I. G. of Police and Excise Commissioner; that after retirement he had devoted himself to public service, and was guiding numerous non-official undertakings in the City. He conveyed to Mr. Subramanya Iyer the pleasure of his fellow-members at the well-earned recognition of his merits, and wished him a further long course of years and honours!

Rajasevaprasakta Subramanya Iyer, rising amidst cheers, said that he was not a person who sought or felt at home in Presidentships and entertainments, that his service could not be divided into official and non-official because even as an official his aim had been to serve the public, and that he did not regard the title as having been earned by any merit of his but as due to the Good Wishes of his friends and fellow-workers. He thanked the assemblage for their generous regard and good wishes to him, and invoked God to shower on them all happiness and prosperity!

BANGALORE INCIDENTS

The following communiques have been issued for public information:

I

At about 3.30 P.M. to-day, (16th August 1942), information was received at Police Headquarters that large crowds had gathered in the Bank of Mysore Square, in the Avenue and Kempe Gowda Roads in defiance of the District Magistrate's order prohibiting processions and meetings, and that they were becoming unmanageable and that the District Magistrate's presence was necessary. The Inspector-General of Police, the District Magistrate, Bangalore, and the Civil Liaison Officer went to the spot. They found that several hundreds of stones had been hurled at the Police and were lying scattered and that the City Superintendent of Police, Mr Wynne, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Quadir Ali, and the Special District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Somappa, and several other officers and men injured. The District Magistrate and the City Magistrate warned the crowds through megaphone.to disperse.. .Repeated warnings had. no effect. Then the Police made a lathi charge on the crowd in Kempe Gowda Road. Some half a dozen persons in the crowd were injured and were removed to St. Martha's Hospital in Ambulances Stone throwing continued and the Police party was chased and had to retire. Then the Cavalry was called out to disperse the crowd. Big stones were hurled at the Cavalry, resulting in serious injuries to a number of sowars. Some of them were knocked down unconscious. As a result of this, the officer in command ordered fire in self-defence. Seven rounds were fired. In the meantime the City Magistrate came up with the Police Firing Squad. The Cavalry was withdrawn. The City Magistrate gave a final warning by megaphone that if the crowds did not disperse, fire would be opened. The crowd did not heed the warning but tried to rush the Police and continued pelting stones. Fire was opened. The crowd dispersed.

The crowd in the Avenue Road became very aggressive and pelted stones. Tear gas was used. But it had only a momentary effect. The crowd cleared but regrouped and continued pelting stones. Mr. B. H. Sanjeevappa appealed to the crowd in the District Office Road and succeeded in sending it away. But his efforts did not succeed with the Avenue Road crowd. They started a bonfire and attempted to set fire to the Post Office. The District Magistrate then warned the crowd. The warning had no effect. Several Police officers and men were injured by the stone throwing. It was now dark and the crowd was swelling and stone throwing continued. A final warning was given and the Police opened fire as a last resort. The crowd dispersed after the firing and the Police put out the bonfire. The crowd formed again after a few minutes and began pelting stones. The Police, therefore, had to open fire a second time here The crowd dispersed but gathered again and pelted stones. The Police had to open fire a third time before the crowd finally dispersed. The Police fired 32 rounds in all. According to information now available, one person was killed and thirty-eight were injured in all the incidents. Injured persons were sent to the Hospital in Ambulances.

The casualties among the military numbered twenty-seven, of whom four were seriously injured All the Police officers on duty were injured and also a number of men.

A portion of the crowd subsequently reappeared in Chikpet and tried to rush to the Police Station But on receipt of information at Headquarters, assistance was sent and the mob dispersed.

II

Aggressive crowds gathered on the Avenue Road The Arrack shop was looted. The crowd attempted to set fire to the post office there. A Police party went with the City Magistrate. He warned the crowd to disperse but it became defiant, barricaded the road with a country cart and huge stones and pelted soda water bottles and brickbats at the police. The situation became worse as the day advanced. Roads were blocked by dust bins, electric and telephone poles and barbed wire tied across. Compound walls were destroyed and stones and brickbats were hurled at the police and the police vans from all sides and from roofs of houses. The A.S.P. and some men were injured. One of the Government rice stores was looted. Fifteen looters were caught red-handed The City Post Office was set on fire and the one at Cottonpet was attacked. Several Post boxes were pulled out and their contents destroyed. The Chickpet Railway booking office was set on fire The crowds broke into a Police station. Fire had to be opened some six times to control the situation As a result, five were killed and thirty-three persons injured and taken to the hospital. Of these 33, one died, another is in a moribund state and two others are in a precarious condition. Three have been discharged. The situation in the City is under control and the night is quiet. The Editors of the Local News Papers appealed to the crowds to disperse but failed. Later in the day several advocates also tried but failed to persuade the crowd at the time to disperse. The Dewan met several influential citizens of the City in the Public Offices and discussed with them the situation as it had developed.

News has come that at Davangere part of the Railway Station and five passenger coaches and the Railway under-bridge were burnt and the station looted. The permanent way was damaged

VICE IS VIRTUE, VIRTUE VICE

How amazing in the maze
Man entangled dangles ever!
Man could see in clear gaze
What was virtue, what was vice.

When he gazes through the daze
Of this modern world enlightened,
With so much light, so very bright,
With refractions all in action,
His gaze goes hazy, crazy too!

What is virtue, what is vice,
How can he of sight untrue
See and say in voice concise
But vice is virtue, virtue vice?

Through a pane of glass undimmed
On either side one plainly sees
What is on the other side.
But, can one say the same of prism,
Thick and three-edged, though transparent?

A ray of light apparent white
Passing through the prism glass
Colours many brings to view.
Can one count their number there
And say only so many?

We say we see from end to end
Colours one to seven or more.
Are we sure of where begins
The first and ends the last of them?

Colours there are before the first
Colours there are beyond the last.
Infinite at either end
In space, our eyes can scarce discern,
Between the colours clear to view
Are infinite and not a few.

Vice and virtue have many shades:
When they pass from shade to shade,
Vice becomes a shade of virtue,
Virtue one of vice in turn.
How can one say what is vice,
What is virtue, so precise?

If one should say a thing is vice
And another thing is virtue,
Then every other has one's own
And each the other's view disown.

If groups in common bred have views
Of virtue and of vice, what boots it?
There are groups with other views,
So, of virtue and of vice
Various are the views and vague.
So, I try the common creed
Of the entire human breed.

D. L. A.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

Fire had to be opened on the mob, resulting in one death and ten injured. The situation is said to be quiet in the evening.

At Banavar also, the Railway station has been burnt and there has been looting. Additional Police and Military have been sent on the line.

Several instances of interference with electric connections have occurred. In one case, a pole in a 22,000 volt transmission line has been burnt and the line has fallen to the ground.

In all other places, the situation is relatively quiet. At K.G.F. the workers in one mine are said to be on strike, but the others are working.

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BANGALORE

A JOURNALIST

"GATHERS NO BOSS"

A Writer, as elegant in his dress as in his prose, once met Mr. Sydney A. Moseley in Fleet Street, observed his unbuttoned coat with a folded newspaper sticking out of one pocket, and murmured: "Sydney, I'll agree that a man may be driven to become a journalist, but surely he needn't look so disgustingly like one?"

Mr. Moseley tells the story against himself in a courageous autobiography, "The Truth About a Journalist" (Pitman, 10S.), which proves at least one thing: that if he could not help looking like a journalist it was because he was born one.

At first he had to earn his living in a counting-house—a bondage he can never forget. But all his leisure, and much of his employer's time, was devoted to studying the newspapers.

"I used to hide the 'Telegraph,' the 'Express' or the 'Morning Leader' under my ledger," he says, "and read and re-read them until I almost knew them by heart....I wrote letters to the press, thus tilting my untrained free lance at a dozen brazen doors."

Mr. Moseley's mother was a widow in straitened circumstances; but he did not hesitate to give up a safe position and risk his all on breaking into journalism. His first commission was a series of interviews with election candidates for a local paper. The proprietor thought it a goood idea, but said he might not use them, would not pay for them, and young Moseley would have to bear any expenses entailed!

Not exactly an auspicious start. But he not only wrote the interviews; he signed them and insisted on a big "SPECIAL" under the headlines; further, he supplied the wording for the news bills, had his name put on them. They attracted attention. He had launched his frail craft!

A RAGING MILLIONAIRE

One of the candidates was so pleased that he gave young Moseley an introduction to Sir Arthur Pearson, then proprietor of the 'Daily Express.' Nothing happened for weeks, so he badgered them both again and obtained an interview with the editor, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, and he was taken on

The 'Express' job, however, did not last long. Mr. Moseley got another as reporter on the London 'Evening Times' by persuading friends of Stinie Morrison, convicted of murder, to consent to the publication of his love letters with a view to establishing his innocence. Before they would agree, Mr. Moseley had to sit in a tiny room in the East-end the whole day, his sister coming to reinforce him when he felt like giving in.

That job did not last long, either. The 'Evening Times,' a new venture, was badly financed, and soon crashed. On pay night the staff had to hang about while the cashier rushed round in a taxi, whipping up enough money to pay the salaries.

Mr. Moseley had some strange colleagues in those difficult days. He mentions one who "drew his ten or twelve guineas a week every Friday and invariably borrowed a pound on the next Wednesday or Thursday. He had the not uncommon merit of always repaying these small loans, but he never, in all the months I knew him, caught up with that solitary pound:"

PRINCE FUAD

Later, when he went to Egypt and became Editor of the 'Egyptian Mail,' Mr. Moseley discovered that future kings as well as commoners could borrow on occasion. He was out riding one day with Max Fischer, the owner, when the latter said: "Let's call on Prince Fuad; he owes me fifty pounds!"

So they called on him; he was charming, clapped his hands for coffee, and after a bright chat bowed them out. "Did you get that fifty?" Mr. Moseley asked. "Did I?" he replid, testily. "Not likely! He wanted to borrow some more!"

During the Great War Mr. Moseley acted as war correspondent. One correspondent whom he knows personally assured him that he was a "special correspondent on the Russian front," without ever leaving Paris!

"He used to read the French and German and English and Swiss papers, compare them with one another, do a little intelligent guess-work, draw grandly upon his imagination, and then launch himself into stories that would "get by the censor!"

Other people who are not always what they seem, Mr. Moseley discovered, are editors of specialized journals. "Years ago," he says, "I knew the editor of a health magazine who was as puny a little man as could be met with in a day's march. And there was an editor of a 'moral uplift' publication who lost his job when his unofficial wife called on his directors one day; and still another—a fierce and rugged 'he-man'—who edited a little magazine of heart throbs for housemaids!"

The late James Gordon Bennett used to make all the Paris staff of his American newspaper sign a contract accepting a week's notice. One man fought him in the Paris courts and the contract was held to be *ultra vires*. "Bennett had to pay three months' notice as established by the custom of the profession. In a towering rage, this autocratic millionaire descended upon his editorial staff in the Rue du Louvre and presented every man jack among them with three months' salary in advance! He made them sign a receipt for it so as to preserve his sacred right to 'fire' any employee on the spot!"

"A rolling stone," people have always reminded Mr. Moseley, "gathers no moss."

"And gathers no Boss!" Was his retort.

SOUND ADVICE ABOUT MONEY MAKING

OUR PROPERTY

Many people are fascinated by houses and land—what the lawyers call "real property", and what Americans like to call "reality." To them it represents wealth in a real and tangible form. Others, however, never touch it. They are afraid of it!

The truth is that money is to be made from property by sensible folk who know the ropes. Not so easily, however, as formerly. Legislation of the Rent Restriction type has killed a lot of profitable speculation by making some property unremunerative except to tenants and tax-collectors. But "slum property," even in its palmy days, never was of the most remunerative order,—except in fiction and political speeches!

BUY—OR BUILD?

Besides, sensible people only concern themselves with sound property. For you can lose money and get as badly bitten in investments in houses as other things—if you do the wrong things.

One of the best features of property-dealing is that you can do it in your spare-time. You need not give up your job or your shop or whatever your work may be. The second biggest property-dealer in London to-day began as a "spare-timer", and used to inspect likely houses on his Wednesday half-days "off."

First of all remember the proverb: "Fools build houses: wise men live in them." Rarely does it pay to build to-day—unless you are a shrewd builder with exceptional opportunities.

And what about the house that you live in? Rent is lost money. But if you go to a good Building Society they will, in normal times, advance eighty to ninety per cent of the purchase-price. You pay the instalments instead of rent—and generally you pay little, if any, more money. Any good Building Society will give you particulars of excellent schemes.

Where most people go wrong is in paying too much for the house. Have your own valuation by a competent house-surveyor and get him to report fully on the state of the property.

Remember, too, that the property-market consists largely of small owners and agents who ask (to begin with) "fancy prices."

BEWARE OF SNAGS

Test the price by the net annual rent the property will let at. Note that little word "Net." It means not the actual rent but the rent received after all outgoings are deducted. A good rule is that property should then return 10 per cent. (if that seems to you high it isn't, because there is still income Tax Schedule A to come off). That is to say, if the house brings in £50; you should pay £500 for it.

Which means that the house "buys itself" for you in 10 years. This is the ideal to aim at.

Learn the distinction between "freehold" and "leasehold" property. Broadly speaking freehold is entirely yours; leasehold is only yours for a term of years and may be subject to payment of a "ground rent." Obviously freehold is the stuff for you.

You will find that the kind of property which interests you may be classified as ordinary residential, "smalls" or working-class houses, flats and tenements, and shop property. "Smalls" used to be much favoured, for they were lucrative, but you should note many snags to-day, e.g., the war-time limitation of rents through Rent Restriction Acts and the difficulty of getting rid of a bad tenant who damages your property. Ordinary residential or sound shop property is better.

But even in these cases note whether you, as landlord, have to pay rates and are liable for repairs—both stiff items nowadays. (Don't take these on if you can help it!) Remember the Landlord's Income Tax. Remember Fire Insurance, and if you decide to employ an agent to collect, that means 5 per cent. management expenses.

If you buy property ignoring these expenses you will find that far from making money you lose it, and you, the so-called "landlord," far from being a "lord," are nothing but a conduit-pipe for the gathering of money to others.

In shops you must be even more careful. You must not merely look to the property itself to see if that is sound, but also to the custom of the shop. For "dud" shops have a nasty habit of being constantly vacant, to the loss of the landlord.

ROAD TO PROSPERITY

"Doing-up" neglected shop and house-property of this kind often pays handsomely. Because of neglect, you buy cheaply. But directly you spend a little on paint and refurnishing a tenant grabs at it. With a tenant in, it quickly re-sells. Many men make a steady 15 to 25 per cent. in this way.

ADD PROFIT TO CAPITAL

The result when profit is added to capital is very remarkable. I knew a "property-monger," as he called himself, who started with nothing but native shrewdness (that invaluable "personal capital" I have stressed) and £200 of savings. In his first five years he made an average of £50 and, adding this to his capital he then had £450 and was making £125. In 20 more years he had a modest fortune invested of nearly £6,000, and he was using it to such good purpose that it brought him from property over £850 a year!

More ordinary folk have come to prosperity through property-dealing than any other form of activity, except trade.

The Rationalist.

Monday 31-8-1942.

THE MOVE OF THE HOUR HAND

In a military unit in a former war once a week the men had to change into fresh shirts. Owing to the absence of efficient Directors of supplies as we have now, or the ravages of the famous Commissariat rats, no shirts reached the unit. And when the new shirt day came and there were no shirts, the men grumbled, and word went to the Sergeant, who ordered, "Change into each-others' shirts!" And so the military prescription about change of shirts was kept up!

"The French have shown themselves the ablest architects of ruin that have hitherto existed in the world," Burke said during the French Revolution. During these thirty years the Germans have shown twice that they could outdo the French in that respect, and on a much larger scale. They have set back the clock of Civilisation by a few centuries. And a small order silently issued, briefly announced, seeks to restore Progress, at any rate to India. The medium of that Progress is not the Philosopher, or the Statesman, the Poet, or the Scientist, but the Clock-winder! Who can say that we lack genius? Or that we do not know short cuts to great things? If Progress could be achieved by moving forward a bit of metal an inch or two, why not move it forward by a century and get much greater and vaster Progress? Motor dealers turn mileage clocks back-wards in order to show 10000 or 20000 miles less, and hoodwink the buyer. We have only to reverse the process with the time clock, and lo, we get Progress!

If it were merely a matter of innocent satisfaction to Government, cheaply obtained, we would not mind it. But it is fraught with such dangerous implications, and so intimately affects the innermost life of every living being in the country, and has struck such dismay in the minds of the thinking and unthinking public, that we cannot refrain from drawing attention to its woeful consequences.

Latterly it has become a bet and toss up for the public to guess which Cabinet Member originates the enactments made in the collective name of the India Government. A Lahore Journal has even been penalised because it attempted a shrewd guess as to the particular member responsible for one or two recent measures. But let us concede that the person who originates does not matter, that whether a measure originates with Tom, Dick, or Harry, we should judge it from the stand-point of its being in or against the interests of the public. From that stand-point the advancement of the clock order is most unhappy!

If we were like the "go-getter" American nation, always alert and bubbling with energy, we might have adjusted ourselves to the change without much discomfort.

But no one but a blind boy, or a person like Shakespeare's shrew, can make day into night, midnight into dawn, or dawn into breakfast time. No administration, however omnipotent, can alter the revolution of the world round its axis from 24 hours. No one can make it do so in 23 or 25 hours. All places on the same meridian have their noon simultaneously. That too, no Dictator, however arbitrary, can alter. But there is a difference of 4 minutes to each degree of distance between one place and another. Therefore for convenience's sake all places in England take their time from Greenwich, France as a whole the same time as Paris, and Germany and Switzerland the same as Central European time, which is one hour earlier than that of Greenwich.

Indian time has so far been 5½ hours in advance of that of Greenwich. Our day has opened, men, women, and children have arisen and commenced their work, railways and buses timed, and offices, schools, and factories opened, on the basis of that timing. Even our Curfew Orders have been conceived in accordance with that timing. Our bodies and minds have grown and got that timing knit into their being. And now, suddenly,

without preparation, without mentioning reasons, without taking the public into their confidence or consulting their convenience, the order is issued, like a bolt from the blue, that hereafter 6 O'clock shall be 7 O'clock. It means that trains and factories which now start at 7 o'clock or 6-30, will henceforward start at 6 O'clock and 5-30, that schools and offices which now open at 11 or 10, will have to open at 10 or 9 O'clock, and that the morning occupations of every male and female in the country should be correspondingly advanced by one hour. If the father has been getting up at 6 a.m, and the mother at 5-30 a.m. now, they will have to get up at 5 a.m. and 4-30 a.m. hereafter!

What have the people as a whole done in order to deserve this rigorous punishment? Suffering as the nation already is in poverty and mal-nutrition, why should we be further subjected to this slave-driving? As it is, our womenfolk are harassed by the effort to keep up to time for the school-going off-springs, and the quil or tool-driving bread-winner. To whip them up to further speed, as this order will inevitably do, would be cruelly inhuman!

When peoples' minds and lives are already embittered and dazed by the wretched War and its attendant miseries, why subject them to this further nasty blow? What State or Imperial interest is at stake now, and will suffer if this change is not effected? Why not have deferred it until more peaceful times, as so many other things are being deferred?

However, if the Order is unchangeable and unquestionable like the Laws of the Medes and Persians, let at least something be done to mitigate the horrors of it. If arm-chair administrators wish to play with the clock, let them not make us all slaves of the clock in addition. Let the hour be whatever they like to call it: but let the time-tables and working hours be put off by one hour, so that there may be no revolutionary change in the ingrained habits of our men and women.

Editor.

TAKING UP LAW

Lord Sankey once gave an amusing account of how he came to take up the Law. The first school prize he ever received he thought to be an accident, he confessed. When he looked inside the first page he found he had been awarded a prize for general proficiency. "It took me quite a long time," he said, "to discover what general proficiency was. What it means, you know, is that you are not particularly good at anything!"

QUESTIONS—"At Lancing College they tried to find out what I did not know, and it did not take them long to do that. They never asked me a question to which I knew the answer, but always asked me questions the answers to which I did not know. That is why I took up the law and became a barrister. I thought I had been asked so many questions at Lancing that I would like to spend the rest of my life in asking other people questions. I got quite good at it."

SIGNATURE—Although he has been a peer since 1929, Lord Sankey sometimes still forgets to sign his name as "Sankey," puts "John Sankey." His recreations are walking, the study of matters ecclesiastical; has a sincere love for the Church of England.

REBUKE—To a barrister, travelling in a railway compartment with him, who cursed aloud because the train was late, Mr. Justice Sankey (as he then was) retorted: "My dear fellow, if you were only to offer up a prayer, you might do some good!"

CLOCKS ADVANCED

CLOCKS TO BE ADVANCED BY ONE HOUR FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER 1942

The Government of India have decided to advance Indian Standard Time from 5½ hours to 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time throughout India with effect from midnight of 31st August-1st September 1942.

With a view to securing uniformity, Government have been pleased to direct that clocks in Mysore State be also advanced by one hour from midnight of 31st September 1942.

VICE IS VIRTUE, VIRTUE VICE

(Continued from last issue)

I ask again in louder voice
"What is virtue, what is vice?
Say in language quite precise".
I wait and wait, But no response.
The world bewildered, sweltering, weltering,
Helter-skelter rolling on,
Is past all heed. I think and blink.
My question rising to the vaults
Of the skies, it vaults now back to me,
I laugh at me and question me,
"Am I unpractical, uncouth?
Are sane ones mad or mad ones sane?"
If all were wise and wicked none,
Wisdom loses all its worth;
If all were wicked, none were wise,
Wisdom's place does ne'er arise,

O that Buddha, who then thought
That he could rid by what he taught
The world of all its vice and strife,
Did come again to see the life
The present world enlightened leads
And count and assess all its deeds!

Or that Christ of life immortal,
Who by teachings transcendental
And by practice more than precept
Gave of life a truthful concept,
Did so! Would they smile or weep
At this world so sinking deep?

Would I invoke so many more,
Who came after with much lore
And taught us much of life and duty
In all their phases and their beauty?

The world now tells me right at once
That, if they came and lived with us,
They would but speak in altered tones
To suit the times so dubious.

So I take the hint,
And put on me a tint,
And tootle on my flute,
Or touch my lute astute.

Faith, Hope and Charity,
Wisdom, Courage, Temperance,
Justice and all fraternity,
Time and place and circumstance,
All combined, can judge of each,
Seeing common good from each.

Circumstances make a virtue vice,
Also make a vice a virtue nice;
How can man by circumstances bound,
Whirling in this wily world unwound
Of all the tangles, say in a simple way
That this is virtue, that is vice, or nay?

What is duty, what is not,
Even bards at times unfix.
Even vice when penitent
Virtue's status by its bent
It attains; and never amiss
Is the zeal so real-wrought.

Vice and virtue umquhile hated
Each the other unabated;
One the other would so vanquish
That each by turns would pine and languish.

Vice as a rule was mightier
At its onset every time!
Virtue, though not weaker e'er,
Would recede that vice may mime.

When vice would dance on the topmost rime,
Then virtue by inherent strength
Would mount up rime by rime in time
And topple down the vice at length.
Yet would vice abide its tide
Far and wide to wax in pride.

How can virtue banish vice
And say the world is all its own?
As virtue has a place though nice,
So shall vice have also one.

Virtue taunting vice is taint with vice,
Vice by hating virtue envies it;
In vice and virtue so competing lies
Their mutual kinship ever so firmly knit.

Vice and virtue tired of fight,
Finding neither th' other could
Blot out from the world outright,
Make a pact as wisdom would.
Vice and virtue hand in hand,
Move as comrades fine and grand.
Vice and virtue never do part,
Each loves th' other heart to heart.
Vice dons often virtue's garb
Virtue sometimes vice's orb.
Now in the age of science and arts
Vice to virtue colour imparts;
Virtue colourless cannot show,
Vice with virtue's sheen can glow.

Vice and virtue so commingled,
One from other never singled,
Each the other supplementing,
One the other complementing,
Make the world so glorious,
And withal so glamorous!

D. L. A.

Guerilla Tactics in
NATIONAL WAR FRONT
AS USED IN BURMA

Weapons and strategy which are centuries old, are being used with deadly effect against the Japanese by organised guerilla bands now operating from the Assam-Burma border, writes an Indian Army Observer.

The guerillas consist largely of tribesmen, such as the famous Nagas, who have rallied to the cause of the United Nations. Patiently they lie in wait for prowling Japanese patrols. Frequently they choose for their places of ambush, stockade and ingenious booby-traps, on the sites which their less law-abiding ancestors found most suitable through generations of experience, for the speedy disposal of traders, merchants and other persons of substance unwise enough to venture into the wild countryside.

So silently and swiftly do they work that frequently the leading Japanese in a small column go on their way quite unaware that the rear half has been wiped out.

Every habit of the enemy is studied before an attack is made, and every feature of the countryside through which the enemy will pass is considered, before a place for an assault is chosen.

For instance, one party of guerillas always does its work on the sides of hills—not, as might be expected, at the steepest part, but on a smooth, comparatively level stretch, after a steep climb where, the tribesman have found, the enemy will be progressing slowly, or resting to regain his breath.

SILENT DEATH

Favorite among their many weapons are those which deal death silently—such as the Dao (the Burmese version of the famous Kukri), the long-shafted spear, the sling, and particularly the bow and arrow. Firearms are issued to those who wish to use them, but generally they prefer to use weapons of their own making.

The tribesmen show astonishing ingenuity in making firearms, one of their specialities being a kind of mortar made out of hide. This can only be used once but new ones can be constructed on the spot in a few minutes. Most of the guerillas make their own gunpowder, and ammunition for their own muzzle-loading guns.

Equally remarkable is the ingenuity displayed in the construction of booby-traps, which are causing the Japanese not only to become increasingly nervous but also to take elaborate, lengthy, and sometimes costly precautions. Most of these traps are so lethal that Japanese who have come into contact with them have not lived to reveal the secret, and details naturally cannot be published. It can be stated, however, that some of the most successful are adaptations of traps used to capture wild animals.

INFORMATION

Many of the guerillas do not take part in active attacks on the enemy; but, according to instructions, concentrate on securing information of value both to regular patrols, which constantly penetrate deep into Northern Burma, through the guerilla screen and also to the attacking air force of the United Nations.

One of these men recently lived for many weeks on the outskirts of an important centre, and regularly sold chickens to the local Japanese commander and his officers. By this means he secured and passed back detailed information regarding the strength of the garrison troop movements, and military installations. The method by which information is sent back across the border is as extraordinary in its speed and certainty, as it is in its complicity. In this remarkable form of warfare, the ancient methods of communication are proving to be close rivals in efficiency to the ultra-modern methods being used with great success in other theatres. And so, ceaselessly by night and day, the guerillas watch and wait, and at the critical moment—strike, swiftly and certainly!

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